

Comunidades de software libre en Argentina: algunas exploraciones y vectores de análisis.

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Cita:

Zanotti Agustín (2012). *Comunidades de software libre en Argentina: algunas exploraciones y vectores de análisis*. Second ISA Forum of Sociology Social justice and democratization. International Sociological Association, Buenos Aires.

Dirección estable: <https://www.aacademica.org/agustin.zanotti/3>

ARK: <https://n2t.net/ark:/13683/p6uq/tpP>



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2nd ISA **Forum of Sociology**
SOCIAL JUSTICE &
DEMOCRATIZATION

2^o Foro **de Sociología ISA**
JUSTICIA SOCIAL Y
DEMOCRATIZACIÓN

1–4, August 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Book of Abstracts



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Abstracts by First Author

RC02-736.2

AALBERS, Manuel B.* (University of Amsterdam, m.b.aalbers@gmail.com)

Designing securities and calculating credit ratings

The securitization of residential mortgage loans started a number of decades ago in the United States, but was nonetheless said to be at the origins of the global financial crisis of 2007-present. I will examine the importance of information and the argument that securitization per se was not the problem, but that securitization got out of hand when securitizers and credit rating agencies ignored the fundamentals of mortgage lending in the production of residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS). My research demonstrates how RMBS were co-designed by credit rating agencies and their ratings were co-produced by investment banks, thereby highlighting the importance of local socio-technical chains in global finance.

RC34-387.2

AALTONEN, Sanna* (Finnish Youth Research Society, sanna.aaltonen@nuorisotutkimus.fi) and **KARVONEN, Sakari** (National Institute for Health and Welfare)

Young people's aspirations in the context of intergenerational relations

Parental support is one of the central resources in negotiating outcomes and life chances. Further, imagining of 'possible futures' has been claimed to take place primarily within the context of family relations. The aim of this study is to analyze young people's future aspirations within this particular context. It looks at the practices, motivations, and emotions related to intergenerational relations and transmission. In this paper we ask how resources and positions are handed down, how parents support their children and how children use, need or reject the resources and examples of the parents. First, we describe the different sorts of futures that young people perceive feasible, and how these are patterned by family background and parenting styles as well as whether these have changed over time. These analyses are based on two surveys conducted in the school setting in 2004 (N=2420) and in 2010 (N=2012). Second, drawing on qualitative biographically focused interviews with young people and their parents, our aim is to investigate how hopes, resources and options concerning the future of young people are negotiated in a family context. The interviews of young people (N=32) and their parents (N=15) were conducted in 2008-09. All young participants were in their final year of the lower secondary school, around 15-years-of age and about to make the transition to post-compulsory education. By applying mixed methods, the study aims to unravel what is the role of family in shaping the aspirations of young women and men, in their dealing with the weight of the past and calculating the feasibility of different choices concerning their future.

RC32-580.2

ABDULHADI, Rabab* (San Francisco State University, amed@sfsu.edu)

Producing knowledge for justice? Gender/sexuality studies and the consumption of Arabs and Muslims

Focusing on gender/sexuality dynamics in Arab uprising and drawing on pedagogical lessons learned during other intense political moments while teaching a diverse body of students with a wide-range of disciplinary and multi-disciplinary majors, this paper will discuss how U.S. college students receive, consume, and reproduce Arab revolutions in different contexts and historical moments. The paper will further speak to several issues at the heart of intellectual and pedagogical praxis:

- Does the acquisition of knowledge lead to a heightened awareness of the humanity of all people and their right to justice, as conventional wisdom would have us believe? Or does knowing the subject at times reinforce dogmas and/or normalize hegemonic discourses that become "ordinary parts" of everyday life? If so, what are the necessary conditions to favor the knowledge-leads-to-justice equation instead of the second alternative?

- Do critical issues facing Tunisian, Egyptian, Yemeni, Bahraini, Jordanian, Libyan, Palestinian, and Syrian people retain their criticalness as they travel across the seas and land in U.S. classrooms? If so, when and for which students? If not, how do we at the very least explain the sense of urgency people in Arab lands feel?
- How do we negotiate the nurturing of student critical thinking, on one level, honor victims of sexual (and gender, racial, ethnic, or religious) violence on a second, and highlight their agency, on a third without inadvertently fueling the expected dose of conclusions that usually accompany discussions of gender and sexuality dynamics in Arab and Muslim communities?
- Is it possible this time around to expect a defeat of the doctrine of exceptionality of Arab and Muslim communities, their inferiority and backwardness; and the many deficiencies from which people populating these lands are supposed to suffer?

TG07-189.3

ABDULLAH, Noorman* (National University of Singapore, soc-noorm@nus.edu.sg)

Sensory entitlements, infringements, and religious 'harmony' in everyday life

In multi-religious and multi-ethnic societies, the state actively seeks constructive engagement with religion in its nation-building agenda to ensure that religious 'harmony' and 'tolerance' are maintained. At the same time, it simultaneously acknowledges that the realm of religion can often be seen as a site of tension and contestation, particularly over the entitlement to use spaces for religious practice. The 'battle' over the access of such religious spaces and religious practices extends into perceived sensorial transgressions where different religious practices infringe on personal and group 'sensory entitlements'. In line with the rhetoric of religious harmony and religious pluralism in Singapore, this paper attempts to show how the state intervenes in religious practices at the everyday sensuous level. In this context, the political leadership in Singapore has never assumed that religion and politics are distinct spheres of influence and experience. In fact, the government constantly urges faith communities to observe studiously the ground rules for sustained religious and ethnic harmony. Three religious practices that infringe these 'sensory entitlements' are critically interrogated in contemporary Singapore – the use of joss-sticks and burning of paper money in 'Chinese' religions; the call for prayers in Islam; and Hindu public processions. Through these religious practices and the perceived aural, olfactory and visual transgressions, this paper intends to illustrate how such sensory encounters illustrate the manner in which the state governs the everyday under the potent discourse of 'harmony' while at the same time legitimising the existence of such governance for the 'good' of all religious communities, thereby rendering its position nebulous.

RC30-196.3

ABENDROTH, Anja* (Bielefeld University, anja.abendroth@uni-bielefeld.de), **PAUSCH, Stephanie** (Bielefeld University) and **BÖHM, Sebastian** (Braunschweig Institute of Technology)

Working conditions and the desire to reduce working hours due to family responsibilities

Not only mothers wish and need to combine paid work with their family responsibilities at home, but also fathers increasingly want to engage in child care activities. Reducing working hours is one common strategy when responsibilities at work and at home are difficult to combine. Thus, explaining the determinants of the desire to reduce working hours due to family responsibilities helps to understand the time squeeze between work and family life, which is often posed in research and public debate. Existing research has investigated the determinants of the general desire to reduce working hours, neglecting the fact that it could arise from various reasons. Hence, to understand the desire to reduce working hours due to family responsibilities needs distinctive analyses specified to this reason. Using an approach based on social exchange theory, we not only investigate explicit resources and demands at the workplace, but also implicit psychological

contracts (e.g. assumed behavioral expectations from the employer) for the desire to reduce working hours due to family responsibilities.

For this research, we make use of unique data of the German study "employment relationships as social exchange" (beata). First results based on logistic regression analyses of 471 employed mothers and fathers with and without the desire to reduce working hours due to family responsibilities support our expectation. Missing resources at the workplace (e.g. flexible working arrangements) as well as work demands (time pressure or late working hours) increase the likelihood to have the desire to work reduced hours. Interestingly, missing resources are more important than existing demands. Besides, implicit assumptions about the expectations of the employer (e.g. about steady presence at the workplace) matter too.

RC23-703.5

ABLAZHEY, Anatoliy* (Institute of Philosophy and Law, Siberian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch, ablazhey@philosophy.nsc.ru)

"Magic triangle" science - Universities – High-tech business: Case of Siberia

The paper focuses on analysis of contemporary transformations in the relationship of basic science, university education and high-tech business as an example of scientific centers in Siberia: Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk. The material for the analysis will be the results of our investigations held in 2001 - 2011's.

Organized more than 50 years ago, Siberian Branch of RAS, Akademgorodok in the first place, was created as a scientific structure of new type, where would be complex solved the problem for research, preparing new scientists and the implementation of scientific achievements in the economy. This scheme, named the "triangle of Lavrentiev", in the honor of Michael A. Lavrentiev, the founder of Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences (SB RAS), was the development of ideas and models of Humboldt University and Moscow Physicak-Technical Institute, which became a succesfuk attempt to implement the ideas of Humboldt in the Soviet Union. The main task of this paper - to show how the transformation undergone this scheme in recent years, the difficulties and problems arise in the relationship between academician institutes, universities and commercial companies. These changes most clearly seen in the example of Akademgorodok, where there is a struggle about the leadership, about who will shape the future: leaders of SB RAS or management of Akademgorodok – the main player on the field of high-tech business. The analysis is planned in the context of the modern state science policy, in the conditions of priority the development of the universities, including university research area, through federal (Krasnoyarsk), or national research universities (Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk).

RC29-333.4

ABORISADE, Richard* (Tai Solarin University of Education, ra.aborisade@gmail.com)

The culture of crime control in nigerian traditional society: Exploring the oro cult of ijebu communities of Western Nigeria

More than ever, the growing loss of confidence of the Nigerian public in the formal means of social control have heightened, and led to the soaring of the popularity of informal social control methods. This paper examines the dynamics of the Oro festival of the Ijebu communities as an informal social control mechanism of deviance and criminal behaviours within the Kingdom. This examination draws theoretically on the concepts of organic and mechanical solidarities, referencing different examples of social control constructs within specific Ijebu communities, and drawing conclusions regarding various subcultural structures and deviance more broadly. Using qualitative information gathered from selected priests of the cult, opinion leaders, community heads, and a cross section of the public, the study examined the roles, responsibilities and operational mode of the Oro cult in preventing, apprehending and punishing deviant and criminal behaviours. In the observed settings, the belief in the efficacy of the Oro cult in maintaining social order within the communities was found to be strong as the festival remains highly revered. Further findings suggests an interaction between the Oro cult and formal social control that results in a dynamic reciprocity between the two control mechanisms. In recent times, the Oro cult is especially noted to have succeeded in reducing the spate of armed robbery incidences within the communities, after efforts of the Nation's law

enforcement agents appeared to have failed. Due to the increasing rate of criminal activities, the cult presently gives more attention to crime fighting than other deviant behaviours. Notably, there are lines of departure between the formal and the Oro cult penal system, which has legal implications. Both methodological and theoretical implications were discussed with emphasis laid on the importance of the opportunity for criminology to harness the traditional methods of social control in maintaining social order.

RC19-706.1

ABRAHAMSON, Peter* (University of Copenhagen, pa@soc.ku.dk)

Welfare societies in new democracies: Comparing regional developments in

This paper applies bot a regional and a comparative perspective on contemporary welfare state development. Taking off from comparative analyses of economic development and social rights in Europe, Central America and East Asia (Abrahamson 2010a, 2010b, forthcoming) this study seeks to understand welfare development through comparing developments between regions rather than within regions. The focus is in the first place on selected countries in East Asia and Latin America, and secondly, if time allows, on selected Central- Eastern and Southern European countries. It, thus, follows in the footsteps of those relatively few scholars that have gone beyond Eurocentric, or even Swedocentric, analyses such as Ian Gough (2006), G. Woods (2004), Armando Barrientos (2011), Stephen Haggard (2008) and Huk-ju Kwon (2010).

- Developments within these three regions of the world have a number of things in common: late welfare state development; recent authoritarian political pasts; export substitution economic strategies and social insurance only for privileged segments of (public) employees. Their welfare states have within the welfare modeling business been considered to be under developed and productivist.
- The paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing debate on welfare under globalization by moving focus from the North to the South and by viewing globalization as regionalization.

[1] Paper prepared for presentation to the ISA Forum, Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 1-4, 2012, RC 19 Session D: Economic development and the role of social policy: Latin America and East Asia.

RC53-663.3

ABRAMOWICZ, Anete* (Federal University of São Carlos, anete-abramo@gmail.com), RODRIGUES, Tatiane (Federal University of Pernambuco), TEBET, Gabriela (Federal University of São Carlos) and MORUZZI, Andrea (Federal University of São Carlos)

The genealogy of childhood in Brazil: The contours of childhood

The present work has the central focus towards composing the field of sociology of Brazilian childhood in what refers to the concept of childhood through a literature review and analysis of articles, books published since 1947 and interviews that were performed with some national researchers related to themes of children, childhood, early childhood and sociology of childhood. We intend to analyze how Brazilian childhood has been discussed from 1947 to 2011, who are these researchers, what are the publications that identify how belonging to the sociology of childhood, what methodologies, epistemologies, theoretical references used, as well as, the thematic that elect in order to configure the field of childhood in Brazil. The time frame was chosen because we consider the article written by Florestan Fernandes entitled "As trocinhas do Bom Retiro: contribuição ao estudo folclórico e sociológico da cultura e dos grupos infantis" (The trocinhas of Bom Retiro: contribution to the sociological study of culture and folklore and children's groups) as a starting point of discussion in Brazil about the culture of childhood. The theoretical work is intended to show from published articles and interviews that were undertaken in the field of childhood setting, seeking to indicate how this field is constituted, its ruptures, themes and outlines. That is, we intend to verify if the contemporary and neo-liberalism are promoting a reconfiguration of the concept of childhood.

RC41-113.3

ACHARYA, Arun* (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, acharya_77@yahoo.com)

Migrant trafficking and sexual violence against women in Mexico: A qualitative analysis on consequences

Trafficking of women whether internal or international for the purpose of sexual exploitation continues to be a major cause of concern to the international community. This phenomenon has affected all over the world and Mexico is not an exception. During the last few years, internal trafficking of persons especially of women in Mexico has grown up at an exponential rate due to increasing sex tourism. Thus, in this paper we have tried to analyze what are the basic causes behind the internal trafficking of women in Mexico and how this phenomenon is leading to health consequences. We have interviewed thirty internally trafficked women in Monterrey city during the year 2007-2010. The study found that trafficking of women in Mexico is a multifactorial phenomenon. Women trafficked from various states of Mexico and lured through false promises of employment, high quality living status in Monterrey, migration to USA among others. Once reached to city, they are enslaved and forced to work in sex market. Obtained information indicates that trafficked women are suffering a wide range of physical and sexual violence, with severe health (sexual and mental) consequences, which has direct implications to sexually transmitted diseases.

TG04-650.1

ADAMI, Roberta* (Westminster Business School, r.adami@wmin.ac.uk) and **GOUGH, Orla** (Westminster Business School)

Is retirement income at risk? A study of economic conditions amongst ethnic groups in the UK

The research examines employment patterns, pension participation and retirement incomes for ethnic groups in the UK and highlights differences in their economic conditions. We use data from the Family Resources Survey (FRS) and show that there still are important differences in terms of employment, income, pension contributions and benefits between ethnic minorities and the white majority. We use socio-economic and demographic variables to explain differences in individuals' retirement income. We show how disadvantages and uncertainty in life pre-retirement affect retirement prospects of ethnic minorities. By comparing the white control group to ethnic minorities in terms of employment, income and pension contributions, we provide an insight into the retirement behaviour of ethnic groups and show that their welfare post-retirement may be increasingly at risk with the new trend towards Defined Contribution pension schemes.

RC25-687.1

ADAMINI, Marina* (Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CONICET), marina_adamini@yahoo.com.ar)

La fertilidad política de las representaciones. Hegemonía y resistencia en la lucha por la "representación laboral" de las pasantías universitarias en Argentina

Las pasantías universitarias constituyen un dispositivo de inserción laboral formativo dispuesto por el Estado para estudiantes que estén atravesando los últimos años de su carrera. Se encuentran insertas en un doble campo del espacio social: el campo educativo y el campo laboral. En cada uno de estos campos se establecen diferentes intereses en disputa, donde la posición de los agentes condiciona sus representaciones y prácticas sociales.

Desde el discurso estatal y empresarial, las pasantías universitarias son representadas como prácticas formativas que no implican ningún tipo de relación laboral entre el empleador y los pasantes. Esta situación los exime de beneficios sociales propios de una relación de trabajo formal. Sin embargo, los pasantes se reconocen como trabajadores, ya que realizan prácticas laborales, cumpliendo rutinas y horarios, aunque sin recibir la misma retribución material ni los mismos derechos laborales que los demás trabajadores. En función a esto los pasantes han desplegado diferentes prácticas de resistencia y organización colectiva para lograr su reconocimiento.

El objetivo de esta ponencia será indagar, a la luz de la categoría bourdieana de "campo", las disputas y resistencias que se dan entre los pasantes, los empleadores y el Estado en relación a la representación laboral de la pasantía universitaria. Buscando analizar las repercusiones que estas luchas tienen sobre las condiciones de trabajo y los derechos laborales de los pasantes. Entendemos que esta lucha simbólica nos da cuenta de la disputa por la visión hegemónica del mundo social y también nos habla del

carácter dinámico e histórico de los campos en la continua construcción y reconstrucción de sus relaciones de fuerza.

En términos metodológicos se recurrirá a un abordaje de tipo cualitativo, buscando recuperar los discursos de los principales agentes en juego, por medio de entrevistas en profundidad y análisis de documentos legales y periodísticos.

RC23-703.4

ADDOR, Felipe* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, faddor@gmail.com), **ALVEAR, Celso*** (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, celsoale@gmail.com), **TYGEL, Alan*** (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, alantygel@gmail.com) and **CHEDID HENRIQUES, Flávio*** (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, flaviochedid@yahoo.com.br)

La tecnología en la transformación del sistema democrático

Los recientes movimientos populares en los diferentes países en el mundo, aunque tengan diversos matices y propuestas, parecen tener una similitud con socavar el sistema democrático en que vivimos hoy. Sea resaltando la falta de legitimidad de la representación política de los ciudadanos, sea criticando a la desregulación del poder financiero especulativo, pone de relieve la demanda por una nueva forma de construcción del espacio público.

En paralelo a los movimientos de protesta en las calles, nuevas experiencias democráticas de inclusión de la población en los espacios de toma de decisiones se consolidan, traendo cambios en la vía que conecta Estado y Sociedad, incluso con cambios constitucionales. Los países latinoamericanos figuran en la vanguardia de este movimiento, retratando la experiencia de presupuesto participativo en Brasil, los gobiernos ecuatorianos indígenas, la lucha por la plurinacionalidad en Bolivia, los consejos comunales de Venezuela.

En este contexto, defendemos la necesidad de nuevas herramientas para apoyar este movimiento de cambio. Presentamos una discusión sobre la tecnología de la información (TI), con el argumento de ampliar el vínculo en su diseño, construcción y uso con la sociedad y sus demandas reales. Negando el concepto de neutralidad de la ciencia y entendiendo que el desarrollo tecnológico ha estado siempre vinculado a la mejora del capitalismo monopolista, se propone una nueva línea de acción de TI, conocida por Tecnología de la Información para Fines Sociales (TIFS).

Traemos este análisis articulando con la práctica realizada en proyectos de la universidad que utilizan la tecnología para mejorar la calidad de vida de la población. Por lo tanto, este artículo reflexiona sobre el papel de las TI en el contexto de transformación actual y los caminos para la transformación del modelo de desarrollo de la tecnología y en particular la tecnología de la información, acercándose al concepto de las TIFS.

RC10-341.1

ADDOR, Felipe* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, faddor@gmail.com)

The bases for experiences of participatory democracy in Latin America

Since the late eighteenth-century, the occidental society is developing its model of democracy. First, it was consolidated a democratic system where representation was the main pillar. If, on the one hand, that system made undeniable progress in structuring solid states, on the other hand, portrayed serious limitations for the effective articulation between state and Society. In Latin America, the recent construction of democracy faced tough obstacles, mainly for its colonial heritage and for the occurrence of military coups that have blocked the slow process of democratization. Over the past 30 years, some experiences that aimed at democratizing the political system appeared on different countries and realities of the region. Connected to a second democratizing wave, these practices are linked to a more qualitative proposal (instead of a struggle for universal suffrage), looking for a more diverse and deeper possibility of participation of ordinary citizens in local administration. Through the implementation of participatory decision-making spheres over public affairs, and especially over public budget, it was possible to advance towards a stronger interference of people in public policies. In this article we analyze two experiments of participatory democracy in Latin America. First, Cotacachi in Ecuador, where the indigenous movement, that was growing and gaining strength since the 1990s, succeeded in establishing some practices of participatory local gov-

ernance. Second, Torres in Venezuela, where, driven by the national context of changes, it was structured a democratic decision-making method, based on a participatory budget and the *Consejos Comunales*. Through these experiences, we try to analyze what were the main factors that allowed the emergence and consolidation alternative democracies. Considering aspects such as historical background, national political context, local political culture, we argue that there are some essential elements for the construction of lasting and effective experiences of participatory democracy.

RC13-603.5

ADELMAN, Miriam* (Federal University of Parana, miriamad2008@gmail.com)

Sport, leisure and women's in(ex)clusion: Reflections from a land where (almost) all the guys play soccer...

On a typical Sunday morning in the largely poor and working class outskirts of a Brazilian state capital, Curitiba, men and boys are at play in the (often but not always improvised) soccer fields that dot the neighborhoods, but where are the women? Fifteen years of research on Brazilian equestrian sports enable me to identify this particular sporting field as one in which not only middle class but also – and perhaps increasingly – women from poor and working class backgrounds are able to carve a unique place for themselves, a new position from which to challenge longstanding notions of what a "female person" can/should be/do. In this paper, I discuss young women's participation in rodeo (calf-roping and reining) competitions and how this may be contributing to forms of empowerment, even within the semi-rural settings to which sociological literature has not customarily looked, in its search for sites in which ideologies and practices of male dominance are being challenged.

RC29-722.3

ADORNO, Sérgio* (Center for the Study of Violence, University of S. Paulo (USP), sadorno@usp.br) and **NUNES DIAS, Camila** (Center for the Study of Violence and Federal University of Paraná.)

The primeiro comando da capital (PCC) and the articulations between the world inside and outside of the prisons: A new paradigm of public safety?

The prison system of the State of São Paulo currently has about 170,000 inmates under custody, one third of the Brazilian prison population. In order to tackle the growth of crime the state government has been making investments for the expansion of the capacity of the prison network as well as in the modernization of the surveillance equipment. Nevertheless, serious problems of social control and respect for the rights of the prisoner remain untouched, such as overpopulation, inadequate infrastructure, lack of services for the education, professionalization, social and legal assistance of inmates, as well as the hardening of the internal discipline to deal with the rebellions. Paradoxically, these policies contributed to the emergence of the *Primeiro Comando da Capital* (PCC), a group that, in less than a decade, articulated the inner world of prisons with external networks of support, located in popular neighborhoods. It was this intense communication between the inside and outside of the prisons that enabled the attacks in May 2006, that paralyzed the city of São Paulo and resulted in 436 deaths. This event suggests a series of changes that the prison system of the State of São Paulo is going through under the domain of PCC: changes in the profile of the prison population, use of technologies such as cell phones, development of urban economy in the surroundings of the prisons, relations between prisoners, families and life in neighborhoods. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the increase of the articulation between the internal world of prisons and the free society in order to check which new questions are being posed in the field of sociology of prisons, rethinking hypotheses that assume a rupture between these two worlds, as suggested by the concepts of Clemmer (prison culture), Sykes (society of captives) and Goffman (total institution).

RC42-99.1

ADRIAENSSENS, Stef* (Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussel, stef.adriaenssens@hubrussel.be)

How trust begets deviance: Social and institutional trust as explanations for engagement in informal economic activities

Explaining why people engage in informal economic activities such as tax evasion is a hard nut to crack. Neoclassical economic theories and their behaviourist psychological counterparts explain noncompliance with the help of fairly parsimonious theories that mainly rest on taxation levels, deterrence and risk aversion. In a more institutional strand of theory construction, Alejandro Portes (e.g. 2010) develops an evenly parsimonious model introducing the regulatory intent of a country, the enforcement of its rules, and finally the social wiring of a society and the groups it is built upon. This agenda setting text suggests that trust may have a paradoxical effect on informal activities. Social trust enhances people's ability to withstand the enforcement of regulations, fostering informal activities. Trust in the official bodies of the state on the other hand, has the opposite effect. When citizens and groups put a lot of trust in the polity, i.e. see government regulation as legitimate, this will curb engagement in informal activities.

Although this line of thought has been developed from the 1990's on, nobody seems to have tested the theory with the help of the available comparative data sets. That is exactly what this paper aims for. Next to a set of items of both kinds of trust, the ESS data of round 2 collected data regarding respondents' self-reported tax evasion. This survey collected data in 24 countries, and serves as the basis of our analysis. The ESS survey will be complemented with data estimating the regulatory and taxation burden and the effectiveness of enforcement in those countries. The Portes thesis is tested with the help of a multilevel (multinomial) logistic regression analysis.

Reference

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RC18-72.1

AFOUXENIDIS, Alex* (National Centre for Social Research, afouxenidis@hotmail.com)

Democratization or liberalization? Understanding the politics of inequality

The liberalization of the global economic system run in opposition to democratic forms of inclusion, empowerment and social justice and substantially thwarted demands by civic groups which were related to generating effective policies for marginalized and discriminated groups. And, in turn, liberalization further fragmented the public sphere and compartmentalized civic groups and organizations, rendering them weak in dealing with domestic actors (such as states), international institutions (such as the EU, or IMF) and global markets. The rhetoric of enlarged democracy and civil society participation was never really translated into political practice.

For the past decades, the Western states and the international institutions that provide financial assistance to the developing countries promote solutions to political inequality which are based on two ideas. **The first** is related to the notion of economic liberalization, which would unfold the potentials of the market and minimize the role of the state in the economic sphere. **The second** is that Western support to the embryonic civil societies of the developing world would give voice to the populations of these countries and would change the nature of the authoritative political regimes that govern for years many countries. These ideas continue to inform the debate about the development of the North African countries after the Arab Spring.

This paper will present and analyse how regimes of North Africa (specifically Morocco and Egypt) used to exploit the new global economic situation and how they have benefited from the openness of the markets. At the same time, these regimes offered some political freedoms to the people of their countries, but they were not democratized.

Therefore, the paper attempts to critically examine and distinguish the notion of (economic) **liberalization** from the idea of **democratization** by exploring the ways regimes use to handle fundamental notions of political equality.

RC44-575.1

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Jumping scale, crossing space: The JfJ and organizing cleaners for global strength

Arguably neoliberalism has done the most damage to the already vulnerable workforces in the economy. Building cleaners, as part of this workforce, have suffered from privatization, contracting out, as well as post-industrial labour legislation and the fiscal crisis of the welfare state. The result is a sweatshop citizenship (Aguiar 2006) bordering on 'advanced

marginality' (Wacquant 2008) threatening to permanently expulse cleaners (and other low wage workers) to the desertion fields of (neo)neoliberalism (Crouch 2011; Boltanski and Chiapello 2004; Bauman 2007; Agamben 2005).

To counter this assault on cleaners, the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) has globalized its justice for janitors organizing model for the purpose of building global strength to deal with the neoliberalism of global cleaning companies, and in the process, secure protection and achieve gains for cleaners everywhere. Is the justice for janitors (JfJ) model the model for organizing in the 21st century? How is this model transitioning into transnational organizing and places, and by what mechanisms and structures is this being done, is the focus of this presentation. So, I examine (1) the JfJ model, (2) mechanisms and structures of transnational organizing and (3) the meaning of partnerships between the SEIU and partner unions (e.g. FNV Bondgenoten in the Netherlands; LHMU in Australia [and perhaps the SIPTU in Ireland]) set-up to arrest the erosion of cleaners' rights and stymie the proliferation of the sweatshop citizenship status. Through interviews at the SEIU HQ in Washington, as well as fieldwork in Australian, and Amsterdam, I seek to understand the flexibility of the JfJ model and the meaning of partnership in the context of a union with global ambitions. This presentation ends by discussing the idea of "solidarity transformed" (Anner 2011), and the extent to which the SEIU's globalizing of the JfJ is an example of this concept.

RC09-713.1

AGUIAR, Neuma* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, neu-maaguiar@hotmail.com) and **MONT'ALVÃO, Arnaldo** (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)

Political context, social stratification and inequality perception: A comparison of recent democracies in the cases of South Africa and Brazil

Economic wealth and income distribution with large middle-classes have been considered long term characteristic of some western countries like the US and several European countries. Other societies in Latin America and Africa, late comers to democratic processes, with social structures characterized by sharp stratification profiles, may be studied throwing light on recent demands for democracy. The paper deals with the perception of social distance and the support expressed in relation to social policies to curb inequality, according to the position of respondents in social stratification scales (occupational, educational and income), gender and race. It explores the historic processes of democratization of the two societies and their social policies to explain the differences encountered in the perception and willingness to act and curb social inequality by the population of the two cities. The paper is based on a comparative and representative public opinion survey conducted in the cities of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and Cape Town, South Africa. Multinomial models estimate the effect of class, race and gender upon the perception of the society's shape. The paper demonstrates that although these societies are sharply unequal, the respondent's perception of social inequality is distinct in the two societies. Brazilians perceive the shape of their society as more polarized than South Africans. South Africans also showed to be more inclined to contribute to social policy, at personal cost, than Brazilians. While in Brazil social class and schooling are the major determinants of this inequality perception, in South Africa race and social class are the main explanatory factors. Social class, however, is negatively related to inequality perception in Brazil and positively in South Africa.

RC54-6.2

AGUILUZ-IBARGÜEN, Maya* (researcher, mayaguiluz@hotmail.com)

Articulating ghostly bodies and corpses with social remembrance. How senses of bodies and embodiment embrace a new home-grown politics of love

Body is defined as a kind of extension of the ultimate space where cultural normalization takes place. This paper focuses on three main features of significances. It starts and ends with an elemental notion of body, which leaves out the binary representations of it, and invites us to think about the human body as a holography where social relations are carved and new socialities are coming up, and whose epidermis surface bounds a psychical

unit. Finally this is a concept which contents the limits of social experiences, subjectivations and perceptions of our basic drives.

In the context of social practices, I will explore how notions as "ghostly memories" have emerged from local cultures, and have recently become part of memory struggles where the body becomes a bystander of the past and a spectral construction. By taking some contributions from the so-called field of haunting memory I will connect notions of absent bodies and current visualization of corpses as a key to remembrance (to recollect) society, as a way to recollect remains of social.

A component of this paper will be not just to analyze the newest place of corpses as part of a global iconography where they have took part of an alienating implosion of meanings, mainly when they have been exposed to a media-gaze and signed the landscapes of violence, but to emphasize how bodies and embodiments of different kinds are functioned to open set of neighborhood, and perhaps (as Kenneth Reinhard has mentioned) of a new social narrative where a sense of love is able to begins where politics ends.

RC15-745.2

AGUNBIADE, Ojo* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Obafemi Awolowo University,, ojomelvin@yahoo.com)

The exemplary adults and the challenge of seeking care for sexually transmitted infections among older adults in Nigeria

Achieving age-friendly primary care system requires right-based therapeutic encounter between the physician and older patients. This study explores the Yoruba cultural notion of exemplar older adult within the context of seeking care for sexually transmitted infections in Nigeria. Four vignettes based focus group discussions on age categories and gender basis were held with 39 middle and older adults (50-75years) in Ibadan metropolis, an urban city in southwest Nigeria. Findings showed notable gender/age variations in perceptions of exemplary adults, sexually aging well and seeking help due to sexuality problems. Middle aged male than their older counterparts related sexually ageing well with desires and actual engagement in heterosexual relations; and absence of sexually dysfunctions in old age as good masculinity. Older females emphasized expressing sexual desires within socially restricted context such as marriage and suppressing such desires in old age as more representative of sexually ageing well. Older females that behave contrary were stigmatized than their male counterparts. Other important sub-themes include: having a positive social outlook, and absence of sexually transmitted infections. To promote healthy ageing among cultures, sexual health services should create avenues for old people infected with sexually transmitted infections to seek appropriate treatments without stigmatization.

RC32-90.6

AHLAWAT, Neerja* (Department of Sociology M D University Rohtak Haryana India, neerja_mdu@yahoo.com)

Marriage norms, social sanctions and honour killings in Haryana

The institution of marriage has emerged as a subject of critical investigation in the social sciences due to its close links with processes of historical change and forms of social organization. In that large segment of an individual's life, which constitutes his social life and involves relationship with another individual, this institution assures extreme significance. Significant aspect of north Indian marriage and kinship pattern pertains to certain rules and prescriptions observed while fixing marriage. Caste endogamy, gotra exogamy and village exogamy are strongly prescribed norms for marriage. Marriage and kinship regulations specify the norms and restrictions observed such as prohibition of marriage with in the same or other prohibited gotrs with in the caste group called biradari. The present study is based on ethnographic survey conducted in one of the affluent northern states of India i.e. Haryana which is fast urbanising with extensive consumerist culture and individualism, grappling with all sorts of issues of tradition and modernity. There is a paradoxical situation in the sense that on one hand, there are constitutional provisions and safeguards to protect the rights of the women/girls by ensuring equality of opportunity and building gender just society. On the other hand, it is known as a state for rampant foeticide, honour killings, dictates by kangaroo panchayats, violence against women outside as well as in natal families on the choice of their marriage partners.. Thus, there is limited choice available to boys and girls to select their

own partners, with strict marriage rules, customary traditions and already skewed sex ratio.

Keeping in view the emerging scenario in Haryana, an attempt has been made to examine crucial questions such as importance of marriage, diverse marriage norms, restrictions, customary practices, and new phenomena taking place across caste/class/community.

RC09-273.6

AHLAWAT, Sadhu* (Department of Sociology, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, India, srahlawat_mdu@yahoo.com)

Politics of inclusion and local governance in India

Panchayati Raj Institutions are entrusted self-governance at the village level in India. It provides an ideal forum for decentralised planning and implementation for development work in accordance with people's needs and aspirations at the grass root level. With this assumption the government of India made 73rd Constitutional Amendment in December, 1992. It was a landmark event in which over a million elected representatives in India made efforts in planning, monitoring and implementing the development programmes through village councils known as gram *sabhas*, thus making India as the world's largest functioning democracy.

The main focus of the present paper is to address the question of empowerment of scheduled castes and women. In this context examined the extent to which the new provisions have enabled the hitherto excluded underprivileged groups or categories such as SCs and women, to be included in the rural power structure. To what extent and in what way they have been empowered? And if not, what are the socio-economic factors leading to their exclusion? What is the response of the dominant communities to the inclusion and participation of excluded groups? Lastly, we propose to examine and explain the impact of these changes on the social structure and ethos of the rural society at various levels. These questions have been explored during the second panchayat elections (1999-2003) and also in 2011 during the forth panchayat election Haryana. The process of social inclusion was in its initial stages during the first phase of study so an attempt was made, after a decade in order to examine the changes in the power relations at the grass root level (rural settings) of an Indian state.

RC18-25.1

AHLAWAT, Sadhu* (Department of Sociology, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, India, srahlawat_mdu@yahoo.com)

The policies of nationalization and privatization in India: Anti-poverty or anti-reservations

Panchayati Raj Institutions are entrusted self-governance at the village level in India. It provides an ideal forum for decentralised planning and implementation for development work in accordance with people's needs and aspirations at the grass root level. With this assumption the government of India made 73rd Constitutional Amendment in December, 1992. It was a landmark event in which over a million elected representatives in India made efforts in planning, monitoring and implementing the development programmes through village councils known as gram *sabhas*, thus making India as the world's largest functioning democracy. An important radical measure underlying this legislation is regarding the reservation for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes not only in membership but also in positions of office such as sarpanches. It facilitated for participation and share in power at local level for the hitherto marginalized and excluded communities.

The main focus of the present paper is to address the question of empowerment of scheduled castes and women. In this context examined the extent to which the new provisions have enabled the hitherto excluded underprivileged groups or categories such as SCs and women, to be included in the rural power structure. To what extent and in what way they have been empowered? And if not, what are the socio-economic factors leading to their exclusion? What is the response of the dominant communities to the inclusion and participation of excluded groups? Lastly, we propose to examine and explain the impact of these changes on the social structure and ethos of the rural society at various levels. The process of social inclusion was in its initial stages during the first phase of study so an attempt was made, after a decade in order to examine the changes in the power relations at the grass root level (rural settings) of an Indian state.

RC23-703.1

AHMAD, Aqueil* (Walden University, Minneapolis, MN, USA, aqueil.ahmad@waldenu.edu)

Globalization of science and technology research & development

In the eloquent phraseology of Derek Price (1975), "*Science since Babylon*," modern science and technology have their antecedents in the historical development of ideas from antiquity to the present times. According to Joseph Needham (1990), scientific ideas from China flowed to Europe prior to the Industrial Revolution. In his *Atlas of the Islamic World*, Francis Robinson (1984) suggests that the Moorish renaissance in Spain (8th through 16th centuries) lit the torch that led to the Renaissance and Reformation in Europe. Following the Industrial Revolution and colonialism, a great divide separated Europe and America from rest of the world. Scientific knowledge flowed unidirectionally for nearly 200 years from West to the East, from North to the South, until recently. Contemporary science and technology developments are marked by multidirectional flows of knowledge and movement of scientific workers on a world scale.

Starting with weapons research and development during and after the Second World War, contemporary generation of scientific knowledge is truly global in character. Some of the most visible evidence of multinational "big science" includes international space research, the Human Genome Project, AIDS and malaria research, and physics at CERN and the Hadron Collider. This paper will argue that the rising cost of research, cross-cultural movement of scientists and engineers, the power of Diasporas, and above all the forces of globalization, the global economy, and global competition for markets, materials, and manpower *per se* are propelling international cooperation of science and technology and are expected to so at all levels in the foreseeable future.

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TG04-325.3

AHTEENSUU, Marko* (University of Turku, mataah@utu.fi)

Intra- and interpersonal risk trade-offs

Moral intuitions about intra- and interpersonal risk trade-offs diverge. While merely weighing possible benefits against costs seems justified in a single person case, the same does not apply when the costs fall on one person and benefits on another. This poses a well-known problem to utilitarian theories which aggregate (expected) gains and losses without concern to distributional matters. Several other moral theories that pay heed to distributional matters, it has recently been argued, also face difficulties to accommodate these intuitions. In my talk I will apply specific versions of prioritarianism, egalitarianism and contractualism to a concrete case, and provide new insight into the question whether – and if so, how – the differences in the intuitions can be accounted for with a consistent underlying moral theory or set of principles. Practical implications for risk analysis will briefly be discussed.

RC53-423.10

AISENSTEIN, Angela* (Universidad de San Andres, aisenstein@udesa.edu.ar), CAIRO, Maria Eugenia (Universidad de San Andres) and BREA, Martina (Universidad de San Andres)

"Las niñas y la cocina" y "los inspectores en los mataderos". Alcances de la educación alimentaria en el discurso pedagógico

Este trabajo presenta algunos resultados de un proyecto de investigación en desarrollo que indaga las concepciones, valores, normas, prescripciones, instituciones y prácticas referidos a la educación alimentaria que se integraron en el discurso pedagógico para las escuelas primarias y medias, en Argentina, en el período 1875-1960.

La historia de la educación alimentaria escolar, entendida como institucionalización y difusión de conocimientos y preceptos sobre producción, elaboración e ingesta de alimentos, da cuenta de la confluencia de concepciones e indicaciones de distinto orden, origen y localización.

Del análisis de dos revistas pedagógicas oficiales y de alrededor de cincuenta textos escolares es posible señalar que, a través de explicaciones científicas, recomendaciones sanitarias, relatos morales e imágenes de distinto tipo, el discurso pedagógico se orientó enseñar a los niños y las niñas que asistían a la escuela primaria qué, cuánto y cómo comer.

Simultáneamente junto con el intento de elaboración de un cierto régimen de ingesta - teóricamente adecuado a las necesidades de una sociedad moderna y civilizada - los saberes y prácticas referidos a la producción de alimentos y a la elaboración de comidas saludables tendieron a promover identidades diferenciadas ya fuera a través de distribuciones de roles familiares y sociales en clave de género como de inserciones ocupacionales con destinatarios de clase social definidos.

WG05-95.1

AJIBOYE, Olanrewaju Emmanuel* (Lagos State University, oeajiboye@yahoo.com)

Effects of climate change on agricultural practice and quality of life of rural older farmers in Nigeria

Over the last five decades, Africa in general and Nigeria in particular has witnessed drastic decline in agricultural productivity and more than 200 million Africans suffer from malnutrition as a direct result of the declines. One third of the population in sub-Saharan Africa is malnourished, particularly the vulnerable groups (older persons, women and children) most affected. The "oil boom" with its sudden and unexpected wealth in Nigeria in the mid 70s seriously undermined the status of agricultural production and regrettably, succeeded in creating utter neglect for and relegation of agriculture to the background. Thus, by 1976 the declining rate of agriculture which was about 7.8% between 1970 and 1974 had reached an intolerable level. The decline in agricultural productivity, which led to hunger, poverty and malnutrition, is also attributed to several other interrelated and complex factors of climate change which include increasing deforestation and land degradation. The deforestation and land degradation is associated with severe droughts and desertification, escalating soil erosion, Stalination, soil compaction and poor soil fertility which are all by products of global warming and climatic change. Unfortunately, older farmers have limited access to financial and technological inputs necessary for sustained agricultural production. The livelihood of the older people is routinely being afflicted with the increasing poverty problems in the continent. This paper examines the effects of the phenomenon of global warming on agricultural practices, its effects on the food production and the quality of life of the older rural farmers in Nigeria. It adopts critical theory to extrapolate the issues. It also relies on both primary and secondary data as its methodology. The paper concludes that Nigeria government needs to ensure the development of an effective policy framework that includes bio-safety and biotechnology development that can guarantee food security in the continent.

RC41-579.5

AJIBOYE, Olanrewaju Emmanuel* (Lagos State University, oeajiboye@yahoo.com)

Gender differentials in the socio-economic well-being of older persons in Lagos state, Nigeria

National and international organizations continue to express concerns on older persons worldwide, and have suggested measures for improving their lives and overall well-being within the framework of sustainable development. However, a common experience is that of disempowerments of the older persons regarding their person and other rights. Theoretically, older persons are not a homogenous group. It has been observed that the gender of the individual affects access and opportunities to the available old age security system. For a significant proportion of older persons in Nigeria, socio-economic, socio-demographic, and socio-cultural factors play important roles in influencing their life-course experiences and overall socio-economic well being in later life. This study focuses on the differentials in the situations and capabilities of older persons in Lagos State rather than viewing them as a homogeneous group. The triangulation method was used for the collection of research information. A multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted to select the respondents included in the study. The data collected were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 10.0. Cross-tabulations of social and economic characteristics were done to allow for a general description of the respondents and their household characteristics. Hypotheses testing were done

at two levels, using both the chi-square and logistic regression analysis. Chi-square was used to test the level of significant relationship between independent and dependent variables; while the logistic regression technique was used to determine the net effect of explanatory factors on the probability that the gender of the older persons would influence their overall socio-economic well being. This study found that male and female older persons exhibited differences in socio-economic well-being in their later lives. The study further found that inequality in personal income and socio-economic well being is influenced by gender and life course experiences.

RC51-348.3

AKAHORI, Saburo* (Tokyo Woman's Christian University, akahori@lab.twcu.ac.jp)

How society is producing its own crisis: A systems theoretical case study of Japan

In Japan, the triple crisis after the March 2011 disasters (earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disasters) is still going on. Then why can't this problem be solved promptly, and why is such misery continuing in spite of Japan's desire to revive? This paper tries to answer these questions from the viewpoint of Niklas Luhmann's sociological systems theory, especially his theory of the mass media system.

Luhmann defined the system of mass media as a particular function system of society. It consists of a series of communicative events and constructs its own reality by using the distinction of information and non-information.

As for the situation after the Earthquake, the word *hisai-chi* (disaster-hit areas) has become a cliché in Japan. Here this word becomes the focus because it seems to indicate a defect of the mass media system in Japan. In Japan's mass media system, the Tohoku area tends to be identified as *hisai-chi*, however strictly speaking, a large part of the Tohoku area is not damaged. In addition, other areas suffering from the disasters, such as Kanto's coastal areas, are rarely mentioned as *hisai-chi*. In this case, by drawing a distinction, the mass media system separates the audience from the *hisai-chi* areas and makes them feel safe. By using the word, the system has been producing a sense of security whereas people may actually be in insecure areas.

In conclusion, on one hand the mass media system as a function system of society has always been behaving normatively as if it is going to make those that are suffering overcome this crisis, and on the other hand, it is producing and promoting a system-specified reality that obstructs recovery at the same time.

RC31-345.6

AKALIN, Ayse* (Istanbul Technical University, aakalin@itu.edu.tr)

The exceptional migrants?: The regularization of migrant domestic workers in Turkey

Since 1990's, Turkey has become a country of immigration, with domestic work emerging as a major realm that attracts migration. Currently Turkey lacks a migration law that would grant migrants some kind of regular status and a series of social rights. This situation consequently renders an overall framework that reproduces and fosters irregularity. Domestic work however presents an exception to this larger system of governance by ambiguity. Starting in 2007, the government introduced a policy to semi-legalize specifically domestic workers. Under the sponsorship of an employer, a migrant domestic worker is permitted to extend her tourist visa, valid for one or two months, and turn it into a residence permit that is valid up to a year. Although the current legislation requires the foreigners to have work and residence permits to acquire legal status, this semi-legalisation via residence permits renders domestic workers an exceptional status among migrants. The reasons behind this exception are multifold. On the one hand, there is the implicit recognition that the migrant domestic workers have presented a remedy to the problem of care deficit. On the other hand, the fact that they are exclusively women who are employed by families and in the security of homes altogether make migrant domestics less of a "threat" in comparison with other communities and more "apt" to legalise, if the boundaries are well-defined and asserted. By focusing on this exceptional practice of the semi-legalization of migrant domestics, this paper aims to scrutinize how the feminization of migration into domestic work, that occurs in a larger context that is adverse to immigration, should be analysed.

RC21-212.10

AKANMU, Olusola Esther* (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, esthersola2005@yahoo.com) and **ADISA, Ademola Lateef** (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria)

Housing and sustainable development: Reflection on urban women's rights to real property in Eastern Nigeria

Housing problems among women in eastern parts of Nigeria seem to be cumulative effects of long term placement of women in disadvantaged positions. For instance, female children were not encouraged to have formal education and could not inherit landed properties. They were made to accept that the society did not expect them to own houses; this is because any man living in his wife's house was seen as living on dunghills.

This present study aims at examining changes that have occurred to some of the cultural beliefs and practices; and the effects of these on the state of house ownership of women in the region. This is with a view to recommending programmes that will ameliorate, specifically, women's housing problems and other problems arising from unequal access to societal resources in general. The study will attempt an adoption of both quantitative and qualitative techniques to obtain data on a target sample of 200 women drawn from two of the states in the region.

RC31-626.1

AKIS KALAYLIOGLU, Yasemin* (Middle East Technical University, yaseminakis@gmail.com)

Fumbling in the dark: A study on the participation of Iranian refugees in Ankara (Turkey)

Turkey is one of the most important countries for transit migration as it's on the route from Middle East to Europe. To compete with the pressure brought by the huge numbers of asylum seekers who are willing to reach Europe, Turkey put "geographical limitation" to 1951 Convention in Geneva, so as not to give any rights to Non-European asylum seekers (NEAS) to stay in the country permanently. Hence, all the NEAS are resettled to a third country (USA, Canada or Europe) after they are recognized as refugees by UNHCR office in Turkey. Nevertheless, the difficulties in obtaining refugee status combined with the hard living circumstances (e.g. there is no integration programme for refugees in Turkey) limit their participation in society. In order to comprehend their participation strategies, this research focuses on the Iranian asylum seekers and refugees, who are one of the most populous refugee groups in Turkey, in the capital city of Ankara. By using snowball method, 15 in-depth interviews are conducted with political, religious and Lgbt refugees from Iran. According to the results, although interviewees officially have rights to work and benefit from the health services and education (main articles of 1951 Convention), they are not able to practice them due to government's incomplete legislation. In this respect, the role of cultural and social capital of Iranian refugees emerges as a very significant instrument to overcome livelihood problems and enable them to participate in the society socially and politically. Last but not least, while social networks are considered to have positive results on migrant's social capital, it seems not to be congruent with the case of Iranian Refugees' due to the lack of trust towards each other within Iranian community.

RC32-386.3

AL-ORAIMI, Suaad Zayed* (UAE University, zayed@aloraimi.com)

Women's role in the current social movement in Yemen

Since Dec. 2010, Arab region has been going through a tremendous social change. This significant social movement has resulted in different levels of revolutions. Women at different ages have been considerably engaged in such a phenomenon. This paper aims at exploring the role of Yemeni women; examines the implications of having a large number of women take a substantial role in the process of social uprising. Will this contribute to a major social change of the traditional gender roles in Yemeni society? The paper intends to address the reasons behind the integration of gender roles in this episode, social transaction and women's social status in Yemen. Meanwhile, the paper takes the liberty to identify ways in which feminists can utilize this revolution as a tool for self and collective empowerment. To justify its data collection, the paper utilizes the ongoing occurrence and examines women's manifestation. To achieve its objectivity, a historical analysis is carefully implemented in this study.

RC25-165.2

ALARCON, Amado* (Rovira & Virgili University, amado.alarcon@urv.net) and **PARELLA, Sònia*** (Autonomous University of Barcelona, sonia.parella@uab.cat)

Linguistic integration of the descendants of migrants in Catalonia

This paper presents the results of a quantitative research which analyzes the linguistic integration of the descendants of migrants in Catalonia (a bilingual society) departing from the segmented assimilation theory. The main objectives are: 1) identify factors associated with the acquisition of written skills in both official languages of the host society (Catalan and Spanish languages) and, 2) Know what factors affect language preferences towards Catalan, Castilian or another languages of origin, when it is other than Castilian. The main hypothesis relates socioeconomic status to preferences and language skills. The data used in the analysis were from the first stage of a longitudinal study in Barcelona of a statistically representative sample of second-generation students in public schools located in the metropolitan area of Barcelona. The study replicates the CILS project methodological design. The survey was conducted during the fall of 2008 and allows a sample of 3578 cases, which are statistically representative of the universe of young second generation of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona. We analyze data through bivariate analysis and multivariate logistic regression analysis. The results show significant differences among the factors that influence the skills and language preferences determine. Language skills are mainly determined by variables related to the time of entry into the educational system, observable by age and year of arrival in Spain. The Spanish-speaking origin is shown as a negative factor that operates in the subjective assessment of competition in Catalan. In contrast, the Castilian language preferences to their main determinants family composition and family socioeconomic status. National origin shows significant effects on preference for Castilian. This leads us to conclude that although the education system operates in the equation equal language skills, the formation of preferences is more linked to family structure and position in the host society.

RC48-383.3

ALBUQUERQUE, Maria do Carmo* (Universidade Bandeirante, mcarmao@gmail.com)

El movimiento social por los derechos de los niños y adolescentes en São Paulo: Su momento y su sitio en la construcción de la política pública de derechos

Este artículo analiza el movimiento de los derechos de los niños y adolescentes en São Paulo (Movimiento DCA, sigla en portugués) frente a dos cuestiones: la primera es el hecho de que se trata de una red de actores heterogéneos y estos actores desempeñan papeles diferentes en la dirección del objetivo principal del movimiento: la construcción y cumplimiento de los derechos y políticas de los niños y adolescentes, que están vinculados a la implementación del Estatuto del Niño y Adolescente (ECA en portugués). La heterogeneidad del movimiento se identifica como un problema, sino también como su "carácter innovador y diferenciado". Hemos tratado de identificar los diferentes actores en la línea de valorar esta heterogeneidad y la relación entre actores societales y estatales. La perspectiva teórica de "redes" o "comunidades de política pública" presentase como una posibilidad a explorar en la análisis de la relación entre los actores sociales y estatales que conforman la "comunidad" de la política de derechos de niños y adolescentes, que coincide con el Sistema de Garantía de los Derechos de Niños y Adolescentes, de acuerdo con la Resolución 113 del Consejo Nacional de los Derechos de Niños y Adolescentes (Conanda en portugués). La segunda cuestión es la posible oposición entre los repertorios de lucha más centrada en la protesta y presentación de denuncias, y las formas de acción más enfocadas en la articulación, elaboración y negociación de propuestas de políticas públicas. La presencia de estas dos formas de acción política, una más conflictiva y otra más constructiva, es una característica de muchos movimientos sociales en Brasil, que han estado muy involucrados en la formulación y el control social sobre nuevas políticas sociales de derechos. Estos movimientos se han caracterizado por la articulación entre los "ciclos de de confrontación" y los momentos de negociación, y entre la ubicación en el lugar social e institucional. La metodología de esta investigación fue la pesquisa bibliográfica y documental, acompañada de visitas de campo (al Foro municipal de los derechos de niños y adolescentes), así como entrevistas

informales con algunos de sus miembros. El resultado obtenido fue la caracterización del Movimiento DCA sobre las dos cuestiones planteadas y la identificación de una bibliografía apropiada para tratar de una manera productiva estos dos temas.

RC47-473.2

ALBUQUERQUE, Maria do Carmo* (Universidade Bandeirante, mcarmao@gmail.com)

Nuevos actores en el movimiento por los derechos de los adolescentes en São Paulo: La cooptación, el corporativismo, la institucionalización - una confrontación entre las evaluaciones académicas y de los propios activistas

El Movimiento por los Derechos del Niño y del Adolescente siempre fue formado por la articulación de diferentes Foros que agregan actores distintos. La heterogeneidad ha sido considerada un problema y, a veces por el contrario, una riqueza, como un desafío de diálogo con las diferencias. Con las tendencias actuales en la contratación de las organizaciones sociales para la prestación de servicios públicos, estos Foros están incluyendo numerosas entidades que tienen contratos o convenios con el Estado, y los problemas de la institucionalización del Movimiento y de una actuación corporativa e cooptada por el Estado, son cada vez más señalados en la literatura y también por varios miembros del Movimiento. El municipio de São Paulo se caracteriza por una presencia intensa de las organizaciones sociales en la política de bienestar social, que incorporó en los últimos años la política para el adolescente infractor, a través de la municipalización de la política y las sanciones socioeducativas en un entorno abierto. De esta manera nuevos actores están participando del Movimiento por los Derechos del Niño y del Adolescente, especialmente en la cuestión de los adolescentes en conflicto con la ley. Este artículo presenta los resultados de un estudio que analiza los actores que conforman este movimiento, en dos de sus espacios significativos en São Paulo, el Foro Municipal de los Derechos del Niño y Adolescente (FMDCA) y el Foro Municipal de Servicios Sociales (FAS, siglas en portugués), analizando su relación con espacios de participación y control social sobre la política de derechos, en especial al Consejo y la Conferencia Municipal de los Derechos del Niño y del Adolescente. El estudio tuvo como objetivo captar la voz de esos actores sociales a cerca de la institucionalización y sobre los problemas de una posible acción corporativa y / o cooptada por los gobiernos como resultado de la relación de contratación entre ellos. Se buscó escucharlos sobre la pregunta: ¿es posible para las entidades contratadas el ejercicio crítico de control social sobre las políticas públicas?

RC23-536.5

ALEGRIA, Daniela* (Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), licdanielaalegria@gmail.com) and **D'ONOFRIO, María Guillermina*** (Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), mgonofrio@gmail.com)

El ingreso al mercado de trabajo científico y la elección de los temas de investigación en Argentina: Perspectivas de becarios doctorales de ciencias sociales y humanidades

Este trabajo se propone analizar las perspectivas de un conjunto de jóvenes investigadores en formación pertenecientes a las ciencias sociales y las humanidades y que se desempeñan en un Consejo de Investigación argentino, acerca de las estrategias que pusieron en práctica para la obtención de sus becas doctorales y la selección de los temas que se encuentran abordando en sus respectivos proyectos de tesis. Tales estrategias van delineando los comienzos de su carrera profesional como investigadores académicos, articulando tres tipos de aspectos: primero, aspectos cognitivos relacionados con los problemas de estudio; segundo, aspectos culturales relacionados con las formas de trabajo y los valores de los directores, grupos de investigación y comunidades disciplinarias en los que se están insertando; y tercero, aspectos normativos relacionados con los requerimientos que identifican como determinantes para obtener evaluaciones positivas en la organización en la que se desempeñan como becarios y a la que esperan pertenecer como investigadores de carrera.

Los datos provienen de veinte entrevistas en profundidad a becarios doctorales Tipo I (que se encuentran en los dos primeros años de la formación doctoral) del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) de Argentina pertenecientes al campo de las ciencias sociales y las humanidades, que tienen como lugar de trabajo un insti-

tuto o universidad situado en la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, y que ingresaron al Consejo de Investigación entre 2008 y 2010. Las entrevistas fueron realizadas y transcritas a comienzos de 2011 por estudiantes avanzados de sociología de la Universidad de Buenos Aires en el marco de un proyecto de investigación de cátedra dirigido por las autoras.

RC48-539.5

ALEJO, Antonio* (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, alejoaj@gmail.com)

Globalizaciones y nuevas diplomacias en las Américas. La implementación de políticas públicas para la inclusión de sociedades civiles en las agendas de política exterior, política internacional y agendas gl

Esta investigación se enmarca en los estudios globales y analiza transformaciones de procesos de acción colectiva en las Américas. Aquí, identificamos el desarrollo de "ventanas de oportunidades" para la inclusión de actores de sociedades civiles en temas de política exterior, política internacional y agendas globales en Argentina y México.

El análisis entre globalización y sociedad civil en las Américas, suele centrarse, mayoritariamente, en cómo lo global impacta en las sociedades civiles. Los análisis donde las prácticas de los actores de sociedades civiles forman parte de la constitución de lo global son poco desarrollados. Aquí, nos enfocamos en la dimensión política de las globalizaciones; dentro de los Estados, gobiernos y sociedades están cambiando como parte de un marco global. Así, el estudio de la acción colectiva en las Américas no se limita a mostrar cómo los actores de sociedades civiles "resisten" o "protestan".

Desde las dimensiones de la acción colectiva (estructura de oportunidades políticas, estructuras de movilización y análisis de marcos) evidenciamos cómo las sociedades civiles en las Américas contribuyen a la construcción de nuevas instituciones y redefinen la relación entre sociedades civiles y gobiernos. Aquí, en términos de oportunidades políticas en las globalizaciones, los gobiernos readaptan y rediseñan la gestión de las políticas públicas que contribuyen a la democratización de lo público. En este sentido, en la relación entre gobiernos y sociedades encontramos expresiones de estos cambios que se enfrentan a sus propias resistencias por diferentes inercias culturales, por intereses o por las novedades mismas del cambio.

Con las Nuevas Diplomacias retratamos un espacio de interacción donde gobiernos y sociedades civiles desarrollan transformaciones sociopolíticas innovadoras. A través de la implementación de políticas públicas en las cancillerías argentina y mexicana exponemos los desarrollos incipientes de políticas globales como ejercicios de democratización en las Américas.

TG03-519.8

ALEU, Maria* (CONICET-FLACSO, aleumaria@hotmail.com)

Los vínculos de respeto en la experiencia de los estudiantes del nivel secundario

Esta ponencia se propone presentar los avances preliminares de una investigación en curso sobre los vínculos emocionales de respeto en los estudiantes de escuelas secundarias de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Argentina). Desde una aproximación cualitativa, dicho estudio se propone comprender los sentidos y las formas prácticas de expresión de respeto, así como también aquellas situaciones y prácticas cotidianas que logran poner en riesgo este tipo de vínculos, en la experiencia de los estudiantes que actualmente se encuentran cursando sus estudios secundarios y participan –por fuera del horario escolar– de propuestas recreativas con intencionalidad formativa.

En el marco de este proyecto, se entiende al respeto como una de las formas por medio de las cuales se expresa el reconocimiento de los otros y, simultáneamente, indica una forma específica de aceptación de sí por otros, en la medida en que se confirma el sentido del valor que uno (o muchos) se reconoce (o reconocen) para sí mismo (o para nosotros). Se trata de un vínculo emocional que raramente es estable y que se expresa en el marco de configuraciones singulares producidas en el interjuego de determinadas condiciones históricas, sociales, espaciales y subjetivas. De allí, la matriz tanto social como individual constitutiva del respeto.

La presentación estará estructurada en torno a dos bloques. El primero, aborda algunas conceptualizaciones teóricas en torno al respeto como

forma del reconocimiento. El segundo bloque, avanza a partir del material empírico recolectado sobre cómo los vínculos de respeto que forjan y sostienen estos jóvenes entran en relación con procesos de construcción identitaria.

RC34-321.7

ALEU, Maria* (CONICET-FLACSO, aleumaria@hotmail.com)

Los vínculos emocionales de respeto desde la perspectiva de los estudiantes de escuelas secundarias

Esta ponencia se propone presentar los avances preliminares de una investigación en curso sobre los vínculos emocionales de respeto en los estudiantes de escuelas secundarias de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Argentina). Desde una aproximación cualitativa, dicho estudio se propone comprender los sentidos y las formas prácticas de expresión de respeto así como también aquellas situaciones y prácticas cotidianas que logran poner en riesgo estos vínculos, en la experiencia de los estudiantes que actualmente se encuentran cursando sus estudios secundarios y participan –por fuera del horario escolar- de propuestas recreativas con intencionalidad formativa.

En el marco de este proyecto, se entiende al respeto como una de las formas por medio de las cuales se expresa el reconocimiento de los otros y, simultáneamente, indica una forma específica de aceptación de sí por otros, en la medida en que se confirma el sentido del valor que uno (o muchos) se reconoce (o reconocen) para sí mismo (o para nosotros). Se trata de un vínculo emocional que raramente es estable y que se expresa en el marco de configuraciones singulares producidas en el interjuego de determinadas condiciones históricas, sociales, espaciales y subjetivas. De allí, la matriz tanto social como individual constitutiva del respeto.

La presentación estará estructurada en torno a dos bloques. El primero, aborda algunas conceptualizaciones teóricas en torno al respeto como forma del reconocimiento. El segundo bloque, avanza sobre cómo los vínculos de respeto que forjan y sostienen estos jóvenes entran en relación con procesos de construcción identitaria.

RC22-35.3

ALGRANTI, Joaquín* (UBA-CONICET, jalgranti@hotmail.com)

Los bienes religiosos y sus formas de producción. estudio del complejo editorial católico y evangélico en la Argentina

Desde una sociología económica de las industrias culturales podemos reconocer que el libro religioso no es sólo un "nicho" de consumo, o sea, un espacio diferencial del mercado con una oferta distintiva. Las editoriales componen un complejo editorial, con sus redes estables de productores, distribuidores y puntos de venta, su cuerpo de representantes en la cámara del libro religioso e, incluso, su propia feria del libro cristiano en donde se reúnen anualmente empresarios, pastores y librerías. Ahora bien, el entramado de relaciones económicas se configura, a veces directamente como prolongación, y otras como un juego de articulaciones y superposiciones dinámicas con el conjunto más o menos estable de instituciones (iglesias, productoras, fundaciones externas, agencias publicitarias etc.) que comprende el universo religioso. El objetivo de la ponencia consiste en explorar las formas de producción de objetos culturales que emprenden las principales empresas editoriales católicas y evangélicas de la Argentina. Ellas se caracterizan por producir y distribuir no sólo libros, periódicos y revistas, sino también DVDs, películas, artículos de librería y distintivos cristianos. Por lo tanto, se encuentran con la difícil tarea de articular contenidos religiosos, con su propio sistema de referencias y legalidad, bajo el formato de mercancías dirigidas al mercado, o a un nicho dentro de él, del cual dependen -siempre en distintos grados- para reproducir sus condiciones de existencia. La investigación presenta, por el momento, 20 entrevistas en profundidad y análisis de documentos de diferentes editoriales (San Pablo, Paulinas, Certeza, Peniel y Kairós), localizadas dentro de lo que denominaremos como el circuito religioso y el circuito secular del mundo del libro.

RC33-34.2

ALGRANTI, Miguel* (CAEA - CONICET, miguel.algranti@gmail.com)

Memoria e identidad religiosa

El autor indaga en los modos de construcción y negociación de la memoria religiosa en la Escuela Científica Basilio. A partir de los aportes de

Maurice Halbwachs se intentará analizar las distintas formas en que dicha institución religiosa negocia su identidad en la configuración de una memoria colectiva. Los modos locales de experimentación del pasado y vinculación con lo sagrado conforman los dos grandes ejes de interés de esta investigación, relevados principalmente bajo las técnicas de observación participante y entrevistas abiertas, extensas y recurrentes a informantes calificados. La organización expositiva del trabajo comienza reseñando brevemente la historia de la institución y sus principales ejes cosmológicos en torno a la conceptualización del sujeto y su relación con la potencia sagrada. En una segunda parte se describe la fiesta espiritual de aniversario número 92 de la institución, en donde un conflicto interno se resuelve a en el terreno de la memoria.

RC21-299.1

ALKHALILI, Nura* (Independent researcher, nurakhaliili@gmail.com), **DAJANI, Muna*** (Independent researcher, monadajani39@gmail.com) and **DE LEO, Daniela** ()

Shifting realities: Dislocating Palestinian Jerusalemites from the capital into the edge

The idea of the right to the city expresses a new political point of view regarding citizenship and residence (Khamaisi, 2007). According to Lefebvre (1996), the construction of citizenship is based on *space inhabitance*. Lefebvre underlines the importance of space since it plays a key role in localizing citizenship. As Purcell asserts, this concept empowers urban inhabitants and argues that the urban citizenship is *not an accident of nationality*, yet it is through utilizing space and time and interacting within a social fabric (Purcell, 2002:102).

In the light of an Israeli occupation of East Jerusalem[1], a geo-political reality was imposed on the Palestinian inhabitants, where land appropriation, laws and legislations, the segregation wall and confinement of Palestinians into fragmented ghettos were all leading drivers in changing the boundaries of Jerusalem as a whole and altering the Palestinian social fabric present there. This entails weakening Palestinian inhabitants' status to mere permanent residents rather than citizens (OCHA, 2011), contradicting Lefebvre's concept, in which he argues the rights of the citizen as an urban dweller and user of multiple services (Lefebvre, 1996).

Within the session, we would like to propose a case study dealing with the unequal urban dilemmas in East Jerusalem by deeply examining the case of KufrAqab, a neighborhood which currently is administrated by the municipality of Jerusalem yet residents lack basic civil rights. Nevertheless, this neighborhood is aggressively dislocated physically by the segregation wall from the rest of East Jerusalem. We seek to put forward a specific question: *is KufrAqab phenomenon asserting the right to the city or is part of a mechanism of systematic displacement and isolation?*

[1] In 1967 Israel occupied East Jerusalem which was under Jordanian rule and annexed it to West Jerusalem which was under Israeli rule. The Palestinian population by end of 2007 is 256,820.

RC34-605.6

ALLASTE, Airi-Alina* (Tallinn University, alina@iiss.ee)

Deviant or distinctive subcultures? Translocal subcultural trends in Eastern European context

Youth subcultures are often considered deviant and associated with violent behaviour. The latter is especially the case in Eastern Europe, where the society is not used to pluralities of lifestyles and differences are often demonised. While in today's Western world various youth lifestyles tend to be seen as consumer networks with varying style preferences, in Estonia they are more often associated with rebellion, acts of vandalism, violent rituals, etc. by the wider public.

This paper investigates the reasons behind the negative images of subcultures and explains it through deviant origins of subcultural trends. The paper focuses on the changes that translocal subcultural trends undergo when diffused to a new society and on the meanings attached by young people to their participation in global subcultures using the case of Estonia. The empirical part of the paper is based on open-ended interviews and results of participant observation of three subcultures (hip-hop, metal, bikers) conducted in Estonia in 2008.

The analyses show how contemporary subcultural trends have departed from their original norms and values and how the symbols and meanings within subcultural trends have changed. However, it is possible to interpret

the same symbols differently, which might be the cause of the negative image for the wider society.

WG02-326.4

ALLEN, Adriana* (University College London, a.allen@ucl.ac.uk)
Disciplining spaces and spaces of insurgence: Neoliberal restructuring and workers' socio-environmental struggles in the urban South

In the last forty years or so, the traditional workers-capital struggle has somehow lost its analytical appeal, in favour of new angles to social struggles, such as those introduced by the feminist, racial justice and environmental movements. Drawing on the aforementioned critiques and acknowledging the intersectionality inherent in the social construction of social relationships and subjects formation, this paper revisits class politics through a socio-environmental struggle prompted by flexible accumulation in the urban context of the global south.

Focusing on the neoliberal restructuring process of the Argentinean fisheries sector in Mar del Plata city (historically, the national epicentre of the activity), the paper examines how workers' struggles over urban-based production are regulated and mediated at multiple scales and spatial configurations (the household, the factory, the harbour, the sea). The analysis covers almost a decade of conflicts labelled by the media as the 'Fisheries War', extending from the late 1990s to the first decade of the 21st century. It explores thematerial and discursive practices of female and male workers both in adapting to and resisting two articulated processes: the precarisation of work through the creation of 'pseudo-cooperatives', a façade through which wagedemployment was replaced by piecemeal contracts, and the plundering of nature through the depletion of the main commercial species. The analysis aims to shed light on how apparent 'permanences' formed through long processes of social change are subject to processes of dissolution and reformulation that give rise to new forms of resistance and subordination and reshape the relation between workers, capitalists, the state and the urbancondition.

RC21-514.3

ALLEN, Adriana* (University College London, a.allen@ucl.ac.uk), **FREDIANI, Alex*** (University College London, a.frediani@ucl.ac.uk) and **LAMBERT, Rita** (University College London)

The heuristics of place-making: Mapping the spatiality of urban (in)justice

Rapid transformations in the urban global south are creating 'hot-spots' where various interests, discourses and practices are contested, shaping the distribution of resources and opportunities, but also activating/disactivating the political agency of certain social groups and urban territories. This paper examines how place-making mapping by ordinary citizens might reinforce, resist or transform the reproduction of injustice in contested spatial interventions, where everyday practices are confronted with planned market-led strategies of regeneration.

Drawing on a number of participatory projects dedicated to map place-making and building on Lefebvre's and other scholars work on the 'spatiality of injustice', the paper examines the extent to which mapping of place-making can unleash the agency of collective landscapes and ordinary citizens in the co-production of space, place and knowledge. It departs from the premise that because maps have the ability to construct spaces as well as social relations, they have agency, and as tools of knowledge, are able to open up spaces to influence decisions making processes, challenge mainstream social constructions and denounce and transform the spatiality of urban (in)justices.

The discussion explores three specific dimensions in the political act of mapping place-making. First, mapping as 'enframing'/reframing: examines the capacity of maps to enframe landscapes, that is to shape them in a form they never had before. Hence it is argued that maps also construct and can reframe the 'conceived' and its teleological nature. Second, mapping as exclusion/ inclusion reflects on how decisions about what and who to exclude/include are made, why and with what consequences. Third mapping as enabling transformation: examines the ability of maps and map-making processes to contest discriminatory power and produce collectively negotiated outcomes. The paper concludes by assessing the potential of mapping to enable the transformation of spatial (in)justices by activating the political agency of misrecognised actors and urban territories.

RC02-736.9

ALLON, Fiona* (University of Sydney, fiona.allon@sydney.edu.au)

Home economics: Organising the household for global finance

Financial markets are increasingly integral to daily life. Relatively routine financial practices such as the purchase of houses, cars, consumer goods, and the payment of insurance, phone and utility bills are connected to globally integrated financial markets through processes of securitization. Moreover, finance itself is constituted in important new ways through the borrowing and saving practices of ordinary households. Market logics are therefore reshaping the organisation of social life more broadly, extending to social domains once thought to be outside, beyond or in opposition to the spheres of 'the market' and 'the economy', as they are commonly understood. This entanglement of financial markets with spaces and activities not previously associated with processes of calculation, measure, and economic value suggests a considerable challenge to received understandings of the relationships between economy and society, production and reproduction, and life and labour.

This paper explores these shifting relationships between the household and financial markets. It suggests that the organisation of contemporary global finance cannot be adequately understood without taking into consideration the redistribution of financial risks and responsibilities onto the household and the implicit expectations that it will perform in particular ways. As a site of mediation between individuals and markets, the household is a space not only intimately entwined with such major political and economic shifts: it is also where assumptions of responsible self-management are located and therefore a site upon which such processes are effectively dependent. Ordinary households, for example, have been exhorted to perform their own kinds of 'calculative agencies' in their efforts to function as competent financial subjects. We have already witnessed how some of these agencies played out in relation to the global financial crisis; we can also see them at work in other less spectacular events.

RC10-29.4

ALLOUCH, Annabelle* (Sciences Po Paris, annabelle.allouch@sciences-po.org)

The emergence of 'potential' as an alternative category of academic judgement? Access schemes and the renewal of paradigms on excellence in French and English elite Higher Education

RC52-300.2

ALMEIDA, Joana* (Royal Holloway University of London, prtp232@live.rhul.ac.uk)

Fragmentation of the medical profession and CAM: A consequence of CAM 's closure strategies in Portugal

Recent sociological research has shown that complementary and alternative medicine's (CAM) recent strategies of closure have had an impact on the medical profession, as the latter has shifted from a position of rejection to a position of selective incorporation of CAM in many Western countries. The consequences of this shift, such as the destabilisation of group cohesion and collective identity within the medical profession, have not been properly analysed and understood. The proposed paper is part of broader research that has been conducted in Portugal about the current relationship between CAM and the medical profession. A main research concern has been answering the following research question: To what extent have the medical profession and CAM been cohesive in their interplay in Portugal?

This study concentrates on two main CAM therapies, acupuncture and homeopathy. Data are derived from documentary search and in-depth interviews with 10 traditional acupuncturists, 10 traditional homeopaths, 10 orthodox medical doctors not committed to CAM and 11 orthodox medical doctors committed to CAM. The data analysis suggested that a main consequence of the closure strategies enacted by CAM has been that the medical profession and CAM have broken up into diverging factions with fragmentary views on CAM. First, the adoption of different stances towards CAM has been evident in the context of the relationship between the institutional elite of the Portuguese Medical Council and the rank and file medical doctors. Second, medical doctors committed to CAM called themselves 'rule breakers'. This suggests looking at these professionals as being in a transitional or liminal stage i.e. in betwixt and between their profession.

Third, CAM practitioners' views on their scope and standards of practice and on their credentialism-making were far from uniform. The proposed paper aims to analyse this professional fragmentation in more detail.

RC15-230.2

ALMEIDA, Joana* (Royal Holloway University of London, prtp232@live.rhul.ac.uk)

Strategies of CAM to cam'ise health-care in Portugal: The case of acupuncture and homeopathy

Recent sociological research has shown that complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has enacted a number of strategies of inclusion and demarcation to achieve occupational closure and therefore legitimacy within mainstream health-care worldwide. The proposed paper reports on research conducted in Portugal about the strategies used by CAM in order to achieve occupational closure within health-care. It aims to answer the following research question: What have been the main strategies of CAM to promote alternative conceptualisations of healing within mainstream health-care in Portugal? Through an analysis informed by a social closure framework and Abbott's system of professions, this study identifies main closure strategies of two CAM therapies, acupuncture and homeopathy, to acquire legitimacy and occupational closure within the mainstream health-care system in Portugal.

Data are derived from in-depth interviews with 10 traditional acupuncturists and 10 traditional homeopaths, and also from documentary search. Three similar multi-level strategies were identified in both CAM therapies: expressing countervailing values, professionalising and allying with the biomedical science. A new concept is introduced in this analysis to highlight the desirable outcome of CAM's recent strategies of closure in the country. This concept is CAM'isation, and refers to the process of promoting CAM treatments and solutions to everyday human problems (either previously medically or non-medically defined problems). At a definitional level, this process is similar to that of medicalisation (Conrad, 2007), in that it offers a treatment framework for everyday human problems. Although at the moment CAM'isation seems to run more in parallel rather than in an opposite direction to medicalisation, this process can have as a consequence the reverse of medicalisation, i.e. demedicalisation. Having said this, recent strategies used by CAM in order to 'CAM'ise health-care in Portugal will be analysed in this paper.

RC04-297.3

ALMEIDA NETO, Manoel* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, manoel.bh@terra.com.br)

Challenges related of retention and professionalization of lower-income students in higher education in Brazil: The case of students at a private university

In Brazil, in just over 30 years, and especially from the 90s after the sanction of the Law of Guidelines and Bases of Education (1996), which accelerated the expansion and the consequent increase in the number of vacancies, the Brazilian high education system has been through a series of changes, with the incorporation of students from lower socioeconomic strata, many of them older and already integrated into the labor market. Despite this expansion, the enrollment net rate of higher education in Brazil, that is, between 18 and 24 years old who attend undergraduate courses, is only 15%, one of the lowest in Latin America, despite the goal of the National Education Plan of 2000 to raise this percentage to 30% in 2010.

The need to review the strategies of graduate programs to provide an effective inclusion of these new students in higher education in Brazil and thus ensure their stay in school and so later on, a qualified insertion in the labor market, is what motivated the research that led to this paper.

Our paper is based on the results of research being carried out since 2008 and has, as main base, the database pertaining to socio-economic information, retention and dropout, academic performance, access to scholarships and paid undergraduates activities, internship and extent of all 688 students (most of them from families with incomes up to 5 minimum wages) that attended the course in Social Science from a private university of Minas Gerais, Brazil, from 2003 until the first half of 2009. By crossing and analysis of these data, we established a relationship between the socio-economic profile and the participation in paid research activities, internship and extent with increased chances of retention, improved school performance and employability of students, especially the poorest.

RC15-724.4

ALMEIDA SILVA, Lourdes Karoline* (Universidade Estadual do Piauí, lourdeskaroline@hotmail.com) and **BARROS JUNIOR, Francisco Oliveira** (Universidade Federal do Piauí)

Tercer sector y el cáncer en Brasil

Trabajo con el presupuesto de que el tercer sector es una construcción político-económica del Estado para implementar el programa neoliberal de reducción de la acción social del Estado, ya que es un fenómeno complementario del proyecto neoliberal de reducción del papel del Estado en la intervención social para crear una demanda lucrativa para el mercado. Esa definición del tercer sector pone en consideración la creación de una cultura del voluntariado, la promoción de la reestructuración del capital, a través de los valores de solidaridad voluntaria y local. En el caso específico del Brasil, desde 1995 hasta la actualidad, la transferencia de los servicios sociales y científicos del Estado para la sociedad se ha convertido en uno de los pilares de las políticas estatales. En este contexto, el Instituto Nacional del Cáncer está relacionado con la reconfiguración de la relación entre los servicios privados de salud y salud pública. Las reformas en el campo de la salud se proponen como: enfoque, la privatización, la descentralización de los servicios a nivel local y alianzas con la sociedad, con el incentivo de la refilantropización. Esta perspectiva refuerza la desprofesionalización y la desinstitucionalización en el campo de las políticas sociales, que tienen lugar simultáneamente con la disminución de la legitimidad de la participación del Estado en la solución de los problemas inherentemente social. En el análisis relativo a la reforma del Estado, se puede observar que los servicios de salud están en las llamadas Organizaciones Públicas No-Estatales (OPNES), empresas privadas, sin fines lucrativos, administradas con fondos públicos. El IncaVoluntário, al actuar con cerca de 600 voluntarios conluga dentro del INCA, agente director de la Política Nacional de Atención Oncológica en Brasil, la no garantía de los derechos sociales y la implementación de las políticas sociales de manera fragmentada y localizada.

RC21-255.1

ALONSO, Guillermo V* (UNSAM-CONICET, alonsog@unsam.edu.ar)

Articulación interjurisdiccional de las políticas sociales

En el contexto de un Estado federal como el argentino, cobra cada vez mayor relevancia académica y política indagar sobre los desafíos que la necesidad de articulación interjurisdiccional le plantea a la gestión pública. Más aún cuando los procesos de descentralización de competencias y servicios hacia las unidades subnacionales han sido características destacadas de las dos décadas recientes. Este proceso complejizó aún más la trama estatal de las políticas sociales. Ésta dejó de unificarse en torno a un centro y se constituyó en un campo de tensiones entre los niveles interjurisdiccionales. Por ello, estudiar hoy los modos de intervención pública sobre la cuestión social en el nivel local nos llevará a indagar prioritariamente sobre cómo se resuelve en este nivel el problema de la articulación con los otros niveles jurisdiccionales (Nación y Provincia). Para la realización de este objetivo tomaremos como estudios de caso a los municipios de San Martín, Morón y Avellaneda, ubicados en el conurbano bonaerense.

RC14-391.1

ALTMANN, Eliska* (UFRRJ, eliskaaltmann@gmail.com)

The Brazil imagined in Latin America

Based on cinema critique of three countries – Mexico, Cuba and Argentina – the work aims to present the Latin-American reception of two Brazilian filmmakers: Glauber Rocha and Walter Salles. The first represents an important culture/cinematographic movement of the 1960s called Cinema Novo, and the second is the one of the most important directors of the "cinema da retomada" – a phenomenon of the 1990s that means, in other words, a resumption of Brazilian cinema. From this reception I try to comprehend identity constructions through four categories regularly mentioned by the critics: the filmmakers "names", the "real" represented by their films, as well as the "space" and the "time" revealed. Nevertheless the temporal gap that separates Glauber Rocha's films of the 1960s and Walter Salles' works of the 1990s/2000s, and the spatial distance that involves the four countries (including Brazil), the critics brings to evidence two main ideas: a Latin-American community and the persistence of some aspects

and sceneries. I ask then how and why such ideas are legitimized, trying to understand relevant agents of the circuit that checks the predominance and the permanence of a Brazilian singular representation, to the detriment of an identity multiplicity.

RC34-265.3

ALVARADO SALGADO, Sara Victoria* (Centro de estudios avanzados en niñez y juventud- CINDE-U. Manizales , doctoradoumanizales@cinde.org.co), **OSPINA SERNA, Héctor Fabio** (Centro de estudios avanzados en niñez y juventud- CINDE-U. Manizales), **OSPINA ALVARADO, María Camila** (Centro de estudios avanzados en niñez y juventud- CINDE-U. Manizales) and **PATIÑO LÓPEZ, Johana** (Centro de estudios avanzados en niñez y juventud- CINDE-U. Manizales)

Ampliación de sentidos sobre las prácticas políticas de los jóvenes vinculados a siete movimientos sociales en Colombia: Jóvenes performando lo político, construcción social de identidad y subjetividad

En este texto se presentan los resultados logrados en el marco de la investigación "experiencias alternativas de acción política con participación de jóvenes en Colombia[1]". Para tal fin se recogen los principales hallazgos en términos de cuatro ejes de comprensión y sentido; el primero hace a alusión a los procesos de construcción social de la subjetividad e identidad de los jóvenes que participan en estas experiencias. El segundo eje tratará sobre los marcos colectivos construidos por los sujetos de las experiencias para orientar y significar sus prácticas políticas en términos de acontecimientos, objetivos y acciones.

El tercer eje de comprensión tiene que ver con la ampliación de los sentidos de lo político que estas experiencias han ido configurando a partir de sus afectaciones, relaciones, movilizaciones y creaciones. Finalmente, el cuarto eje de comprensión alude a la relación potenciadora entre el movimiento social y el sujeto político en la construcción de las identidades y subjetividades juveniles, a partir del reconocimiento de las prácticas, discursos y sentires desde los cuales ellos y ellas tensionan y resignifican el lugar que tradicionalmente se les ha asignado en la política y lo político.

[1] Este proyecto de investigación es co-financiado por COLCIENCIAS Cód. 1235-452-21077. Alvarado, S.; Botero, P.; Ospina, H.; Cardona, M.; Castillo, J.; Castillo, A.; Díaz, A.; Loaiza, J.; Muñoz, S., Muñoz, E.; Orozco, M.; Patiño, J.; Santacoloma, J.; Vega, M.; Uribe, C. (2008-2010), CINDE – UNIVERSIDAD DE MANIZALES.

RC02-166.2

ALVAREZ, Alexis* (University of California-Riverside, alexisalvarez@earthlink.net) and **ALVAREZ, Rebecca** (University of California-Riverside)

Human rights in pink tide regimes

Since the election of Hugo Chávez in 1998, a gradual leftward shift in the political landscape of Latin America has been taking place. The degree and manner in which the Pink Tide phenomenon may be responsible for administrative and consequent sociopolitical change in 21st century Latin America is the focus of this analysis of the régimes in nineteen Hispanophone countries in the Western Hemisphere during a twenty-nine-year period. The quantification and disambiguation of the Pink Tide phenomenon is discussed both in historical context and in light of its application in contemporary politics. To determine whether Pink Tide governments are protectors of—or threats to—personal liberties, various indicators of human rights, such as torture and freedom of speech, were examined compositely via a t-test as well as individually with c² analyses. Overall, the t-test reported the mean composite score for political rights to be significantly lower when Pink Tide administrations seize majority control of a government. Though not all analyses proved to be statistically significant, most overwhelmingly support the case that Pink Tides are detrimental to human freedoms. Only in the cases of disappearances and women's rights do Pink Tide régimes report more favorable numbers than their counterparts.

RC10-259.3

ALVAREZ LÓPEZ, José Luis* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, jlu-isa@yahoo.com)

Participación de la familia en la escuela

Las transformaciones sociales acontecidas principalmente en el transcurso de las cuatro últimas décadas han cambiado el estatuto y la capacidad de intervención de las instituciones. Dentro de ese escenario, este trabajo se concentra específicamente en dos instituciones paradigmáticas dentro de las sociedades modernas: la familia y la escuela y los distintos modos en que se desarrolla su articulación y se la procesa simbólicamente.

Esta ponencia presenta los avances del proyecto de investigación "El lugar de la familia en la escuela" que se desarrolla en la Universidad Católica de Santiago del Estero (UCSE), Departamento Académico Buenos Aires (DABA), Argentina. El trabajo de campo, efectuado en un colegio de clase media alta de aproximadamente tres mil alumnos, permitió el hallazgo de un actor familiar que, por su presencia en la institución educativa y por sus formas organizativas, se constituyó como unidad de análisis, principalmente, debido a las formas novedosas e infrecuentes en que las familias han construido un lugar activo de participación en la escuela. El interrogante que nos guía en esta etapa se refiere a si los modos de organización familiar son posibles por la estructura que aporta la institución escolar o si son formas de autogestión producidas por las mismas familias.

RC35-9.1

ALVARO, Daniel* (UBA/CONICET/Paris 8, danielalvaro@gmail.com)

El concepto moderno de comunidad

El concepto de comunidad nace en la modernidad y como si dijéramos con ella, llegando a formar parte de sus múltiples derivas, sus infinitos pliegues, sus cambios y transformaciones, sus numerosos orígenes y sus supuestos fines. Sin embargo, el pensamiento de la comunidad, en el sentido amplio de la palabra, tiene raíces más profundas y remotas en el tiempo. Es sabido que de Platón a Hegel y más allá el pensamiento occidental se ha representado una enorme variedad de motivos de la comunidad. Precisamente, en esta exposición nos proponemos distinguir a grandes rasgos entre, *por un lado*, la idea general de comunidad que atraviesa las épocas desde la antigüedad y a la que se suele considerar como una de las ideas rectoras de la cultura y la civilización occidentales y, *por otro lado*, el concepto moderno de comunidad, asociado como está a un momento delimitable de la historia del pensamiento, a ciertos textos emblemáticos que reenvían de inmediato a nombres propios bien conocidos tanto dentro como fuera de la disciplina sociológica, y a una variedad de idiomas y escrituras singulares. Distinguir entre una cosa y otra nos compromete, asimismo, a reflexionar sobre el punto de inflexión histórico y epistemológico a partir del cual la comunidad es redescubierta por las nuevas ciencias sociales, y proclamada por las teorías sociológicas emergentes como uno de sus conceptos fundamentales.

RC10-395.3

ALVES, Fátima* (CEMRI/FCT - Centre for the Studies of Migrations and Intercultural Relations/Foundation for Science and Technology, fatimaa@univ-ab.pt)

From the goal of regulating to the emancipatory capacity of participation in health

Citizen participation in health has been designed in three conceptually distinct dimensions. The first is related to politics and organization of the health care system. This one represents an extension of democracy, organized in down-top movement from the bases to governments, acting more on the control of the management system than in the definition of health strategies. The second is top-down, from services to the people, conceived as a means of gaining the adherence of individuals to the agendas of health promotion. It represents an extension of medicine in the colonization of life through scientific rationality. The third type is horizontal and reveals the citizen initiative, conceived as groups of 'friends/families of patients and / or of claiming rights activity.

In Portugal, the bottom-up participation has been rising in legislation, as a formal representation and giving population an advisory role or approval to decision makers, and the descendant participation is programmatic of 'health promotion' and is addressed to specific population groups. The horizontal participation is present but undeveloped. What is the impact of participation in terms of the presence of a plurality of rationalities about production methods of health?

The (sociology of) participation in health focus only in a secondary way on the field of the conceptualization of what is health and medical rationality that supports the therapeutic view - areas that sociology of health focuses. In this area, participation is of (self) – excluding type, present in the sketched 'movement' around the 'alternative medicine' and its holistic look on the individual.

Our empirical research on lay rationalities of health and disease emphasizes the importance of recognizing cultural subjectivity and its assertion within the system. This is the field of participation related to knowledge (scientific - lay) and represents an extension of knowledge.

RC49-438.3

ALVES, Fátima* (CEMRI/FCT - Centre for the Studies of Migrations and Intercultural Relations/Foundation for Science and Technology, fatimaa@univ-ab.pt) and **MARCINÓW, Mira** (Institute of Psychology; Jagiellonian University;)

New challenges in the policies of mental health care - Comparing the situation of Portugal and Poland

The history of the institutionalization of the mentally ill overlaps their social exclusion. Portugal and Poland have followed (with delay) the evolution of European policies, defined the closure of psychiatric hospitals and the de-institutionalization of their patients during the second half of the twentieth century. The focus of this paper is on the history of mental illness in Portugal and Poland, giving special emphasis to the period between the XIX - XXI century. We try to reveal and discuss the socio-cultural processes underlying the impacts of the confrontation and coexistence of plural models to explain and deal with madness, between tradition and modernity. What is the role of psychiatry and science? What is the role of the state? What is the role of the civil society and the families? How lay people incorporate those different models in everyday life and deal with mental suffering?

In Portugal and in Poland, the de-institutionalization in practice never occurred while successively fully legislated. This contradiction is based on the role of the welfare society as compensation for deficiencies of the state intervention that penalized families in the Portuguese case. Indeed, although civil society embodied some social responsibilities (more in Poland than in Portugal), namely the organization of social facilities, only at a very partial level of those incipient responses corresponds to the needs identified as gaps in social policy. In fact, what it means in both countries talk about community integration of people with mental illness?

RC36-158.4

ALVES, Giovanni* (Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP - Marília, giovanni.alves@uol.com.br)

Work, alienation and subjectivity

Our goal is to present some critical reflections on the social morphology of work that emerges from the new restructured workplaces. This so, we will seek to identify the new character of the precariousness of work that comes with the new prevailing wage instability in global capitalism. We underline the precariousness of work not just on the point of view of labor force as commodity, but the precariousness of work in the dimension of the man-who-works as a human-generic being capable of responding to the movement of capital. Finally, we redefine the concept of precariousness of the human experience of work while individuals in a particular class of personal historical context-specific: the historical context of capitalism manipulative.

TG03-460.1

ALVES, Rafael de Oliveira* (UFMG - Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, rafael.alves@email.com)

The city and the World Cup: Exceptions of the state and the right

This paper intends to provide elements for analysis of the contemporary city and its transformations to receive a mega sports event: the 2014 FIFA World Cup.

The text is based on the systematization proposed by Edward Soja (2008). Thus, [1] the processes of post-Fordist restructuring, [2] and the spatial segregation [3] the mechanisms of incarceration are important categories to understand the urban transformations in the cities that will host football matches in 2014.

We intend to identify the changes of the State and the Law to take care of the interests of the Fifa and the capital. Thus, the text will identify the

rules recently approved, as well as public resources and infrastructure projects - all oriented by the demands of a private international organization.

These changes in the State, in Law and in the City tend to reproduce an urban entrepreneurialism (Harvey, 2005) and adopt rules of exception (Vainer, 2011). However, we call the debate right to the city (Lefebvre, 2001) and insurgent citizenship (Holston, 1996).

In the end, we hope to contribute a little to reveal the complex relationship between the City and the World Cup. Indeed, the capitalist restructuring, the socio-spatial segregation and the security mechanisms modify the urban space according to the interests of FIFA.

However, citizens insurgents congregate the transformative potential when they occupy the City and oppose the State and the Law that remained after the mega event in 2014.

RC48-539.6

ALZINA, Pilar* (Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), pilaralzina@yahoo.com.ar)

Resistencia e integración: La institucionalización de los movimientos sociales. Un estudio de caso de la organización barrial Tupac Amaru (OBTA)

En la presente ponencia se propone, por un lado, reflexionar sobre las diversas perspectivas teóricas que analizan la relación de los movimientos sociales durante el gobierno de Néstor Kirchner (2003-2007) y Cristina Fernández de Kirchner (2008-2011). Para contribuir en este debate se tomará como estudio de caso la Organización Barrial Tupac Amaru. Por el otro lado, se aspira a indagar y reflexionar sobre las acciones colectivas de dicho movimiento social (MS), sus discursos y su participación en la toma de decisiones políticas en los gobiernos Kirchneristas. A partir del análisis de la prensa digital de la Organización Barrial Tupac Amaru (OBTA), de entrevistas en profundidad y de los relatos de vida, se propone reflexionar sobre las identidades políticas que se construyen en este proceso.

RC25-440.1

AMADO, Sheila* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, sheila.j.amado@gmail.com)

Programa conectar igualdad: Impacto y recepción del modelo 1:1 en el cunurbano Bonaerense

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar el Programa Conectar Igualdad (PCI) que forma parte de una política nacional de inclusión digital educativa en la Argentina. Se crea a principios del año 2010 y consiste en la distribución de una computadora portátil a cada estudiante y docente de las escuelas de gestión estatal de Educación. Se prevé para 2012 haber distribuido tres millones de computadoras. Además de las máquinas, se proveen servidores y routers para garantizar la conexión a Internet y la implementación de una red escolar en cada establecimiento educativo. Se gestiona por cuatro organismos nacionales: el Ministerio de Educación de la Nación; la Administración Nacional de Seguridad Social (ANSES); el Ministerio de Planificación Federal, Inversión Pública y Servicios; y la Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros.

En la ponencia se realiza un breve recorrido por las experiencias rotuladas como "modelo 1:1" en América Latina, destacando la peculiaridad del PCI. Sobre ésta política nos interrogamos acerca de cuáles son las áreas prioritarias y como se corresponden con la realidad cotidiana y las necesidades de los actores involucrados, especialmente cuál es la recepción e impacto en las escuelas del conurbano bonaerense.

Dada la reciente aplicación del programa nos proponemos realizar un estudio exploratorio. Para ello tomaremos como estudio de caso una escuela de educación secundaria perteneciente al partido de Moreno. Mediante la toma de entrevistas y la observación nos proponemos indagar en la caracterización que hacen del programa los distintos actores involucrados (directivos, docentes y estudiantes) y cuál es el grado efectivo de aplicación que posee el mismo. Por último, dado que las netbook pueden ser llevadas por los estudiantes a sus casas, se observará si esto genera una ampliación de su uso y la generación de oportunidades para la reconstrucción de prácticas relacionadas con las TIC en la dinámica familiar.

RC04-39.1

AMADOR BAUTISTA, Amador Bautista* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, amadorbr@yahoo.com)

Professional ethics in the social sciences in Mexico

In Mexico, in the beginning of the 21st century, young adults face big challenges to be able to access to the level of higher education and to good jobs. People who have not had the opportunity to study are devoid of a proper instruction to exercise an economic formal activity. When they interrupt their studies they will lack the knowledge to perform professional activities. Even when they have concluded his university studies, not many will have a vocational training adapted to the requirements of the new society. In this context of social exclusion we ask the following question: How can we contribute to the integral preparation of young adults to help them obtain a better life and work?. This goal should consider teaching ethical contents, which can generate social action, based in scientific knowledge and respect for fundamental rights. To answer this question, we will present a comparative analysis of the ethical values of social scientists in five fields of knowledge: Administration, Communication, Law, Education and Sociology in five open education systems of public and private universities.

RC33-709.3

AMBRASAT, Jens* (Free University Berlin, Department of Sociology, jens.ambrasat@fu-berlin.de) and **SCHAUENBURG, Gesche*** (Free University Berlin, Department of Sociology, gesche.schaenburg@googlemail.com)

Large scale data for analyzing sentiments of sub-cultures

A long research tradition has been started on affective connotations of language since Osgood and colleagues provided good evidence of the universality of three affective dimensions – evaluation, potency and activity. Primary cross cultural research has shown that affective meanings depend on the cultural and social background of individuals. In this tradition, sentiments have been shown to be quite stable within societies, thereby ignoring possible differences within culture.. Nevertheless, in his research approach David Heise takes into account potential influences of sub-cultures. Yet due to lack of appropriate data his assumptions haven't been explored in greater detail.

In our Project we want to explore such differences on affective meaning of words between sub-cultures with unique data we recently conducted. A Germany wide sample of 3000 participants rated 910 words in total on three affective dimensions. Additionally we asked for various social characteristics of the participants. The quoted sample captures the social diversity in Germany very welltherefore it is highly appropriate to explore the varieties of affective connotations within the German culture.

In this contribution, we introduce our large scale data set as a promising basis for sociological investigations on the affective foundations of sociality. We further suggest different strategies for analyzing these data. One strategy is to identify word fields whose affective meanings vary with social environments like milieus or lifestyles. A second strategy is to relate affective meanings to attitudes, norms and action tendencies. As a third strategy, we try to locate the individual's social position in terms of affective meanings.

RC42-82.1

AMBRASAT, Jens* (Free University Berlin, Department of Sociology, jens.ambrasat@fu-berlin.de) and **VON SCHEVE, Christian*** (Free University Berlin, christian.von.scheve@fu-berlin.de)

Sentiments and social stratification

Affect Control Theory (ACT) argues that language based sentiments are systematically associated with specific social actions. Through socialization, individuals acquire culture specific norms and attitudes manifest in the affective meanings of language. Therefore, knowledge of and the sense for affective meanings are socially shared phenomena that can be measured with Osgood's semantic differential technique. Cross cultural research has shown that affective meanings depend on the cultural and social background of individuals. In this tradition, sentiments have been shown to be quite stable within societies, where society is mostly equated with "nation" and assumed to be a cultural "container". We question this assumption by conceiving of culture not primarily in national or geographical terms, but in terms of meaning making. Ever since Marx, research on social stratification has shown that different cultures also exist within societies, which can be conceived of using concepts such as class, milieu, or lifestyle.

In this contribution, we explore the affective knowledge of different cultures within German society using data from a representative (quota sample based) survey we recently conducted. A sample of 3.000 Germans rated a

total of 910 words on the three affective core dimensions of the semantic differential, i.e. evaluation, potency, and arousal. We demonstrate that sentiments are significantly associated with the social structural background of individuals. Likewise, we show that social stratification – and especially milieus – can be adequately described in terms of affective meanings. Our data show that various milieus are associated with different sentiments for at least some relevant words. According to ACT, these systematic cultural differences within society result from past experiences and socialization conditions.

RC19-231.5

AMIEVA NEFA, Sonia Carolina* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - UBA, caro.amieva@gmail.com)

La problemática del chagas en Argentina. Diálogos posibles entre actores involucrados

Este trabajo se inscribe en el marco de una investigación que estoy llevando a cabo para la realización de mi tesis doctoral donde se vincula la problemática del Chagas en Argentina, con las políticas públicas de salud y la Educación.

En esta exposición intentaremos construir un dialogo acerca de la situación actual de la enfermedad de Chagas en Argentina entre los dos principales actores involucrados: el Estado y las personas infectadas con la enfermedad que nos permita no solo comprender sino complejizar las miradas hegemónicas sobre dicha problemática.

Para construir dicho diálogo se indagará primero, acerca de cuáles han sido las políticas de prevención y/o promoción de la salud que se han llevado a cabo desde el Estado argentino en los últimos 25 años con respecto a esta problemática, haciendo foco en sus alcances, ventajas y desventajas. En segundo lugar se analizarán las diferentes miradas que tienen personas que padecen la enfermedad, ya sea sobre la misma, su realidad como su relación con las políticas públicas de salud.

Tal como lo plantea la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) el Chagas, constituye uno de los problemas de salud pública más graves de América Latina, tratándose de una de las endemias más expandida del continente. Argentina, no se escapa de esta situación, es por ello que se presenta de especial importancia la construcción de este diálogo que pueda brindar no sólo una mayor claridad acerca del papel que tiene actualmente el Estado en cuanto principal impulsor de políticas de prevención y/o promoción acerca la problemática del Chagas sino también complejizar dicho papel teniendo en cuenta la perspectivas de las propias personas infectadas con la enfermedad.

RC32-349.5

AMORIM, Érika Oliveira* (Universidade Federal de Viçosa, erikaoamorim@hotmail.com), **PINTO, Neide Maria Almeida** (Profesora Adjunta do Departamento de Economia Doméstica) and **DELESPOSTE, Aline Guizardi** (Universidade Federal de Viçosa)

La participación de mujeres en sindicatos de trabajadores rurales modifica las relaciones de poder en el medio rural? Un análisis en el sindicato de los trabajadores de espera feliz-minas gerais-Brasil

Se investigó la participación de mujeres en el Sindicato de los Trabajadores Rurales de Espera Feliz-MG, con el objetivo principal de analizar si la participación en una organización asociativa como el sindicato, modifica las relaciones de poder en el medio rural, insertando a las mujeres de forma más amplia y constante en la esfera pública.

Se utilizó cuestionarios estructurados para *surveys* y, por muestra aleatoria, fueron seleccionadas las 28 entrevistadas. Esa muestra fue calculada basada en la fórmula estadística de proporción finita. Después de la colecta de datos, se realizó pruebas estadísticas por medio de *software SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences)*. Por tratarse de una investigación de abordaje cuantitativa y cualitativa, las respuestas discursivas de los cuestionarios fueron categorizadas y tabuladas para permitir la realización descriptiva y de frecuencia.

Los datos de la investigación demuestran la actuación de STR-EF en acciones instrumentales que movilizan a las trabajadoras rurales a afiliarse, promueven la inserción femenina en la dirección del sindicato, resguardan los derechos de pensión e incentivan la formación de grupos y asociaciones de mujeres. A pesar de eso, se identificó que el carácter de formación aun no es suficiente para que las mujeres se sientan motivadas

a participar de forma más activa en las actividades del sindicato, como en reuniones y asambleas. No obstante que el STR-EF promueve la inserción de las mujeres en la dirección de la institución e incentiva la formación de grupos y asociaciones de mujeres, muchas de ellas no se sienten motivadas a participar de otras formas de organización asociativa, lo que limita la participación de ellas en los espacios públicos.

RC07-8.1

ANAYA-GALLARDO, Federico* (Taller Universitario de Derechos Humanos, agallardof@hotmail.com)

The institutionalization of civic participation of NGOs in Mexico: The paradoxes of inclusion of new elites in the political system

The emergence of complex solidarity networks in Mexico after the Chiapas' Zapatista Rebellion of 1994 has received much attention; including assessments of the new civic movement (Reygadas, *Abriendo Veredas*, CONVERGENCIA, 1998) and appraisals of its military significance (Ronfeldt et al, *The Zapatista Social Netwar in Mexico*, RAND, 1999).

Between 1995 and 2000, a multicoloured NGO coalition pressed federal and State congresses to pass legislation to regulate civil society institutions' access to public funds and tax privileges. Both Left and Right wing parties have supported these initiatives. Some State Governments (as Chiapas) have created non-estate public funding programs for NGO's between 2000 and 2011.

The paper presents an assessment of three recent institutionalization experiences (the Federal District's and the national laws; and the non-law Chiapas case) constructed upon data gathered from direct experience in the public agencies in charge of implementing the estatutes. It also analyzes the relations between NGO's and popular movements and associations using information collected on the field since 1994. Finally it provides a critique of how emergent elites used NGO networking as a means to get included into the post-Transition-to-Democracy establishment; and how the powers-that-be have managed to "tame" popular insurgency and simultaneously renovate public discourses.

RC44-537.2

ANCELOVICI, Marcos (McGill University) and **MOCHNACKI, Alex** (McGill University)

Knowledge production and counter-expertise in transnational anti-sweatshop networks

Global supply chains linking suppliers in developing countries to lead brands and retailers in developed countries are incredibly complex and sometimes secretive. Therefore, collecting data to identify the relevant actors and points of leverage "requires the skills of a detective as much as a researcher" (Barrientos 2002: 61). This paper takes this complexity seriously and asks the following questions: *How do participants in transnational antisweatshop networks know what they know about the state of working conditions in developing countries? How do they identify critical issues as well as the players and the points of leverage in global supply chains? How do they produce the information and expertise they use to attempt to improve working conditions overseas? What is the role of workers, academics, and NGOs in this process?* This paper draws upon social movement studies, science studies, and the sociology of intellectuals so as to emphasize the "thinking work" of social movements and treat them as producers of knowledge and counter-expertise. It will address the above questions concretely by comparing the way in which the Worker Rights Consortium in the United States and the Clean Clothes Campaign in Western Europe have been producing the knowledge and expertise that have allowed them to effectively challenge lead brands and retailers in the global apparel and footwear industry.

RC20-504.2

ANDERSEN, Svein S.* (Norwegian School of Management, svein.andersen@bi.no)

The paradoxical autonomy of Nordic elite sport system

The aim of this paper is to compare elite sport systems in the four Nordic countries; Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Central questions are: Is there a Nordic model of elite sport? And how do national models of elite sport relate to international convergence of national elite sport systems? Studies of politics, welfare states and social issues often emphasize

the commonalities constituting a Nordic model. The literature on international elite sport systems emphasizes the convergence of national systems, reflecting intense international competitive pressures. In the domain of elite sport there are commonalities across Nordic countries, reflecting the dominance of a broad voluntary mass sports movement, intertwined with social democracy and welfare states. Nordic systems integrate key component of international elite sport, but have developed quite differently over the last 30 years. However, these differences run counter to characteristics of the national social and political contexts. In Denmark, where the state has been most reluctant to intervene in economy and society, we find a state institution for elite sport supported by special legislation. In the other countries the state has retained an arms' length distance. Finland has perhaps the strongest tradition for centralization of authority, but over the last decades the elite sport system has become increasingly fragmented. In contrast, Norway, with the strongest tradition for decentralization and egalitarianism, has an elite sport with the strongest elements of central coordination. Sweden, known for its ability to adapt to international challenges has integrated changes in elite sport within a stable, but conflict ridden, overall system. In conclusion, the study points to a paradoxical autonomy of the Nordic elite sport systems, where entrepreneurial initiatives and the role of various contextual factors differ widely.

RC55-20.4

ANDERSON, Ronald* (University of Minnesota, rea@umn.edu)

Incorporating human suffering in measures of human progress

While indicators of the reduction of pain and suffering obviously would contribute to improving measures of human progress, they have been neglected because of conceptual and measurement challenges. A project on measures of preventable suffering has developed measures of subjective and preventable suffering across nations using data on 123 countries from the Gallup World Poll of social well-being and the UNDP Human Development Report 2010 database. Using additional statistical data on calamities, both mental and physical, we examine the associations between indicators of preventable suffering and indicators of caring such as the amount of charitable giving as well, as well as measures of human progress and demographics. The Human Development Index in 2010 was adjusted for inequality; we add additional adjustments to encompass such considerations as human rights violations and rates of chronic pain. Major progress has been made in quantifying calamitous events and subjective suffering, showing their interaction with geography and social support systems. We found that the relationship between subjective suffering and charitable giving follows a decay function, such that those countries with greater suffering experience less charitable giving. Policies are needed that counteract this inequality process. By focusing on all those who suffer worldwide and improving measures of preventable suffering, measures of human progress can be made more compelling for policy makers and their publics.

RC07-205.3

ANDERSON, Ronald* (University of Minnesota, rea@umn.edu)

Social well-being and gender equality's contribution to the growth of the internet globally

Theorists and researchers have debated the value of Internet and related technologies in the growth of developing nations. Its economic impact and social value depend upon a variety of socio-technical and cultural factors. Drior (2003) found Internet sophistication across about 100 countries in the late 1990s to be influenced by economic centrality and perhaps by level of democracy. This paper looks at the social as well as technical impediments to the growth of the Internet worldwide using data for 123 countries from the Gallup World Poll and the United Nations Development Project's *Human Development Report 2010*. The most interesting findings pertain to the propelling role of gender equality and life satisfaction versus suffering. These social forces appear to account for a country's proportion of Internet users even more so than economic development. The implication of these findings is that diffusion of the Internet is driven by its perceived role in improving social well-being, not just by its economic value. By analyzing the patterns continent by continent, the role of gender and gender equality becomes clearer as well. Women are more likely than men to be responsible and practical Internet users. Consequently, in nations with higher gender equality and higher social well-being, Internet usage will be higher and digital exclusion lower.

RC22-132.1

ANDERSSON, Johan* (Leeds University, j.andersson@leeds.ac.uk) and **SADGROVE, Joanna** (Leeds University)

Beyond the inter-faith agenda: Secular and religious divisions in urban Britain

Since it emerged that the perpetrators of the 7/7 London Underground bombings in 2005 were residents of Beeston, an inner-city suburb of Leeds, inter-faith initiatives have been seen as key interventions to prevent terrorism, improve social cohesion, and promote good intergroup relations in this northern English city. Yet, in this paper, we argue that the emphasis on the inter-faith agenda is to some degree inadequately targeted in terms of where persistent (and arguably growing) tensions are currently being played out. Drawing on focus group research with the city's three largest faith communities (Christians, Jews and Muslims), as well as with non-believers and organised atheist groups, our findings suggest that the most difficult conversations are not between members of the Abrahamic faiths, but rather between those who have religious convictions and those who do not. Hence, while our respondents frequently drew on negative stereotypes to describe those on the opposite side of the religious/atheist divide ("aggressive atheists", "religious fundamentalist"), understandings of other faiths were typically described as relatively good. To further illustrate this tension, we deploy ethnographic and interview-based observations from an inter-faith initiative that brings together Jewish and Muslim teenagers, but where the atheism of some Jewish participants has resulted in confusion, misunderstandings and friction. Reflecting on these findings, which form part of a longitudinal study funded by the European Research Council, we conclude that an effective social cohesion policy must move beyond a narrow focus on inter-faith relations, and create inclusive spaces for dialogue across the religious/atheist divide.

TG06-43.1

ANDRE-BECHELY, Lois* (California State University Los Angeles, loisab@calstatela.edu)

Questioning our own textual practices in the service of social justice

Institutional Ethnography provides us with a method of inquiry that can show how barriers in the form of organizational and textual practices *happen* as a result of the everyday work of institutions. The institutions that organize and coordinate the work of public education (state legislature, trustee boards, school districts, universities, etc.) often claim a social justice agenda as part of their institutional mission. However, institutional ethnographic research has uncovered the many ways in which people at work in organizational settings, as participants in the textual practices that make up their work, can, often unknowingly, limit access to resources, contribute to exclusion, and in essence undermine the very social justice values they include as part of their institutional goals. This paper will show how institutional ethnography and text analysis can be used to question and uncover the ways in which different organizational settings in public education can contribute to social injustice. It will provide a reflection on how the people at work in these educational settings might rethink and challenge existing practice, and textual practices, in particular, so that the work they do is, indeed, in the service of social justice, access and inclusion for those historically underrepresented and underserved in public education.

TG05-143.3

ANDREASSON, Tobias* (University of Western Sydney, tobias@tobias.net.au)

Photovoice as activism

A major social justice issue in the 'Western' world today is the alienation of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. For the academic researcher it is an issue that cannot be approached in an objective, or purely theoretical way, since the mere act of recognizing that alienation is taking place is political and requires social action. Visual sociology is a particular useful approach to explore how this alienation, which is a lack of belonging, is experienced but also to show how different types of belonging are constructed and maintained by those who are alienated. My current work focuses on the phenomenology of belonging for men with a refugee background in Australia. As a postcolonial country Australia has been struggling with how to approach asylum seekers and refugees. It has been a 'hot' political topic

for a long time and it has exposed what Ghassan Hage calls a 'paranoid nationalism' not dissimilar to many other 'Western' countries, which has reinforced certain barriers to belonging. Because alienation, or a lack of belonging, is exasperated when you are devalued and misrecognized, I will argue it is crucial to employ a participatory approach that both values and recognizes the participants and their experiences. As a professional photographer who has stepped into the academic world I will discuss how 'photovoice', a participatory action research method, can provide research participants with a voice and an opportunity to tell counter hegemonic narratives about belonging and alienation. This presentation will provide an insight into this experience and how visual sociology can be combined with participatory action research to become a tool for visual participatory activism.

RC21-255.4

ANDREU LOPE, Lope* (Profesor Universidad, andreu.lope@uab.cat)

La importancia del territorio en materia de empleo: De la estrategia europea de empleo a las políticas activas locales

La Estrategia Europea de Empleo orienta las acciones de todos los estados miembros en materia de empleo y de cohesión social. Dicha Estrategia fijó una serie de objetivos para el conjunto de la UE en el horizonte del 2010 y así lo ha hecho también para el 2020. Uno de los principios rectores básicos de la Estrategia Europea de Empleo es el paradigma de la activación, a partir del cual se tiende a responsabilizar al individuo de su situación respecto al empleo. La activación es, igualmente, el elemento que guía la aplicación de políticas activas de empleo; cuya concreción se lleva a cabo en el territorio, en el ámbito local.

El ámbito local es, precisamente, el lugar donde puede delimitarse mejor la adecuación entre la oferta y la demanda de trabajo y, también, es donde pueden satisfacerse mejor las necesidades del tejido productivo, al tiempo que se atiende a las características y expectativas de las personas. Las políticas activas de empleo locales, negociadas y articuladas por los agentes sociales presentes en el territorio pueden, asimismo, favorecer la cohesión social en ese territorio y eludir alguno de los elementos negativos que se asocian al paradigma de la activación. En la comunicación se presentarán ejemplos concretos en esta dirección. Ejemplos que derivan de investigaciones específicas sobre la temática abordada y que indican que la aplicación de políticas activas de empleo pueden coadyuvar al bienestar local.

RC31-304.2

ANDREWS, Abigail* (UC Berkeley, abigailandrews@berkeley.edu)

Explaining Mexican communities' contrasting relationships to the U.S. illegality state

In California, Mexican migrants' 'illegal' status excludes them politically, makes them vulnerable as workers, and subjects them to fear of deportation. Nevertheless, relationships vary between Mexican communities and the US state. In this research, I compare the experiences two rural, Oaxacan hometowns. On one hand, migrants from the community of Cajonos, living in Los Angeles, called the United States their "second motherland" and supported *reformist* shifts in migration policy. They tended to cooperate with the police and recur to legal channels to contest employment violations. Despite their poverty, they also rejected welfare services. Finally, several spurned immigration protests as a tarnish on their reputations. In these migrants' lives, the state intervened as beneficent regulator, "protecting" them from ills ranging from traffic violations to violence. Its power operated through migrants' *consent*. In contrast, in nearby Vista, California migrants from Tlacotepec described US life in terms of suffering and the state as despotic. They pursued *radical* change in the migration regime, protesting border policies and demanding support from the Mexican consulate. They avoided and felt persecuted by the police. For this community, the state acted as punisher and threat, fragmenting migrants' political organizing and exerting power through *coercion*.

I argue that migrant communities' divergent relationships to the US state reflect their contrasting, local-level *systems* of US migration. In the case of Los Angeles-Cajonos, migrants operated in a *linear* migration system, wherein they opted into migration for social reasons such as feminism and personal escape from the social environment of their home village. In

the other case, Vista-Tlacotepec, migrants were part of a historically *circular* migration system that linked them to the US for economic reasons, often dividing families across borders. These systems channeled them into different parts of the US state apparatus and labor structure, and organized their relationship to illegality differently.

RC09-634.2

ANDREWS, Abigail* (UC Berkeley, abigailandrews@berkeley.edu)

How Mexican hometowns engage development and "manage" migration

This research, based in an in-depth qualitative comparison of two communities, asks why rural, migrant sending communities in Southern Mexico develop contrasting politics to regulate their own migrants (Mutersbaugh 2002), as well as different approaches to state-sponsored development projects. Using two years of participant observation and in-depth interviews, I contrast the trajectories of two indigenous, rural migrant-sending hometowns in Oaxaca, Mexico. In the example of Tlacotepec, migrant farm workers regularly circulated between the United States and Mexico and sent money to their families back home. *These* migrants exerted strong influence in the hometown government. However, while the men were gone, their wives who stayed behind also sought out state-sponsored "women's empowerment" programs to support their own influence and autonomy. In contrast, in nearby Cajonos, children often left their parents behind, migrating for good. The people who stayed behind in the village felt abandoned and received fewer remittances than in the other village. Therefore, in this case, the hometown demanded that migrants contribute money to the village government or lose their rights to visit. The villagers who stayed behind also rejected state development programs, worried that such programs would corrupt their cultural traditions, coopt members, or even push young villagers to migrate. Previous scholars have debated the "impacts of migration," particularly the potential development effects of remittances. However, I contend that to understand who sends remittances and for what, how hometowns address migration, and how migrant hometowns deal with development programs, we must look at each community's particular *system* of migration – whether *linear* (migrants abandon the village) or *circular* (migrants go back and forth). In turn, we must consider the efforts of those who stay behind to regulate and respond to these migrant flows.

RC15-668.6

ANDREWS, Lorraine* (Trinity College Dublin, andrewsl@tcd.ie), LALOR, Joan (Trinity College Dublin) and DEVANE, Declan (National University of Ireland Galway)

Facilitating transition to fatherhood the role antenatal education classes

Background

Antenatal education classes emerged as a means of preparing women for childbirth. Over the past 20-30 years men have been invited to attend these classes, however, their needs and concerns are not always targeted as many feel spectators as the content and discussion is orientated towards the women.

Aim

The aim of this presentation is to highlight the strengths and deficits of antenatal education classes in facilitating men's transition to fatherhood and make suggestions for improvement.

Method

This grounded theory study explored men's transition to fatherhood. Thirty five, first time fathers were theoretically sampled from two urban maternity care sites and interviewed before and after the birth of their baby. The data were analysed using the constant comparative method. Ethical approval was received from the University and both maternity care sites.

Key Findings

Men stated that attendance at antenatal education classes was contingent on their partner and the range of classes offered by the maternity hospital. They want to be encouraged to attend by their partners and the providers so that they can be involved in the childbearing process. Men find information about their role in labour useful. However, they identified that detailed information on the emotional issues surrounding pregnancy, birth and the postnatal period could have been discussed in greater depth. They also want more information on the practical issues (e.g. infant feed-

ing, infant wellness and support services), realities of a new baby and their role as a new father.

Conclusion

Antenatal education providers need to take account of men's needs so that they can then be effective supporters to their partners. Men want to feel included and involved in the classes. A men's only class where men can discuss their specific needs could also be an option for some men.

RC48-491.2

ANDRIOTTI ROMANIN, Enrique* (Facultad de Humanidades / Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata - CONICET, romanin1@hotmail.com)

De la confrontación a la cooperación. Los cambios en las estrategias y marcos interpretativos del movimiento de derechos humanos de Argentina frente al "Kirchnerismo" (2003-2011)

El 24 de marzo de 2011 se realizaron en todo el país distintos actos al cumplirse treinta y cinco años del golpe militar. El acto principal se realizó en la histórica Plaza de Mayo y durante el mismo las distintas organizaciones del Movimiento de Derechos Humanos (MDHs) expresaron distintas posturas frente al gobierno nacional. Por un lado, un grupo de organismos encabezados por la Asociación Madres de Plaza de Mayo manifestaron su identificación política con el gobierno y su defensa irrestricta respecto a las políticas gubernamentales. Frente a estos los organismos nucleados en el Encuentro Verdad, Memoria y Justicia expresaron su rechazo a estas políticas, y calificaron la adhesión a las mismas como una "traición", una "cooptación". A su vez, una tercera postura sostenida por Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, HIJOS y Madres de Plaza de Mayo – línea fundadora- se manifestó a favor de los avances realizados mientras exigían la profundización de los mismos.

Estas posiciones expresan dos rasgos característicos del MDHs en la Argentina contemporánea: la existencia de un fuerte conflicto en relación a las maneras de entender el proceso político inaugurado en 2003 y la decisión de incorporarse al mismo, mediante su participación en distintas instancias gubernamentales, de una parte importante de los organismos de derechos humanos. Tomando esto como punto de partida, en el trabajo que aquí propongo, me centraré en analizar algunos aspectos de los cambios en las estrategias, marcos de acción colectiva y claves interpretativas acerca del Estado y la política que elaboraron algunos organismos del MDHs durante el periodo 2003-2011 con el objetivo de comprender los factores que explican el pasaje de una estrategia dominante de confrontación a una de integración al Estado por parte de distintos integrantes de organismos de DDHH de Argentina.

TG03-461.2

ANDRIOTTI ROMANIN, Enrique* (Facultad de Humanidades / Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata - CONICET, romanin1@hotmail.com)

Los juicios por la verdad y la justicia post-transición en la Argentina

A finales de los años 90' hicieron su aparición en distintas ciudades de Argentina los denominados "Juicios por la Verdad" (en adelante JV). Estos juicios fueron impulsados por organismos de derechos humanos, instituciones públicas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil y constituyeron una novedad a nivel mundial pues eran de procesos judiciales penales, pero sin un horizonte punitivo, con el objetivo de conocer la verdad acerca del destino de miles de desaparecidos durante la dictadura militar que gobernó la Argentina entre 1976 y 1983.

A mitad de camino entre una "Comisión por la Verdad" y un proceso penal pleno, desde un comienzo fueron objeto de numerosos conflictos jurídicos y políticos. Aunque en algunos casos estos conflictos culminaron con la suspensión de estos juicios, sin embargo, algunos juicios se extendieron por más de diez años y actualmente uno de ellos continúa con el desarrollo de audiencias.

El objetivo del trabajo que aquí presentamos es avanzar en una discusión respecto a cuál es el lugar de estos Juicios en las luchas políticas por la justicia que se desarrollaron en la Argentina con posterioridad a la primera etapa de la transición democrática. Para ello, en una primera parte presentaremos sucintamente los antecedentes jurídicos y el contexto político de la aparición de los JV en la Argentina. En un segundo momento revisaremos críticamente los distintos aportes que desde las ciencias soci-

ales han intentado analizar los JV y, finalmente, analizaremos testimonios de promotores de estos juicios con el objetivo de problematizar el sentido que esta modalidad jurídica presentó para éstos.

RC25-59.4

ANDUAGA, Uxo* (UPV-EHU, uxoaanduaga@hotmail.com)

El humor hegemónico: Producción y estigmatización de referentes identitarios vascos por medio de discursos paródicos

En la actualidad, la búsqueda de un único referente identitario común y válido para toda la sociedad vasca resulta prácticamente estéril. La proliferación de distintos nexos de identificación (como el sentimiento de pertenencia) así como la dilatación en los ya existentes (idioma o geografía) ha permitido una multiplicidad de formas de identificación dentro de esta misma identidad. Esta variedad permite que las fronteras entre lo vasco y todo lo demás se difuminen, de modo que a excepción de clichés culturales o símbolos estereotipados la identificación de lo "propio" y lo "ajeno" se ha complejizado en la mayoría de los casos. Ante esta situación los discursos institucionales crean una solución de continuidad, por un lado, mediante una gestión estigmatizadora de distintos referentes vascos, en el que se establecerán diferencias y categorías dentro de las diversas maneras de identificarse como vasco; y por el otro, mediante el fomento de un tipo ideal de vasco más "globalizado" y/o "neutro".

Esta tendencia quedará patente en los discursos de los programas humorísticos que se emiten en la Televisión Autónoma Vasca. Las parodias televisivas logran reproducir estas inquietudes siendo parte del discurso nacionalista vasco, ya que administran sus contenidos satíricos a favor de una devaluación humorística de ciertos referentes identitarios (como la figura del agricultor o incluso el propio idioma vasco), logrando a su vez, realizar un imaginario colectivo concreto sobre esta identidad.

Esta idea se ha trabajado en el estudio de caso *¿La risa redentora? Reflexión sobre las representaciones paródicas televisivas en el caso de "lo euskaldun"*, en el que se ha pretendido esclarecer por qué y cómo los vascos aceptan y se apropian de los discursos humorísticos televisivos que aparentemente anulan o infravaloran muchos de sus referentes identitarios.

RC19-231.6

ANESAKI, Masahira* (Kinki Health and Welfare University, anesaki_m@yahoo.co.jp)

Reconsideration of health and welfare policies: If they are always social justice and democratization

The origin of the present world-wide social insurance schemes dates back to the early 1880's in Germany where the 1883 Sickness Insurance, the 1884 Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance and the 1889 Disability and Old-Age Pension were enacted under the Bismarck Administration. The Bismarck Administration had enacted the Socialist Suppression Law in 1878 before a series of social insurances. This series of social insurances was the carrot and the Socialist Suppression Law was the stick.

A similar situation happened in Japan when the first Health Insurance Bill sneaked through the Diet in 1922 in the shadows of the contentious debates which attended the passing of Peace Regulation Bill in 1925 which took the nation into the 'dark valley' under the militaristic totalitarian government.

The author will discuss how health and welfare policies can be carrots with sticks to suppress people and how to democratize those policies.

RC19-512.2

ANGELAKI, Marina* (Panteion University, m.angelaki@gmail.com) and CARRERA, Leandro (London School of Economics)

Transnational actors and pension policy: The cases of Argentina and Greece

Pension reform has been high in the agenda of countries around the world as a result of demographic ageing and its subsequent impact on the financial sustainability of pension systems and public finances. Consequently, reforms have been undertaken by countries in different regions over the last twenty years. At the same time, there is evidence that pension policy is increasingly becoming a multi-level process involving the interaction of domestic and transnational actors such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB) and the European Union (EU).

Against this background, the present paper seeks to analyze the influence of transnational actors and their interaction with domestic ones in the pension reform processes of two countries from different regions: Argentina and Greece. In both cases, international financial institutions (primarily the WB and the IMF) have played an influential role. Both Argentina and Greece adopted significant reforms, the former in the early 1990s and the latter in 2010, justified by the need to curb public deficits following (in both cases) an economic crisis and a long tradition of mismanaged and very generous pay-as-you-go public pension systems. Our analysis shows that the variation in the outcome of the reforms undertaken in the two countries is the result not only of the different interaction of transnational and domestic actors and the ability of the latter to block reforms, but also of the ideological change concerning pension policy which is evidenced in the two reform episodes. Thus, while in the 1990s the WB and the IMF favored pension privatization; more recently they seem to focus on ensuring the long-term sustainability of public pension systems through a range of measures aimed at reducing the impact of such systems on public finances.

RC30-637.1

ANIKOVICH, Oxana* (Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, a_oksana_87@mail.ru)

Irregular activities on the Russian labour market

At present time it seems that the growth of irregular activities is global trend. This fact was predicted by Anthony Giddens, Ulrich Beck and other sociologists. Does this trend exist in modern Russia? According to our investigation, there are a lot of forms of irregular activities on the Russian labor market.

Irregular activities include part-time employment, overtime employment, temporary or fixed-term employment, casual employment. Often researchers include in this term secondary and informal employment. But the question is whether these forms are positive effect of national economy or they may be considered as indicators of market problems? Before 1990 in Russia was built socialism. Since 1991 an attempt to create a democratic society was made. Does a democratic society exist in Russia now?

Non-standard employment may be, on the one hand, an advantage if, besides the required level of income allows the employee to regulate, for example, working hours. On the other hand, it may be a necessity, if non-standard employment is a consequence of employee's impossibility to find a work with a standard schedule.

It seems true that the benefits of non-standard employment can be used by highly skilled workers in certain occupations, on the contrary non-standard work is usually used by retiree, students and professionals without work experience, pregnant women and so on.

Thus, in this work a goal to investigate the nature of unemployment are set.

The main purpose of the study is to describe forms of irregular activities on the Russian labor market (since 2005) and reveal workers with which social, economic, and demographic characteristics seems to have an irregular work.

Research methods: quantitative analysis of statistical data, depth interview.

RC38-422.5

ANIPKIN, Mikhail* (Volgograd State University, manipkin@hotmail.com)

The last Soviet generation: Biographies of the lost

The break-up of the Soviet Union in late 1991-early 1992 affected the lives of the whole generation born in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This generation consists of the young people who left secondary school and entered the universities under the USSR, but on completion of their degrees found themselves in a completely different country. This generation is identified in my work as 'the Last Soviet Generation.' It may be described as a transit generation, the biographical study of which is important for a better understanding of social-identity change after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

These social upheavals, which are still unfinished, are best investigated through the medium of individual biographies. The only serious research on the subject so far has been done by Alexei Yurchak (2006) in his book, *Everything was forever, until it was no more: the last Soviet generation*. Although an excellent anthropological study of the late Soviet time, this book focuses on the older generation, whose careers successfully started in the

late USSR and then naturally transferred to the 'Post-Soviet' stage. In my research, by contrast, I am focusing on the younger generation.

I argue that this last Soviet generation, aged now between, say, 37 and 43 years old, is distinguished by the following characteristics. First, from the demographical viewpoint, it may be regarded as a 'lost generation' in the sense that its proportion is the lowest among the other sectors of the population in active employment. Second, it has an ambiguous social identity, having lost a previous Soviet identity without gaining a new identity in the present Russia. Third, this generation is not active in the political life of contemporary Russia.

A series of biographical interviews should help construct an anthropological picture of the last Soviet generation, and hopefully clarify several of the issues raised in a project of this nature.

RC31-14.1

ANJOS, Claudia* (Universidade de Brasilia - UNB, cgp.anjos@gmail.com)

Survivors and migrants: A dialogue between disaster and migration in light of the case of Haitians in Brazil

Since ancient times, natural disasters have constrained people to move across borders in search of more favorable surroundings to carry on with their lives after experiencing the destruction caused by natural hazards. If it is clear that natural disasters have always affected Earth's inhabitants, it is also undeniable that international mobility has increasingly become easier during the last decades of transportation's progresses. While victims of different manners of forced displacement – such as individual persecution and armed conflicts – have benefited from efforts launched by the international community half a century ago with the establishment of a regime that obligates States to fulfill minimum standards of protection, on the other hand people compelled to leave their countries due to natural disasters so far remain at the margins of any international coordinated response system. The lack of a global regulatory framework dedicated to safeguard victims of natural disasters, especially those who engage in transnational movements, is reflected at the mixed pattern of policies adopted by States regarding the arrival of such foreigners at their territories. In Brazil, since January 2010 a steadily influx of at least three thousand Haitians fleeing an earthquake-torn home country and in search of an opportunity in a booming economy has posed challenges to local and national authorities; as formal responsibilities persisted uncertain, host communities in the Northern region of Brazil have provided assistance to the Haitians despite their own deprivations. Bearing the international regulatory gap in mind, this paper intends to discuss the impacts on the Brazilian society of the recent disaster-led Haitian immigration, including Brazil's migration policies and immediate and long-term reception provisions. Reviewing formal and informal responses, this paper ultimately proposes a closer look at the relationship established between immigrated Haitians and the Brazilian society in the course of two years of migration flow.

RC15-724.1

ANNANDALE, Ellen* (University of Leicester, eca7@le.ac.uk), **RUZZA, Carlo** (University of Leicester) and **LIM, Ming** (University of Leicester)

The third sector, patient communities and the changing NHS in England

'Third sector' organisations are being drawn into the heart of healthcare provision under new financing and delivery arrangements for the English NHS. Yet we know little about *the effect of the new market upon the relationship of such organisations with their clients and with local community bases*. This paper addresses this issue through a case study of the reconfiguration of provider arrangements under the Health and Social Care bill in one English city, drawing on research conducted in 2011 (focus groups and interviews).

We explore third sector stakeholders' concerns and strategies for their organisation in the run up to the expected NHS reforms. Specifically we consider whether existing forms of connections between organisations and their local client bases are likely to change and, if so, whether they will be lost, diminished or enhanced and the implications of that this may have for the kind of care provided.

Our analysis shows that respondents have a highly developed sense of their difference to the NHS (typified as money-obsessed, target driven,

controlling, failing to provide choice) and the voluntary sector (typified as empowering, working in partnership with clients, engaged with local communities, appreciating the person holistically). This distinction is fundamental to establishing a unique provider identity. However it is not easily sustained and indeed may need to be broken away from in a climate of fiscal constraint which calls for strategic engagement under new contracting arrangements. In this paper we explore the struggle by third sector organisations to maintain their unique identity as they seek to either i) 'survive on the outside', ii) become part of or to inhabit the NHS, or iii) try to change NHS working practices by working in partnership as 'equal but different'. Each of these carries implications for their relationship with existing communities and the kind of care provided.

RC19-308.2

ANRIA, Santiago* (University of North Carolina, sanria@email.unc.edu)

Social movements and social policy: The Bolivian case

The influence of social movements on the formation of social policy is challenging to measure. Yet, recent scholarship shows that social movements do exert significant political influence on social policy formation (Amenta 2003, Andrews 2001). This presentation shows how the use of process tracing and content analysis allows for assessing the causal influence of movements on social policy formation. Bolivia's old-age pension reform, the Renta Dignidad, is an important case for examining the impact of social movements on social policies. On the one hand, Bolivia can be seen as a political laboratory for the study of social-movement outcomes, as movements have become the dominant form of political engagement in the country in the aftermath of neoliberalism. At the same time, Bolivia was one of the first Latin American countries to implement a universal old-age pension scheme, which is the outcome of our interest. We contend that social movements have been critical for determining this outcome. Indeed, we find that the combination of leftist partisanship and party structure (embodied by the Movement Towards Socialism), policy legacies and, particularly, the influence of progressive social movements, explain the enactment of the universalist-oriented Renta Dignidad.

RC32-320.4

ANSARI, Arvinder* (University, arvinder2009@gmail.com)

Gendered violence in Kashmir: A case study of half widows in Kashmir

The armed conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has entered its 21st year. Years of strife took toll on the lives of women who became the soft targets in the conflict situation, they become victims of violence, which has made them widows, half-widows and have been labeled as mothers of disappeared sons; wives of militants; women victims of physical abuse; women heads of households, etc.

These "Half – widows" of Kashmir lead a more miserable life than widows. They keep running from pillar to post to get some information about their husbands. As their husbands have not been declared dead, though missing, they are not entitled to the relief given to dependents of militancy victims.

Half widows face various economic, social and emotional insecurities. These various insecurities are compounded rather than addressed by the legal and administrative remedies currently available to half widows. Further, children of half widows are often particularly traumatized, showing extreme resentment and loneliness and are vulnerable to impoverishment and exploitation. While most half widows show immense strength and resilience acting as the sole breadwinners for their families and overcoming massive trauma, they continue to be deprived of the assistance and justice they deserve.

This Paper explores a women's perspective in analyzing that how did violence shape women's lived experience and responses and how did women forge survival strategies? Can we see structural changes leading to shift in gender roles? In a highly militarized and masculinised struggle is there the possibility of space for women's agency for resistance and conflict transformation?

In this paper narratives gathered from field have been used in conceptualizing theoretical frame work of discourses of the collective violence which is at the heart of the problems of gender discrimination in a war zone.

RC13-603.4

ANSARI, Arvinder* (University, arvinder2009@gmail.com)*Preception of leisure among working women: A sociological perspective*

Leisure is an important factor in determining our quality of life. Leisure is about choice. Most of us acknowledge that some form of leisure is important in our lives but we don't always have the time or resources to fully enjoy it. Our leisure activities and lifestyles are also important in defining our identities. The influence of gender roles in leisure behavior has also been a topic of research interest. The investigation of gender differences in the perception of leisure needs to account for the social context in which men and women live and interact with each other. Given the dynamic nature of the social context and of male/ females interactions, leisure is then a dynamic concept rather than a static one. The concept of leisure has taken new meaning in the life of working women with the rising responsibilities at work, tight deadlines, work pressures, and cut-throat competition have forced the current workforce to rethink about leisure more specifically. The conceptualization of leisure as a social experience is adopted in this paper. It also presents and discusses the concepts of gender identity and gender role attitudes as a way to investigate gender differences in leisure perceptions. Generally, investigations of gender issues in leisure behavior have established differences between the leisure patterns of men and women. In addition to understanding the nature of the expression leisure, it is important to understand the factor that shape and constrain. A constraint to leisure is anything that inhibits a person's ability to participate in recreation activities. The factors that shape and constrain women's leisure are often attributable to social expectations that regulate women's role within the home and in the public sphere.

RC30-457.2

ANSELMO, Joyce* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, joyceanselmo@gmail.com)*Trabajo, sindicato y circulación internacional de las ideas*

Se propone, a partir de este estudio, discutir y argumentar la cuestión de la construcción de la agenda central sindical norteamericana AFL-CIO (*American Federation of Labor- Congress of Industrial Organizations*) en los temas referidos a la obtención de los derechos de trabajadores extranjeros en aquel país, y su influencia sobre los debates propuestos por la CUT (Central Única de los Trabajadores) en Brasil. Para tal fin, se parte del supuesto de que los sindicatos, así como las ONGs vienen desarrollando un importante papel en los temas relacionados a los derechos humanos, cuestiones éstas emergentes en un espacio internacional de construcción de causas mediante la exportación/importación de ideas. Para tal argumentación, se recurre a las reflexiones de Yves Dezalay acerca de la circulación internacional de las ideas, entendiendo que, como señala Bourdieu, el "mundo social" propone y dispone de todo un tipo de instituciones de totalización y de unificación donde se torna importante encontrar en el "habitus" (irreducible a las percepciones pasivas de la unificación de las prácticas y de las representaciones) el equivalente, históricamente construido, históricamente situado de un "Yo" cuya existencia tiene que postularse para sacar a la luz de la síntesis del diverso sensible dado en la intuición y del vínculo de las representaciones en una conciencia.

RC32-484.3

ANTHIAS, Floya* (Roehampton University, F.anthias@roehampton.ac.uk)*Resources, forms of capital and gender: Transnational mobility and mobilisation*

This paper looks at how migrant women mobilise resources to deal with disadvantages and exclusions in the labour market and vis a vis state practices and policies. It examines forms of mobilisation of resources and cultural and social capital drawing on a comparative study of female migrants in Europe. The paper assesses the ways in which the practices and strategies of women ask us to rethink some of the ways in which cultural and social resources are theorised in relation to debates on cultural and social capital, and the importance of a transnational and intersectional lens for theorising social stratification and inequality.

RC05-485.1

ANTHIAS, Floya* (Roehampton University, F.anthias@roehampton.ac.uk)*Transnational migrants and theorising stratification: Towards new paradigms of inequality*

This paper considers how the experiences of transnational migration in the contemporary period problematise the theorisation of stratification. Drawing on research data from two comparative research projects in Europe it discusses how migration and experiences of racial and ethnic exclusion, as well as counter-strategies by migrants, need to be incorporated into the analysis of social stratification in modern societies. It looks particularly at the revival of class analysis found in the more culturally inflected approaches and suggests how ethnicity, racism and their intersections requires moving away from a traditional class based paradigm. In addition the paper looks at conceptions of cultural and social capital and how they need to be embedded more carefully within approaches to inequality and hierarchy. In this way the paper attempts to contribute to the important debate on the ways in which social identities and hierarchies can be understood.

RC33-732.3

ANTINO, Mirko* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, m.antino@psi.ucm.es), DE MARCO, Stefano (Universidad Complutense de Madrid) and ROBLES, José Manuel (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)*Assesing a measurement model for digital political participation*

The events of the past year have drawn the attention of public opinion to the importance that the Internet can have for political and social change. Both the so-called "Arab Spring" and the Icelandic and Spanish new social movements were born and developed on the Internet. These movements are raising questions and arousing interest about the new concept of Digital Political Participation (DPP). Our starting point is that we don't consider DPP as part of the broader concept of traditional political participation, but we consider it as a form of participation in itself. Despite the importance of the phenomenon, no validated tools are available in the literature for its measurement. Thus, the objective of this study is double. On one hand, the elaboration of the construct of DDP. To accomplish with this objective we will present a review of the literature, extracting the relevant dimensions of the construct and explaining our proposal for their measurement. On the other hand, we want to assess the validity and the technical qualities of the elaborated questionnaire. To accomplish with this second objective, we will present some preliminary results of the validation test of the constructed scale, with a comparison between samples to test factorial invariance.

RC25-115.3

ANTOINE, Sébastien* (UCL, sebastien.antoine@uclouvain.be)*Conflictualité sociale et reproduction idéologique dans les cours de sciences-humaines : Socio-ethnographie scolaire à Bruxelles et São Paulo et contributions de la méthode sociologique en étude de la langue*

[This abstract can be sent in English]

La recherche à la base de cette communication s'intéresse au processus d'orientation idéologique des programmes scolaires de « sciences-humaines » dans l'enseignement secondaire, et se compose d'une analyse de documents d'organisations internationales et nationales, de programmes et livres de cours, ainsi que d'une socio-ethnographie de plusieurs classes de secondaire supérieur d'écoles socialement différenciées à Bruxelles et São Paulo.

Le défi analytique posé par la recherche consiste à rendre compte du processus de valorisation idéologique de contenus de cours, tant quant à la dynamique globale du système-monde capitaliste que dans le cadre de la relation sociale pratique entre élèves et professeurs. Il s'agit de saisir comment les orientations pédagogiques « d'éducation à la citoyenneté » (UNESCO, 1996) sont rendues dominantes sous la forme d'une certaine conception de la morale, de l'histoire ou de la société. Mais il convient aussi d'appréhender sa dynamique conflictuelle où l'imposition de l'ordre social hégémonique dans la sphère idéologique fait l'objet d'une résistance, ouvrant sur des interprétations alternatives.

Pour ce faire, les contributions de la philosophie du langage matérialiste de Vološinov permettent de saisir l'énonciation comme un rapport social

lors duquel se définit l'indice de valeur sociale du signe, ce à quoi il renvoie dans le réel. Liée à la conception matérialiste dialectique de la société, la comprenant comme structurée par des rapports sociaux antagonistes, une telle analyse permet d'étudier la définition de la signification comme un processus conflictuel, « réflexion et réfraction de la réalité sociale dans le signe ».

La communication consistera ainsi en la présentation succincte de cette « méthode sociologique en sciences de la langue » (1929/2010), de ses apports dans le développement d'une méthode sociologique d'analyse qualitative et de la manière dont elle contribue, dans une recherche socio-ethnographique, à saisir le processus quotidien de reproduction idéologique, et ses contradictions, au sein de l'appareil scolaire.

WG01-697.3

ANTOLIHAI, Lou* (Kyoto University, lou@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

Development at the margins and the margins of development: Tourism and local livelihood system in southern Philippines

This paper explores local-global relations in the context of eco-tourism development in the Philippines. The discussion mainly focuses on the case of Eden, a remote village located in the periphery of a forest reserve in southern Philippines. The community was the site of a vast banana plantation that was established in the 1970s, over an area that was left open by a logging company. During the heights of the Asian Miracle in the early 1990s, the area was again redeveloped into what is now called Eden Nature Park, a popular tourist destination.

This project drew different reactions among the local residents. Some believe that tourism development enabled their locality to tap into a new resource that brought opportunities to many people. Among them were local villagers who through training and experience were able to get more stable sources of income by working in the tourist resort. For other residents, however, it mainly reminds them of how they were marginalized by the establishment of the banana plantation in their locality several years earlier. Particularly, many older generation men were resentful as more educated young residents, immigrants, and women have overtaken them in securing employment in the local tourism industry.

Looking into the impact of tourism development on local livelihood system involves a whole range of issues that comprises environmental sustainability, resource-use conflict, and social marginalization. It tries to demarcate the "margins" of development and globalization through the analysis of the strategies of engagement employed by local people as their community is drawn into a complex globalizing process brought about by tourism. This local-global nexus can be a source of valuable knowledge on how global, macro-level paradigms resonates at the grassroots level, exposing important lessons on local participation, conflict resolution, and the local people's conception of environmentalism.

RC13-18.4

ANTONIOLI, Fernanda* (State University of Campinas/UNICAMP, fe_antonioli@hotmail.com)

Her own way: Gender, tourism and transnationality in Brazil

This paper presents an investigation on the presence of foreign women traveling in Brazil, especially alone or without male counterparts, in a context of leisure and beach tourism, at the village of Trancoso-BA. I will present my ethnographic work turning to the changes of international tourism in Trancoso-BA and its landscapes, to the biographies and experiences of these female tourists as well as present local perceptions about them. Examining the expressions and representations in terms of femininity, masculinity, embodiment, "ethnicity" and nationality that permeate and surround the tours of these women in Brazil, I shall present a broader discussion about, on the one hand, ideas that circulate globally on the spread of women in international tourism (confluent with debates and cultural changes in Western world on "gender mainstreaming") and, on the other, the differences and social & political-economic inequalities between states / nations / cultures of "North" and "South", which stand out in the context of tourism from the analytical perspective of the interaction between gender and other categories of differentiation.

RC12-749.2

ANTUNES DA ROCHA, Juliana Livia* (Universidade Federal Fluminense - Brasil, julianaantunes@hotmail.com)

The difficult dialogue between exclusion and inclusion of individuals with mental disorders

This article aims to discuss a thorniest subject: the human rights of a person with mental illness. This is challenging for two main reasons. First is the difficulty to deal with a matter that moves through such vast areas that would be sufficient alone to work the issue such as psychiatry, psychology, social science and Law. The second one is the shortage material concerning the legal aspects of the problem which seems to demonstrate the marginality of the subject for legal theorists.

A person with a mental illness isn't considerate as a citizen as a person without it in the sense that he isn't an agent of his own existence, because the condition of being mentally ill is associated with the idea of submission to others, sometimes entirely, who may be the family, the state or the health professional who decides why, when, where and how is going to be the treatment and which social role this individual can have.

Very little progress has been made in terms of ensuring human rights for people with mental disorders. The usual "treatment" for a person with this condition is the isolation usually in conjunction with psychiatric care associated or not with drugs, often in precarious institutions, submitting the patient to a degrading situation, sometimes a fatal one, such as the famous case of Damião Ximenes in Brazil.

In a context of a democratic society who has to deal with the pluralism is essential to rethink the question of the rights for mental illness people, which must be increasingly committed to the idea of autonomy of the person and less with the idea of submission, recognizing their right to be different, but equal.

RC49-490.2

ANTUNES DA ROCHA, Juliana Livia* (Universidade Federal Fluminense - Brasil, julianaantunes@hotmail.com)

The place of the other: The difficult dialogue between exclusion and inclusion of individuals with mental disorders

This article aims to discuss a thorniest subject: the human rights of a person with mental illness. This is challenging for two main reasons. First is the difficulty to deal with a matter that moves through such vast areas that would be sufficient alone to work the issue such as psychiatry, psychology, social science and Law. The second one is the shortage material concerning the legal aspects of the problem which seems to demonstrate the marginality of the subject for legal theorists.

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RC32-581.2

ANYIDOHO, Nana Akua* (University of Ghana, anyidoho@ug.edu.gh)

Gender empowerment and microfinance: Theoretical and empirical perspectives

Micro-credit has become a common tool in the development kit and is commonly offered up as an anti-poverty and empowerment strategy for women. The assumption is that women's access to economic resources will increase their income and, more broadly, increased economic power that will be the basis for their enhanced ability to act in ways that are beneficial to themselves and to their families. The expected ripple effects of micro-credit therefore include physical (material), economic, social and political

benefits fanning outward from the women, to her children and family, and to wider society.

The paper makes a contribution to research and practice around micro-credit interventions by critically examining the mechanics through which micro credit can be helpful to clients. Among other recommendations, we suggest that the use of micro-credit for consumption should be considered as a legitimate anti-poverty strategy; and further that the organization of loans and repayments should be customized to the circumstances of different categories of women.

RC32-431.3

ANZORENA, Claudia* (CONICET, claudia_anzorena@yahoo.com.ar)

"Las mujeres deciden, el estado garantiza y la sociedad respeta" algo mas que una utopía?: Tensiones entre derechos reconocidos y políticas de redistribucion

Las relaciones entre demanda feministas, Estado y sociedad son por demás complejas y forman parte de una dinámica contradictoria (exclusión/inclusión, reconocimiento/distribución, cuerpo/ política, dimensiones estructurales/ transformaciones históricas, inercia/transformación) en la cual las políticas sociales son parte intrínseca.

Desde la reinstauración democrática en Argentina (1983), hemos asistido a la sanción de leyes y políticas que establecen derechos para grupos sociales con rasgos específicos vinculados a la diferencia de género sexual; a la vez que desde 2004 se han introducido reformas en las políticas sociales de redistribución desde un enfoque de derechos y crítico de la lógica neoliberal instalada en los '90. El mantenimiento de esta apariencia de compartimentos separados entre la lógica del reconocimiento y la lógica de la redistribución, continúa eximiendo a la burocracia estatal y a sus funcionarios/as de asumir que la clase y el género están fuertemente imbricados, les permite tomar medida evasivas ante reclamos como el derecho al aborto y promover (por acción u omisión) la profundización de la división sexual del trabajo y las desigualdades que implica.

En esta ponencia nos proponemos debatir en torno a las tensiones entre derechos adquiridos/garantías concretas, que se cristalizan en las relaciones que entabla el Estado con la sociedad civil a través de políticas públicas destinadas a mujeres. Consideramos que abordar el tema de las formas en que se piensan las políticas sociales, como problemáticas generales que invisibilizan las relaciones de género y ocultan el papel complejo que juegan las mujeres en la relación capital/trabajo/Estado, es significativo para dar cuenta de manera cabal de la relación Estado, mercado y sociedad civil que estructura el sistema capitalista y sus articulaciones con las relaciones de dominación patriarcal.

RC32-349.2

ANZORENA, Claudia* (CONICET, claudia_anzorena@yahoo.com.ar) and **ZURBRIGEN, Ruth*** (Colectiva Feminista La Rueda, ruthlibertaria@speedy.com.ar)

A luchar, a luchar, por el aborto legal!: Acciones y procesos de instalación del derecho al aborto legal en Argentina en el siglo XXI

A inicios de los años '70 en Argentina, muchas feministas y sus grupos enarbolaron la bandera del aborto legal y gratuito en los hospitales públicos, reclamo que quedó silenciado durante la dictadura militar y que una vez reinstaurada la democracia, le tomó casi dos década volver a reinstalarse de manera legítima en el movimiento.

De la mano de la protesta social y en el marco de la revitalización de los movimientos sociales y sus organizaciones, el derecho al aborto se volvió una demanda legítima por sí misma para el movimiento feminista del nuevo siglo. Nuevas experiencias y articulaciones locales y nacionales se comenzaron a tramar para conquistar la despenalización y la legalización, pero también para aprovechar las grietas de la ley en los casos de aborto no punibles e informar a mujeres que deciden abortar aún en clandestinidad, para que lo hagan de manera segura.

En esta ponencia nos proponemos contribuir al debate en torno a las acciones y a los procesos de instalación, en el debate social y en la agenda política, del derecho al aborto en Argentina. Hablaremos sobre la Campaña Nacional por el Derecho al Aborto Legal, Seguro y Gratuito, surgida en 2005, impulsada por organizaciones feministas articuló fuerzas y recursos de las acciones que muchas organizaciones venían desarrollando localmente desde 1985. Nos detendremos en casos de incumplimiento de la

práctica de abortos no punibles, que cobraron estado público y, que esta Campaña denunció y acompañó. Finalmente reflexionaremos en torno a cómo estos procesos, unidos a las experiencias de solidaridad con mujeres en situación de aborto, nos llevan a repensar y profundizar argumentos en torno a la necesidad de una ley que garantice el acceso a abortos legales, poniendo el foco en las nuevas formas que nos agenciamos para significar las prácticas de abortar.

RC24-70.4

AOYAGI, Midori* (National Institute for Environmental Studies, aoyagi@nies.go.jp) and **TASAKI, Tomohiro** (National Institute for Environmental Studies)

Do people support nuclear power generation for reducing greenhouse gas? Risk tradeoffs among climate change and nuclear power generation

In "the implementation plan for preventing global warming", the Government of Japan chose nuclear power generation as a "key" against climate change. On March 11th, the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant had been seriously damaged by the earthquakes. Government ordered to examine "Stress Test" for all nuclear plant in operation, and stop operation to the Hamaoka power plant, which is the one of the oldest plants in Japan, addition to the annual regular inspections that has been ordered in the law of the power plant utilities.

As of the end of September, 3 plants out of 54 are currently stop operation due to regular inspection and 39 out of 54 are waiting governmental permission for operation after the inspection. Due to this, Japan's Kyoto target is now in danger. According to the Ministry of the Environment, additional 20-30 million ton-C (approximately equivalent to 12-14% of 1990 emission level) will be emitted every year.

Under those conditions, can the Government of Japan still put priority on the nuclear power generation? If so, will people support this choice? Do people support nuclear power to tackle climate change, or vice versa?

For this situation, we carry out an opinion poll on July 2011. Interviews for this study were conducted during middle of July 2011 for respondents drawn from nationally representative sample of 1,399 people among 4,000 aged 16 years and older through face-to-face in their own homes

The results show as follows.

1. Japanese people perceive higher risk perception in both climate change and nuclear power plants.
2. After 3.11, Trust in management system for nuclear power plants has been lost.
3. As a result, people see higher risk in nuclear power generation than climate change. And people seem to see some hopes in renewable energy, such as solar, wind and biomass.

RC24-363.6

AOYAGI, Midori* (National Institute for Environmental Studies, aoyagi@nies.go.jp)

The impact of media on public attitudes towards the environment: Actors and institutions

We are following the response rates of "The most important issues in the world (and "in Japan)" by the nationally representative respondents drawn from 20 and over Japanese from the spring of 2005. Those response rates reflect from those impacts such as media reporting, especially mass media (television programs, newspaper articles), and international and domestic events, such as important political events (G8 summits) or disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis).

We used the opinion poll data referred above and media reporting data (newspaper & television news coverage on the environmental issues, climate change issues).

The impact of the East Japan Earthquake in March of 2011 is huge. We could not carry out nationally covered opinion poll until May 2011. Even two months after this event, more than 40% of our respondents answered this event is the most important issue in Japan, and still more than 35% in September. Along with those impacts, climate change is also a issue. Media coverage is still not low and important. We examined the "importance" of climate change issue in the national agenda, and its changing position. As a result, the environmental issue including climate change established its position in the national agenda since January 2007, and the highest in the summer of 2008, but declined 2008 autumn, but still keeps higher position

compare to other issues. We saw global institutions and actors were playing important role for this change, such as Al Gore, G8 summit, disasters.

RC23-426.3

ARANCIBIA, Florencia* (Universidad de San Martín, florencia-paulaarancibia@gmail.com)

Agrochemicals, science and policy making: Contesting boundaries in Argentina

Argentina is the third world producer and exporter of genetically modified (GM) soy. The transgenic modification allows the field to be sprayed with glyphosate-based herbicide Round-up, killing all plant life except soy. The industry and the World Health Organization claim that glyphosate is safe for people and breaks down rapidly and harmlessly in the environment. But a large and growing body of scientific research challenges these statements. The widespread spraying of glyphosate on GM soy, often carried out from the air, has been linked to severe health problems for villagers and farmers. In 2009 an Argentine scientist and physician announced new research findings according to which glyphosate causes malformations in frog embryos, in doses much lower than those used in agricultural spraying.

Strong conflicts arose in the country around this issue. Political struggle and scientific controversy converged in the same contentious arena. Peasants, neighbours, environmental movements, organized mothers as well as national and international associations of physicians, scientists, lawyers and intellectuals, challenged the Dominant Epidemiological Paradigm and joined the claim to ban the use of glyphosate. From a political process perspective, this paper analyses different types of "scientific activism" promoting the struggles as well structural obstacles faced in a "peripheral" context. The paper draws on qualitative secondary data analysis and in-depth interviews.

RC21-41.2

ARANGO LÓPEZ, Diego* (École des hautes études en sciences sociales, diegoarangolopez@gmail.com)

The travelling city, transfer and reception of modern urbanism in Latin American cities

Theories, practices and methods travel in different ways. As Le Corbusier and the CIAM (*Congrès International d'Architecture Moderne*) movement members went around the world they carried ideas and theories to the cities and places they visited. In this paper I study the transfer of Le Corbusier's and the CIAM's urban theories to Latin America and specifically I analyze the projects for Buenos Aires (Le Corbusier, Ferrari Hardoy and Kurchan) and Bogota (Le Corbusier, Wiener and Sert).

The paper starts with a general reflection on the transfer of European urban theories to Latin America during the first half of the twentieth century. The purpose of this part is to understand the political and professional context in which these ideas were presented. This first part is based mainly on secondary sources by authors such as Liernur, Pschepieurca, Alamandoz, Gutiérrez, Tsiomis, Benton and Hofer. In a second part I analyze the reception of the two urban projects. The comparative perspective allows us to understand how this urban theory was interpreted and applied in divergent manners in different socio-political configurations. The sources used are mainly official publications, general press and professional and specialized journals.

These projects were not physically developed in either city. Nevertheless, they served as vehicles, accelerators and pretexts to create a new urban *doctrine* –both in academic and non-academic circles– that played an important role in the debate on how cities should be understood, organized and built. The new ideas, however, were interpreted in Buenos Aires and Bogota in ways that differed from Le Corbusier's and CIAM's original thoughts. Local actors, therefore, applied these theories in their own ways and finished the process of reception and cultural transfer by creating and adapting methods and forms of action based on divergent interpretations of a foreign theory.

RC07-353.3

ARAUJO, Emilia* (U Minho, era@ics.uminho.pt)

Politics, time and democracy

This presentation seeks to debate the relationship between democracy and time. Starting from the problematization of politics in a context full

of successive sociopolitical ruptures, this communication advances some important lines of thought about the ways democracies can improve the ways they deal with time towards the construction of a specific time ecology which can propiciate a better future sustainability. Following this line of argumentation, the presentation shows the main features of present day politics and the way it deals with the finitude of natural (an material) world even if playing as if time was infinite, that is relating to time as as it was only a resource that can be managed, stored and mostly, rationalized according to capitalist interests.

RC29-559.8

ARAÚJO, Letícia* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, leticia.araujo28@gmail.com) and **AQUINO, Jania** (Universidade Federal do Ceará)

Colliding perspectives on police training and practices: Analyzing Ronda do Quarteirão

This research approaches the *Ronda do Quarteirão* (which may be translated to Block Patrol program), a segment of the Military Police conceived and implemented in 2007 in the state of Ceará, located in the north-east of Brazil. *Ronda* was presented by the state government as the "good neighbor Police". Television and radio advertisements emphasized the modern equipment made available for this program, as well as the content related to "human rights" and "conflict mediation" incorporated to the training education of its agents. Soon after its implementation, *Ronda* enjoyed high rates of approval. The population was satisfied with the increase of in flagrante delicto arrests and the display of a sophisticated working infrastructure in the hands of a "new Police". Since 2008, however, events have come to "tarnish" *Ronda's* image. Car accidents as a result of the agents' lack of preparation conducting modern vehicles were greatly widespread. The disastrous police approach that resulted in the death of a teenager mistakenly considered a robber, shot to death while he sat on a motorcycle with his father, generated intense commotion. Not to mention the embarrassing images featuring police officers in intimate contact with two young women inside a patrol vehicle. These episodes have triggered discussions on the viability of this "new Police" and their training. This paper analyzes approximations and distances among the arguments of social assistants, sociologists and journalists who have expressed their thoughts in the local press and also among the voices of our research participants (agents and police officers of the *Ronda do Quarteirão*) about the practice and training of this segment of police. While the first set of people emphasized values associated to human rights not yet incorporated by the police, the latter protest on teachings related to the approach of people and the handling of guns.

TG03-462.1

ARAÚJO, Vinicius* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, viniciusbarbosadearaujo@gmail.com)

The dynamics between state and civil society: Limitations to human rights' effectiveness brought by the conditions of sociability reproduction

This article discusses how the laceration of social reality in two fields, state and civil society, leads human rights, as legal norms, to present validity and, meanwhile, insufficient levels of effectiveness. The dichotomy between state and civil society, typical of occidental European's social formation in Modernity, has been universalized through capitalism's expansion. Individual's social life is torn in two strange fields: political society or public life, essential plane where individual is a citizen equal to others under law; and civil society or private life, existential plane where individual is a concrete person, subjected to substantive inequality resulted from the typical aspects of bourgeois' sociability reproduction. In this context, dichotomy suggested by Marx between political emancipation and human emancipation is explanatory: political emancipation is the relation between individual and its own freedom through state and is based on the recognition of the individuals' rights (included human rights); human emancipation is the relation between existent individual and its own freedom through the realization of its human potentialities, which are characteristic of its essence as active being and constructor of its own social and historical reality. Marx's thesis is that the individual politically emancipated – the individual as someone who possesses rights and participates of the state as a citizen – is not humanly emancipated under the existential conditions in bourgeois' civil society, which is full of processes of alienation, reification and fetishism – and that

happens because civil society disposes of ontological primacy over state in the reproduction process of social life. Then, thinking about the dynamics between political emancipation and human emancipation – or the dynamics between state and civil society – is thinking about the social conditions that nurture and sustain human rights: social condition in which individuals are not subjected to the bourgeois' logic of sociability reproduction.

RC46-454.1

ARAUJO FELICE, Anamaria* (Universidad Montevideo, gatala33@hotmail.com)

The history and development of clinical sociology in Uruguay

Desde estas sociedades nuestras, donde la vertiginosidad del pasaje del tiempo y la transformación de los espacios (reales y simbólicos) nos hablan de una verdadera mutación civilizatoria, en la que los vínculos intersubjetivos ... los vínculos humano, la comunicación, el trabajo, las redes sociales, se van fragmentando, disolviendo en un universo líquido, en un mundo de alto riesgo, nos parece más que urgente, importante, congregarnos.

Congregarnos para intercambiar ideas desde una postura de "Sociología -clínica" que hable de la articulación de lo "micro" y de lo "macro"; de la construcción y de-construcción de subjetividades y del contexto social. político- histórico.

La historia de la Sociología Clínica, en el sur de América Latina, data de los años 94, y se desarrolla a lo largo de estos últimos casi 20 años, como una corriente epistemológica, teórica y de acción e intervención social, inserta no solamente en la Academia, en las Universidades de los distintos países, sino en organizaciones civiles y espacios interdisciplinarios.

En la siguiente ponencia, haré referencia a su génesis, su desarrollo, y fundamentalmente, a sus futuras posibilidades y alternativas de profundización.

RC52-220.2

ARAYA, Javiera* (Universidad de Montreal, javieraarayamoreno@gmail.com) and **AZOCAR, Carla*** (Universidad de Chile, carlazocar@gmail.com)

La constitución estamental de los grupos profesionales en Chile: Qué posibilidades para la democracia?

En el contexto de una sociedad donde no sólo las desigualdades de ingreso son flagrantes, sino que también su justificación se encuentra en una realidad simbólica que tiende a moralizar las diferencias en términos económicos, de tal modo que riqueza y pobreza terminan encontrando fundamento en la calidad moral de los sujetos, resulta relevante comprender cómo se constituyen simbólicamente los grupos que, en principio, no tienen una adscripción de clase, como son los grupos profesionales. A partir de la distinción clásica weberiana entre *estamento* [*Stand*] y *clase*, y a través del análisis de entrevistas semi-estructuradas realizadas a profesores de universidad, miembros de fuerzas armadas, sacerdotes, artistas, diplomáticos y políticos en Chile, hemos identificado una fuerte coherencia entre los mecanismos ideológicos de justificación de la existencia de clases sociales y de estamentos, de tal modo que éstos últimos reposan sobre la idea del *sacrificio* de sus miembros, valores morales considerados elevados, la determinación total de la vida por parte de la actividad profesional, una visión unitaria de la sociedad, el gusto desinteresado por la actividad y, finalmente, la constitución de un mito fundador de los estamentos en Chile que se basa en la superación de los mecanismos de clase, lo que sin embargo contrasta con los datos cuantitativos. La coherencia simbólica y material entre la pertenencia a estamentos y a clases sociales plantea finalmente serios desafíos a la democracia en Chile, entendida tanto en términos de participación política como en términos de equidad en lo económico, por cuanto la estructura simbólica profunda de los chilenos justifica y valida moralmente no sólo las diferencias de clase, sino que también la realización de carreras profesionales que reproducen las bases morales de estas diferencias.

RC46-604.3

ARBELO, Viviana* (Universidad Buenos Aires, viviabelo@gmail.com)

Public administration teams: Leadership and motivation

This presentation is based on the observation of the response of Public Administration team leaders in Latin America to a virtual course in leadership and motivation conducted since 2007.

The course was thought as a contribution to the cultural transformation within Public Administration organizations, that beyond requiring the deepening of improvements in other concepts, relies on the requirement of the creation of motivated teams.

The work environment in public organizations in Latin America is politics dependant, which makes more difficult the relationships between people with different levels of power.

Nevertheless some public work teams have a mystic that allows them to achieve extraordinary results.

These examples show that their results are more related to the attention given to human potential awaken through effective communication and participative leadership than to the use of management technologies or the application of rules of public bureaucracies.

When awaken and promoted this gives way to enhanced participation, emphasizing in democratic values and avoiding authoritarian practices. An increase in motivation is thus expected.

Participant comments on their results of the application of several practices to increase participation, refer to this impact in different types of Public Organization teams.

RC32-431.5

ARCHENTI, Nélide* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, archenti@gmail.com) and **TULA, Inés** (Universidad de Buenos Aires. Conicet)

De las cuotas a la paridad política, un largo recorrido hacia la equidad de género

Durante los '90 se sancionaron en los países de América Latina acciones afirmativas de género conocidas como leyes de cuotas, las cuales establecen porcentajes mínimos de mujeres para incorporar en las listas de candidatos. Catorce países de la región promovieron la participación de las mujeres en las cámaras legislativas con diversas leyes de cuotas. El impacto cuantitativo en los parlamentos fue importante aunque heterogéneo.

No obstante, la efectividad de las leyes de cuotas encontró barreras difíciles de sortear. Los obstáculos que afectaron su efectividad han abierto el debate sobre la incorporación de la *paridad política* de género en las legislaciones. Es decir, la exigencia de diseñar las listas de candidatos/as con 50% de cada sexo en forma secuencial y alternada.

Bolivia (2008), Ecuador (2009) y Costa Rica (2009) realizaron modificaciones en sus normas incorporando la paridad en el ámbito legislativo. A esta agenda se suman actuales debates en México, Venezuela y Panamá. Si bien las leyes de paridad permiten superar muchas dificultades que presentan las leyes de cuotas también se enfrentan a barreras semejantes, en particular las que imponen los sistemas electorales.

El objetivo de este estudio es analizar la relación de las normas paritarias con los sistemas electorales y sus resultados en las últimas elecciones a fin de señalar los obstáculos que persisten para alcanzar una mayor participación y acceso a la representación de las mujeres en la política.

RC34-76.1

ARDENGI, Verónica* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, España, veronica.arden@gmail.com)

Jóvenes y trabajo en la España de la crisis: Entre el desempleo y la precariedad laboral

El aumento exponencial y sostenido de la tasa de desocupación a partir del 2008 en España, ha impactando con mayor intensidad en los jóvenes, transformándolos en un colectivo de especial vulnerabilidad social. Asimismo, los jóvenes que logran tener trabajo, se insertan en empleos en gran medida temporales y precarios o no acordes con la formación adquirida.

En esta investigación, nos proponemos reflexionar acerca de la situación e inserción de los jóvenes en el mercado del trabajo en España, considerando el fuerte impacto que la crisis financiera internacional actual tiene en ese país. Buscamos describir las dificultades de inserción laboral de los jóvenes, así como también conocer qué hacen en la actual situación: cómo buscan trabajo, qué ocurre con los estudios y la formación, la emancipación de la familia, dónde y en quienes buscan apoyo, que estrategias movilizan.

Consideramos que el modelo de integración social español se ha venido apoyando en la familia como sostén frente al desempleo o la pobreza de los miembros, sin embargo, en el contexto actual comprobamos que ha aumentado la cantidad de hogares con todos los miembros desocupados, por lo que pensamos peligra la protección para los jóvenes que provienen de este tipo de hogares. ¿Cómo están reaccionando los jóvenes en este contexto de crisis y desempleo de larga duración? ¿Cómo se están produciendo estas transiciones a la adultez?

La investigación se ha realizado desde un abordaje metodológico cuantitativo longitudinal, con datos de la Encuesta de Población Activa (EPA) del Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas del 2006 al IV trimestre del 2010, datos del Instituto de la Juventud, del Consejo de la Juventud de España y EUROSTAT. Asimismo se realizó un abordaje cualitativo a través de entrevistas a jóvenes e informantes clave.

RC33-317.1

ARDÉVOL, Elisenda* (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute, eardevol@uoc.edu), CAPORALE, Alessandra (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute), GÓMEZ-CRUZ, Edgar (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute) and LANZENI, Débora (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute)

Crossing methods: Exploring visuality in digital practices

In recent years, digital media technologies have facilitated participative forms of content creation and production that undertake different ways of involving social agents, including audiences, fans and amateurs, and other collaborations between artists and industries. Thus, merging visual and digital technologies have transformed everyday people practices as well as the circuit of cultural production. At the same time, social scientists, are using the very same visual and online devices for recording and studying people's activities. Visual social scientists, as well as many virtual ethnographers, have faced this question of the two-fold dimensions of the use of technological aids: visual media and the Internet are, at the same time, the object of research and the method for gathering data, not to mention that both media are also used for knowledge production.

Drawing on our experience in ethnographic fieldwork in digital media production, circulation, domestication and consumption such as self-production videos, everyday digital photographic practices, collaborative creation and code creation in mapping art, we will explore different methodological challenges regarding to: a) visual code sharing (Benjamin, 2003); b) layers of visual data analysis (Pink, 2009); c) cross-methods (Ardévol, forthcoming); and d) ethics and digital agents (Markham, 2008).

Benjamin, W. (2003). *Selected Writings, 1938-1940*. Harvard University Press.

Pink, S. (2009). *Sensory Ethnography*. Sage Publication.

Ardévol, E. (in press). *Virtual/Visual Ethnography*, in *Advances in Visual Methodology*. Sage Publications.

Markham, A. y Baym, N. (2008). *Internet inquiry: conversations about method*. Sage Publications.

RC48-23.6

ARDÉVOL, Elisenda* (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute, eardevol@uoc.edu) and LANZENI, Débora (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute)

Seeking for social change, struggling for culture: Collaborative creation as political action and moral orders in the case of free culture movement

Based on an ongoing ethnographic experience among Free Culture Movement's activists we propose, building on Luc Boltanski's notion of test and moral justification (2006) and Benkler (2007) conceptualization of social production in the context of a networked information economy, to challenge the category of "social movement" to be useful to understand all the complex spectrum of current collective political action.

Free Culture Movement claims that the development of participatory model of cultural production is in danger, since its basic conditions of popular creation are being constrained by intellectual property laws, market regulations on cultural production and revile of values such refuse and share. The battle for the future is taking part now (Lessig, 2005).

In their forward for social change, political action is understood through their own practices of collaborative creation and the commons as their principal value (economic and moral). They do not see themselves as "militants" or even as "activists" (although some participate in movements like

the 15M) because they move on horizontal network structures of sharing that oppose the classic conception of social movement as which links together structural organization, collective identity and political goals.

This case study, situated mainly in Spain, offers an example of new forms of mobilization that question the current frameworks of "social movement", an de-centre the focus of analysis from the organized "political action" to the everyday practices that entails to look at materiality, space, sociality and expectations of future.

Boltanski, L. Thevenot, L. (2006) *On Justification: Economies of Worth*. Princeton University Press

Benkler, Y. (2007). *The Wealth of Networks: How Social Production Transforms Markets and Freedom*. Yale University Press.

Lessig, L. (2005) *Free Culture: The Nature and Future of Creativity*. Penguin

RC38-474.6

ARDUINI, Guilherme* (Historian of the Local Assembly of the State of Sao Paulo, guilherme.arduin@gmail.com)

Alceu amoroso lima (1893-1983): Contrainte et liberté

Ce travail essayera de analyser les contradictions vécus par Alceu Amoroso Lima (1893-1983) pendant les deux périodes les plus autoritaires dans l'histoire de l'État brésilien : le « *Estado Novo* » (1937-1945) et la dictature militaire (1964-1985). Cela va entraîner une réflexion sur le délicat équilibre entre son désir d'autonomie d'action et les contraintes exercés sur lui par les institutions desquelles il fait parti, mais aussi par un État attaché au contrôle des libertés individuelles. Le texte est structuré dans l'analyse de ses livres, y-inclût des autobiographies.

Durant le « *Estado Novo* », l'Église catholique est une institution assez dynamique au sein de la société brésilienne, soit par son presence pluriseculaire, soit par son singuliere amplitude nationale. L'hierarchie ecclesiale soutient le status quo et choisit Amoroso Lima comme son principal représentant dans ce qui concerne la politique et les mouvements sociaux, spécialement ceux liés au mouvement ouvrier et à l'éducation. Cependant, Amoroso Lima joue un rôle ambigu, parce qu'il accepte l'ordre en vigenca mais se démontre soucieux de préserver sa liberté d'action. De cela résulte son action de recruteur de fonctionnaires pour les Ministères de l'Éducation et du Travail sans qu'il accepte lui-même l'invitation pour devenir Chef du Gouvernement en 1935 ou Ministre du Travail en 1938.

Différemment, en 1964, l'Église perd space en faveur d'une croissante industrie culturel secularisée. En plus, elle ne jouit pas de la confiance des militaires, parce que trop impliquée dans la crise d'identité exprimée par les tensions du concile Vatican II. Amoroso Lima est du côté de ceux qui défendent le *aggiornamento* et se montre critique au régime face à la présence de la torture et de la censure. Paradoxalement, c'est dans un moment de relative fragilité de l'institution à laquelle Amoroso Lima s'est dédié pendant décennies qu'il obtient plus de force et admiration.

RC21-212.4

ARENA, Jay* (college of staten island, john.arena@csi.cuny.edu)

Talking the talk and walking the walk?: Non-profits and the contradictions of New Orleans' post-Katrina coalition to stop the demolitions

In the aftermath of hurricane Katrina state and corporate elites in both New Orleans and Washington used the disaster as an opportunity to quickly and massively close and privatize public services. A prime target of this agenda was the city's public housing communities that provided shelter for mainly low-income African Americans families. Neoliberal reforms over the previous decade had slashed the number of apartments, but the post-Katrina plan envisioned a clean sweep of the city's remaining five large public housing developments. While a number of NGOs eagerly collaborated in the privatization and displacement initiative —euphemistically referred to as "deconcentrating poverty"—some of the progressive variety joined the movement to defend public housing. The progressive NGOs employed a human rights and right to the city framework and language to legitimate their advocacy work. At the same time, the funding these NGOs received from foundations that were involved in the privatization of public housing and the larger neoliberal makeover of the city placed real constraints on how far they could go in defending public housing. In this paper I analyze how these contradictions were expressed and managed through an examination of the intense battles over the demolition of public housing between

November 2007—when the courts gave the green light to the Bush and Nagin administration's demolition plans—and March 2008—when demolition on the last remaining development began.

Data for this study is drawn from four years of participant-observation, from 2004 to 2008, of New Orleans' pre and post-Hurricane Katrina public housing movement. This data is supplemented with documents distributed by activists and lawyers, participation in and study of activist email discussion list serves, newspaper articles, and interviews with key participants.

RC07-287.6

ARENA, Jay* (college of Staten Island, john.arena@csi.cuny.edu)

The contested terrains of public sociology

In this article I argue professional and policy sociology are antagonistic, rather than compatible with the theory and practice of a critical, organic, public sociology in defense of human rights and social justice. Employing an auto-ethnographical methodology that draws upon my graduate school experience and relationship with New Orleans public housing movement in the late 1990s and early 2000s, I show how practicing public sociology in various terrains required unmasking and opposing the apolitical pretences of professional sociology and the agenda-setting of neoliberal government and corporate patrons of policy sociology. The current global economic crisis and assault on university budgets is strengthening the policy and professional sociology tendencies of the discipline. If public sociology is to have a future, its practitioners must immerse themselves as integral components of a working class, counter-hegemonic challenge to global neoliberal capitalism, rather than play support roles for various foundation and NGO funded and directed single issue campaigns.

RC48-204.3

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Disability rights movement in Spain: From the UN convention to the "indignation" in the streets

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is now the main tool for persons with disabilities in their political struggles for equal opportunities. It reaffirms the legislative renewal process that has been going on in the last decade in relation to disability. In Spain, the normative framework is the LIONDAU (2003), which enacts equality of opportunities and non-discrimination as regulatory principles, leaving behind the previous biomedical and care-oriented approaches. However, those changes have had little impact on the daily lives of persons with disabilities, who have also recently extended their claims by joining the Spanish 15M movement.

In the midst of the severe economic crisis, the 15M movement began in May 2010 with a series of massive demonstrations in Spain. Organized through the Internet, the movement was embodied by a network of camps in public places of a large number of cities, which were transformed into multitudinous spaces of participatory and deliberative democracy. There, political action was developed outside the traditional representative model, thus allowing participation to a great diversity of critical voices against the current economic and social systems. Once the camps were dismantled, the movement has remained alive through the Internet and as a decentralized network of local and neighborhoods assemblies, as well as in its transnational version actualized by the *Occupy* movement.

This paper is aimed to show how Spanish persons with disabilities have joined their efforts to this new movement of social transformation, given the lack of impact of the UN Convention in their daily lives and the inadequacies of the traditional ways for channeling their claims. It will also explore how this alliance with open and participatory politics brought by the 15M movement places disability at the core of a new concept of citizenship, making it more complex and radical.

RC33-31.6

ARGÜELLES PÉREZ, José Mauricio* (Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM), Campus Monterrey, arguellesperez@yahoo.com)

Meaning of work and elderly

The Empirical Study of the Meaning of Work for the Elderly in Precarious Jobs

In Monterrey, México, local governments and labor unions have begun to encourage people over sixty to take informal jobs, for example as baggers in supermarkets or guarding parked cars—an informal-street work called *cuidacoches*. For the past two years, I have been conducting research on the meaning of work for the elderly in these occupations. Both are informal activities and are defined explicitly as voluntary: they involve an income dependent altogether on tips. Problems arise when conducting research with populations that are sometimes reluctant to participate in in-depth interviews, as I have encountered with some *cuidacoches*. At the other extreme, some baggers are excessively enthusiastic participants: I do not have time enough to interview all those interested. Despite the differences in the two occupations, there are some points in common regarding procedures and problems with the vocabulary used in the interviews. In Mexico there are many euphemism to refer to the elderly: *viejito* (little-old-people) or *abuelito* (grandma or grandpa), for example, and even the institutionalized vocabulary has changed in recent years: the actual term to refer to old people is *adulto mayor* ("greater" adult), a term with no explicit reference to aging. In my ethnographic work (participant observation and in-depth interviews), it has been fruitful to leave people free to refer to themselves in their own words, and to talk about themes even if they were not originally in the script of the interview, and even if they are not relevant—in principle—to the research questions. Follow-up interviews have also been valuable to let people re-think their participation in the research, and even to read their own life stories and be coauthors of them.

RC38-474.3

ARGÜELLO, Andrés* (Universidad Santo Tomás, mouneriano@yahoo.es)

Jose sedano: Pedagogy of answer and social participation

Jose de Jesus Sedano González was born in Bolívar, a small town located in the south of the department of Santander, Colombia, on February 25th 1922. He enters the Dominican Novitiate in 1939 and is named priest eight years later, on the 5th January 1947 in Bogota. Influenced by the French liberating movements, he will manage to approach the renovating currents of theology and the new Thomistic thought that will give a singular stamp to his future intellectual work.

On the pedagogical front, Sedano develops an innovating experience at the Apostolic Seminary Jordan of Saxony (Bogota), of which he becomes rector in 1954. After the passing of the years, the alternative regency of this work combined with the maturity of new vital experiences, will be gathered in one of his main works, *Pedagogy of Answer*.

It is also important to note his participation and understanding of the main social problems of the Latin American and Colombian society of all times but especially of the Sixties where the first popular organizations and the movements of resistance against the oppression of classes encourage an ecclesiological model of participation and fight for social justice. Sedano knows the substrate of these transforming dynamics and sympathizes with them, as shown by his proximity with Camilo Torres, who will be later known in the history of the continent as "the guerrilla priest".

In this way, the present communication aims at outlining the intellectual history of Sedano's Pedagogy of Answer from three central contexts that allows us to understand his work: the French libertarian context, the new pedagogy in Colombia and the awakening of social movements in Latin America.

RC55-670.5

ARIAS CUBAS, Magdalena* (University of Sydney, mari4283@uni.sydney.edu.au)

Migration and "well-being" - The experience of mixtec migrants in the United States and Mexico

This paper will argue that a human-centred approach provides key insights into the developmental or transformative impact of human mobility.

Building from the premise that the transformative impact of migration -and migration itself- is contingent on a vast number of social, economic and political factors, this paper will assert that an approach which neglects the broader social reality of migrants at their country of destination -as well as that of relatives or communities of origin- is insufficient in capturing the complexity of this phenomenon.

This paper will focus on the migratory experience of Mixtec migrants residing in the United States, as well as that of relatives or members of their communities of origin in Mexico. It will provide an initial evaluation of the perspectives and experiences of Indigenous individuals and organisations regarding the value of human mobility and its transformative impact. This paper has three inter-related objectives. First, it seeks to reflect on some of the epistemological and methodological issues that arise when studying the transformative impact of migration. Second, it aims to provide an example of the manner in which these issues can be addressed in practice. Third, it aims to provide a number of initial insights into the meaning and determinants of what "well-being" or "development" means for this particular community of migrants and the extent to which the experience of migration is conducive or detrimental to this.

This paper will draw from the initial stages of my fieldwork in both Mexico and the United States. While the findings presented in this paper will not be conclusive, they will nonetheless provide an example of the insights that can be drawn through a human-centered analysis of the transformative impact of migration.

RC17-277.3

ARIZTIA, Dr Tomas* (Universidad Diego Portales, tariztia@gmail.com)

Marketing and advertisement evaluation practices: The making of the Chilean middle class consumer

This paper presents the firsts of findings of a two year funded research project on marketing and advertisement knowledges and practices in contemporary Chile. Concretely it explores how marketing and advertisement enact lower middle class consumers in contemporary Chile. It is argued that marketing practices, knowledge's and devices not only contribute to describe and characterize different "targets" but also play a central role in assembling a particular version of middle class consumers. In doing so, the papers attempt to deploy a sociology of market professionals and devices as cultural producers. The paper relies on three different theoretical approaches to analyze how these market experts enact middle class consumers. a) Lamont's works on the production of symbolic boundaries (Lamont and Molnar 2001); b) the literature on social categorization and classification as spaces in which social groups are produced (Boltanski 1982) and, c) a cultural economy approach that understands markets relying on process of qualification (Callon, Méadel et al. 2002).

Against this theoretical backdrop, the paper discuss some of the first empirical outcomes after carried out more than 40 interviews with advertisement and marketing experts and spent several weeks doing ethnographic fieldwork in advertisement agencies. Based on this material, it describes marketing and advertisement expert's process of evaluation and qualification of middle class clients. In doing so, it analyses how different arrangements of devices, professional practices and knowledge's helps experts to define a final middle class consumer.

RC11-445.2

ARLEGUI, Maria Alejandra* (ISA, alexarlegui@gmail.com)

Social Security's reform impact in Argentina (1996-2010)

In the beginning of the Twenty-first Century, Argentina suffered a profound economic, political and social crisis known as the "2001 Crisis". The previous decade was determined by the implementation of adjustment policies centered in the privatization of the social security system and the reform of labour conditions, among others, which created a progressive growth in unemployment, labour precariousness and a decrease of the pension system's coverage. With an unemployment rate of 21.5% and more than half the population under the poverty line, the social integration paradigm based in ascending social mobility, due to stable labour access and social security, was replaced by another one based on social segmentation, exclusion and inequality. Policies intended to improve employment levels, increase formal labour conditions and favor access to social security for vulnerable and older workers, through early retirement and payment plans (moratoriums)

where implemented in order to overcome this crisis, thus allowing a revert in the exclusion process and the begging of inclusion. However, levels of inequality and social segmentation remain to be overcome. The goal of this presentation is to analyze the role of pensions as the individual and familiar assets to face aging, poverty and vulnerability. The first part includes a brief description of the regional context in terms of demographic transition, poverty and social security coverage. In the second part, the analysis focuses on the situation of labour and social security of the urban older adults of Argentina during the process of exclusion, crisis and recovery, and its association with the entry or overcoming of poverty and vulnerability. This includes gender perspectives and intergenerational exchange using as source microdata from the Permanent Household Survey (EPH) carried out by the National Statistical Office (periods 1996-2002; 2004-2006 and 2008-2010).

RC12-725.2

ARLETTAZ, Fernando Emmanuel* (University of Zaragoza, fernandoarlettaz@yahoo.com.ar)

Religious symbols and state secularization: A discussion in the context of public liberties

In the last years, strong debates about religious symbols in public space have been taking place in democratic states. The legitimacy of those symbols, in the light of constitutional principles, has been evaluated by courts. The diversity of jurisdictional solutions shows how wide the variations in the relation between religion and the state may be, and points at the problem of the compatibility of those religious expressions with individuals' religious freedom.

Besides its juridical dimension, that case-law is related to a broader process of state secularization. Indeed, modern secularization trends have affected individual behaviour and social practices, and have been reflected in the public institutions through the principle of separation between churches and state. However, this process has not been homogeneous, and has produced different *models of separation* that have resulted not only from the specific orientation of societal secularization in a particular geographical context, but also from deliberate political projects which intended to shape public institutions.

The persistence of religious symbols in public space expresses the maintenance of a particular link between the state and some religious beliefs. This shows, on the one hand, that secularization may be an unachieved and gradual process. On the other hand, it means that the translation from societal to state secularization is not automatic: it requires a permanent negotiation that must take into account the activity and the pressure of religious actors in a democratic system.

TG05-647.5

ARMANO, Emiliana* (State University of Milan, Italy, emi_armano@yahoo.it) and **BELLONE, Tamara** (Politecnico di Torino)

Subjectivity and video-based studies: The intercourse between ROM culture and forms of expressions and resistance by dancing

Our contribution aims to quest about the relationship among the body postures and final scopes of cultures: dance may prove a valid tool to resist to possible cancellation of Rom culture.

For a long time (probably since the well-known paper by Marcel Mauss about the body techniques), anthropologists had thought of human body as an evident tool related to expressions and scopes of any culture. The way of moving, of walking, of dancing, show a proper development for any different culture: dance and music of Rom show then a steadiness which can't be reduced by external pressure.

Our video-based study follows a method of observing participation (as with Boas).

A first step of our field work was obviously been gaining trust of the Rom community: our basic material has come out from shooting of live events, both from Rom festivals, or from official stages of professional teachers, Roms and non-Roms.

At first, we tried to identify the general techniques up witch Rom dances are shaped. A main topic has appeared to us the non-formalization of the teacher's figure, also of variability of used techniques.

So, our paper shows the way of a research about capability of Rom culture to face dangers of homologation, although absorbing some degree of

contaminations with conterminous cultures, as it also happened with other aspects of the Rom life.

We find proper to refer, at the end of this short summary, the words of a contemporary Rom master: "I will have you dancing even as I am absent, whenever you have this music: it is nice to dance together, to be together..."

RC44-315.3

ARMELINO, Martín* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento/UBA, m_armelino@yahoo.com)

El sindicalismo de movimiento social después del neoliberalismo. Una exploración sobre los empleados públicos Argentinos afiliados a ATE y la CTA

En la Argentina, el sindicalismo de movimiento social ha tenido un significativo éxito en la experiencia de la Central de Trabajadores de la Argentina (CTA). Surgida a comienzos de los 1990s como respuesta de un grupo de sindicatos de la administración y la educación públicas que se oponían a la implementación de las reformas neoliberales, experimentó durante toda esa década un crecimiento organizativo y una influencia pública-política notables. Sin embargo, en los 2000s se vio alterada su marcha ascendente, entre otras razones por la condena generalizada al neoliberalismo y por la asunción de gobiernos nacional-populares que, en el país y en la región, promovieron políticas favorables al fortalecimiento del estado en la economía y en la sociedad.

El objetivo de esta ponencia es explorar los desafíos que enfrentan las organizaciones sindicales enmarcadas en el sindicalismo de movimiento social cuando ocupan el poder gobiernos afines a los trabajadores. Para ello, analizamos el derrotero de la CTA como organización típica de esta opción en los 2000s y de uno de sus sindicatos fundadores, la Asociación Trabajadores del Estado (ATE), en el contexto de los gobiernos de Néstor Kirchner (2003-2007) y de Cristina Fernández (2007-2011).

RC44-180.5

ARMELINO, Martín* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento/UBA, m_armelino@yahoo.com)

Vicisitudes de la democracia sindical en Argentina. El caso de la CTA en los 2000s

Es un hecho frecuente que las organizaciones sindicales enmarcadas en el sindicalismo de movimiento social promuevan la democracia sindical. Sea porque, con ese gesto, denuncian una realidad insatisfactoria en otros sindicatos y de la cual quieren distinguirse, sea por la diversidad de grupos a los que procuran representar y la porosidad mentada de sus fronteras organizativas, los movimientos que emprenden este tipo de sindicalismo hallan en el ejercicio de la democracia interna un resorte importante de su fortaleza. Ello obedece a las mayores garantías que se brindan a la participación de los distintos niveles de militancia y que legitiman así los procesos de selección de las conducciones y los mecanismos de deliberación y decisión asamblearia sobre sus estrategias organizativas, conquistas sociales y proyectos políticos.

En esta ponencia nos proponemos explorar las vicisitudes que atraviesa la democracia interna de las organizaciones sindicales enmarcadas en el sindicalismo de movimiento social. De ese modo, procuramos indagar acerca de sus potencialidades y limitaciones. Para ello, analizaremos el caso de la Central de Trabajadores de la Argentina (CTA), con especial atención a su derrotero en los 2000s.

RC14-629.6

ARMELLA, Julieta* (UBA UNSAM, julyar79@yahoo.es) and **PICOTTO, Diego*** (UBA UNLa, dhpicotto@gmail.com)

Dispositivos pedagógicos, cultura mediática y subjetividad. O de cuando las tecnologías invadieron las aulas

Durante largo tiempo (tiempo de predominio de lo que Foucault llamó *lógica disciplinaria*), la escuela se afirmó como uno de los dispositivos de mayor eficacia en la configuración de un tipo de subjetividad: aquella que caracterizó al ideal de hombre "moderno". Es evidente, sin embargo, que desde hace algunas décadas, y en el marco de profundas transformaciones sociales, políticas, económicas y culturales, dicho dispositivo se ha visto tensionado por la emergencia y veloz propagación social de un conjunto de tecnologías de la información y la comunicación. En este marco, estas prolíficas tecnologías informáticas y la creciente expansión de la cultura

mediática han alterado y alteran las formas en que los jóvenes se vinculan con el conocimiento y con las instituciones encargadas de transmitirlo. Así, una de las preguntas que surge es aquella vinculada a las formas que asumen la producción y transmisión de la cultura en nuestro presente. Específicamente, ¿qué características asume el dispositivo escolar cuando –sin mayor mediación– las tecnologías invaden su territorio? ¿De qué manera resuelve la escuela la tensión entre su gramática disciplinaria y una cada vez más presente lógica del entretenimiento, el espectáculo y el consumo? ¿Cómo registrar, a su vez, un modo contemporáneo de configuración política? Serán estos interrogantes los que guiarán el presente trabajo.

RC14-172.2

ARMINEN, Iikka* (University of Helsinki, ilkka.arminen@helsinki.fi)

Evolving online society and the transformation of political organization in internet

In the full-blown online society everyone is expected to be available all the time everywhere. Online society is expected to develop an m-etiquette of its own, involving norms for reciprocating the messages/calls you get and to be always available. This may accelerate the communication so that copresent interactions and mediated distant exchanges may at times seem to be woven into a seamless web. There are varying views on how political organization will be affected by the evolving online society. Positive views stress empowerment through increased possibilities for participation. The information and communication power of people may be increasing, which enhances potential for democratization; the Arab spring might be considered a supporting case. The negative visions emphasize the side effects of filtering and mass customization that tend to split society into increasingly smaller social groups. The resulting development may cause "balkanization" where society is fragmented into same-minded groups that are incapable to communicate with each other; further, the heightened global competition together with balkanization may lead to "Ozwardization", i.e., communality that is degenerated into most primitive identifications resulting premodern group structure, in which groups are inherently hostile to each other. In this presentation, the theoretical visions are tested with the help of empirical data from online debates concerning immigration. Politically, the presentation deals with the rise of new right in Europe, the Finnish new nationalism as a case study. The features of online society, such as the increased speed of communication and related online affectivity are addressed. Eventually the presentation concerns the question whether Internet communication can be domesticated, i.e., can the net behavior become civilized due to course of time, and phenomena such as hate speech overcome?

RC25-708.1

ARMINEN, Iikka* (University of Helsinki, ilkka.arminen@helsinki.fi)

Hate speech and the transformation of political organization in internet

Hate speech is any communication that disparages a person or a group on the basis of some characteristic such as race, color, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, nationality or religion. It exists world-wide, and one of the terrains, where it is common, is Internet. It is not yet widely discussed whether and to what degree hate speech is connected to an alleged transformation of political organization through new social media. This paper has two-fold purposes. First, this is a case study on the use of language in web discussion on "immigration", which is one of the issues that divides opinions sharply, and thus is prone to "hate speech". Second, the language use in the web is theoretically contextualized with the help an analysis of historical change of media. Applied conversation analysis (CA) is used for exploration of patterns of linguistic features of turns in an online debate. Data consists of blogs and online-comments of a debate related to an publishing of a newspaper article: "Immigration is a good enemy". The analysis explores discursive features of online language, including denigrating categorizations, victimization, demonization, hostile humour, manipulation of joke/serious relationship, negative bonding and trolls. The aim is to articulate the critical characteristics of online hate speech, and subsequently discuss whether and to what degree the empirical observations fit to a theoretical understanding of the media change, including filtering, mass customization

and shifts in the gate keeping. Ultimate goal is to check, refine and revise the contemporary understanding of the media change.

RC05-702.7

ARMONY, Victor* (University of Quebec at Montreal, armony.victor@uqam.ca)

A comparative perspective on the identification of minorities by governments in the Americas

The basic challenges faced by public institutions in recognizing and accommodating the identities of minority groups are now common to all countries in the Americas, but obviously their expression take different forms in different contexts. Demography and history are critical, but so are national imaginaries, political dynamics, and cultural patterns. The "Other" that needs to be named by the state – in order to be protected, integrated or separated – becomes a key aspect of policy-making and public debate: complex and diverse issues such as immigration and naturalization reform, the application of antidiscrimination norms, the implementation and assessment of affirmative action, curriculum guidelines for education, language use and bilingualism, religious freedom and secularism, etc. require facing the question of "who are they?" This paper will focus on the ways in which several countries in the Americas seek to identify the "Other" through a very particular institutional process: the construction of census categories. This seemingly straightforward administrative task is actually reflective of deeply entrenched notions of nationality and ethnicity. "Race" in the United States, "Visible Minority" in Canada, "Color" in Brazil, as well as language, ancestry, culture, etc. are some of the traits that are used to identify, classify, and quantify "otherness" in the Americas, a continent originally defined by ideals of racial/ethnic fusion and *mestizaje* (United States' "Melting Pot", Mexico's "Cosmic Race", Brazil's "Racial Democracy", Argentina's "Race Crucible", etc.) It is particularly telling to examine the evolving nature of this tool of state management of diversity in North and Latin America in the last few years, as we can observe certain common trends – probably resulting from the unifying standards of multiculturalism and human rights – and also several diverging approaches to diversity.

RC35-9.2

ARONSON, Paulina Perla* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, paronson@fibertel.com.ar)

La complementariedad entre comunidad y sociedad según weber

El presente escrito analiza la tensión entre los conceptos weberianos de "comunidad" política nacional y "asociación" política estatal. Hace hincapié en la nación entendida como comunidad cuya exclusiva referencia es el poder, en contraste con el Estado donde se condensa la aspiración de predominio y la organización necesaria para alcanzarlo, ponderando la reciprocidad entre fines y medios, racionalidad formal y material, intereses particulares e intereses generales, sentimientos subjetivos y propósitos objetivos.

Tomando ese planteo como punto de partida, avanza hacia la distinción entre comunidad y sociedad en el sentido que Weber atribuye a tales términos: no como conceptos antinómicos sino complementarios, tampoco como relaciones orgánicas y cálidas en oposición a lo mecánico y frío. Más que oponerse a sociedad, comunidad se opone a lucha, de modo que la modernidad implica la coexistencia de comunidad (acciones tradicionales y racional-valorativas) y sociedad (acciones racionales según fines). Esa combinación es la que da el tono a la sociedad moderna y a las formas históricas de dominación legítima, así como a la formulación teórica de la tipología de la dominación, donde sociedad se acerca a dominación legal-racional y comunidad a dominación tradicional o dominación carismática. Asimismo, conecta dicha formulación con el politeísmo valorativo, la autonomización de la dependencia de la religión y la retirada de los valores más elevados de la esfera pública. Concluye con una especificación que pretende dar cuenta de la imposibilidad de un regreso a relaciones comunitarias amorfas, imprecisas y sentimentales, dado que la preocupación weberiana radica más en lo asociativo que en lo integrativo. Por último, sigue el curso del pasaje desde la pregunta "cómo se hace" al "qué se hace y para quién", pues ese recorrido introduce la lealtad, un valor opuesto a la impersonalidad de las leyes que origina sentimientos de comunidad en medio de la sociedad.

RC33-34.1

ARRIBAS, Celia* (Universidade de São Paulo, celiarribas@yahoo.com.br)

Creencias biografiadas: Reflexiones metodológicas sobre la pluralización confesional en Brasil

A través de la discusión metodológica, presentaremos las bases de una investigación sociológica cuyo objetivo fue comprender en su lógica inherente el proceso de constitución, en Brasil, de un mercado competitivo de bienes de salvación caracterizado en su fase inicial por la pérdida del monopolio de la Iglesia Católica y el surgimiento de nuevas creencias y doctrinas. El método se basó principalmente en el análisis de encuestas y de biografías de los agentes religiosos cuyas acciones fueron responsables por componer poco a poco un medio específico de actuación: el campo religioso brasileño. Antes de "reducir" o "destruir" la originalidad creativa de los agentes - acusaciones frecuentes a la sociología - tal abordaje puede traer algunos beneficios para el análisis sociológico de la religión, siempre que aplicada de manera reflexionada. Porque si pensamos en la biografía de cada agente en particular, corremos el riesgo de dar demasiada importancia a los casos aislados y llegaremos a la conclusión inoperante según la cual ningún agente es igual al otro. Pues si respetamos sin restricciones su integridad, desistimos de comprenderlo, o lo que podría ser peor, podemos incluso atribuirle habilidades extraordinarias, dando demasiado énfasis a su individualidad, como si estuviera desplegado del mundo social y desposeído de toda y cualquiera disposición. Sin embargo, si ascendemos al razonamiento más general, disolviendo el agente en las categorías de clasificación, lograremos manipular la realidad con cierto éxito, pero atropellaremos la verdad singular. Esta operación que consiste en describir la trayectoria de cada uno tratando de conciliarla con el significado que ha adquirido en el proceso histórico resultó ser algo delicado y difícil de alcanzar. Pero creemos que este es el reto de hacer sociología, y una sociología de la religión que lleva en cuenta no sólo los agentes, sino también las relaciones objetivas que establecen entre sí.

RC38-474.5

ARRUDA, Larissa* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, lari.rva@gmail.com)

The faces of Joaquim Murtinho: Minister, senator and coronel of Mato Grosso – Brazil

Joaquim Murtinho is a controversial figure because they played a traditional role of local political boss in Mato Grosso - Brazil, but at the same time was an important intellectual and political to Brazil. Doctor, engineer, was also representative, senator, minister of Finance and Transportation. Influential political force capable of articulating a network of powerful allies. Her performance as finance minister marked the history of the country with economic policies that have developed guidelines in the defense of liberalism. At the same time never ceased to influence political decisions of his home state. The elites lived in intense disputes that generated three revolutions, in which even being out of Mato Grosso Joaquim worked constantly in decisões policies. His major biographies were Virgil Corrêa Filho and Fernando A. Faria. The first is a fellow of Joaquim of the exalted a totally partial, the second in order to demystify the idea of being a great statesman Joaquim stands opposite him in a matter of form also very partial and Manichean. This character is very important and requires an objective analysis, this research proposal. This work intends to analyze the importance of the biography of Joaquim, this should be considered for both the political importance of this for the country as to the state of Mato Grosso. This biography reveals his intimate relationship with the policy, its position in the political field, the weight of their support and positioning contrary, as his performance as a minister of great impact for the government of Campos Salles.

RC13-253.2

ARSLAN, Zerrin* (Mustafa Kemal University, Hatay Turkey, azerrin@metu.edu.tr, azerrin@gmail.com)

Leisure as construction of distinction: A case of Ankara, Turkey

This presentation aims to discuss "leisure" as the construction of *class distinction* in contemporary Turkish society in Ankara, the capital city of Turkey. Firstly, theoretical frameworks and methodology of the study is de-

scribed to examine the relations between leisure activities and the classes. Secondly, the Turkish middle class and its fractions are constructed analytically according to social, cultural and economic capitals. Thirdly, leisure activities are analyzed and matched with the middle class fractions. Finally, leisure is presented as way of the construction of *class distinction* among the Turkish middle class fractions.

There are two main general theoretical bases of this study: First one is Bourdieu's theory on social, cultural and economic capitals, habitus, class fractions and positions. Bourdieu's theory is supported with literature on the traditional and new middle classes. Second one is leisure theory. Addition to these, literature and the empirical researches on leisure and middle class are critically reviewed to scrutinize and understand the association between leisure and classes in Turkey.

This study depends on the field research of my PhD thesis, which sampled 421 household questionnaires in two districts, Çankaya and Keçiören, in Ankara, 10 unstructured interviews and observations. After quantitative data was collected, data from the field were coded and analyzed in SPSS.

For this conference, this presentation provides an important opportunity to share the findings from an empirical case study on leisure and class distinction from Turkey.

RC05-752.6

ARTEAGA BOTELLO, Nelson* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, arbnelson@yahoo.com)

Interculturalidad, violencia y creación social

Las interpretaciones tradicionales de la violencia apuntan a considerar como factores de su producción, por un lado, las características socioeconómicas de los autores de la violencia y, por el otro, los valores y normas de quienes son los perpetradores de la violencia. De este último grupo puede desprenderse en todo caso dos subtipos de modelos de interpretación: los que atribuyen los actos violentos a una llamada cultura de la violencia, o los que consideran que el cambio en los valores y su pérdida generan violencia. En general, ambas interpretaciones tienden a considerar las condiciones de la violencia, pero no explican cómo emerge, lo que resulta en interpretar la violencia como un fenómeno secundario, un epifenómeno, y no un hecho social autónomo. Siguiendo el planteamiento de la sociología cultural se pretende desarrollar un modelo interpretativo de la violencia como expresión creativa de la acción humana y no solamente como efecto de una acción orientada racional y normativamente. Se pretende observar el papel de la interculturalidad como eje central que permite entender las lógicas de la violencia, pero de igual forma el papel que juega en la definición de escenarios de diálogo.

RC23-12.7

ARTEAGA BOTELLO, Nelson* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, arbnelson@yahoo.com)

Surveillance and information: The north and south connection

The emergence of violence in Latin America during the last decade has caused the implementation of different surveillance technologies with the goal of reinforcing public security policies, in particular, the control of the population through the use of national identity cards. These technologies have been imported from the Global North, in particular, although not exclusively from the United States, which opens up the possibility that information is transmitted together from southern countries to the northern ones helping to guarantee a supposed hemispheric security. In this sense, two dynamics are analyzed. The first one is directed at establishing the criteria that are used to build a citizenship identity in Latin America, especially its effects in a contextual framework for the shortage of citizen's rights before the State. The second one has to do with legal regulations which guarantee the flow of information from identity cards from countries of the Latin American region toward countries that transfer the technology and the "know how" of surveillance. Understanding both dynamics allows us to realize in which way they are defining the logic of surveillance and democracy in Latin America.

RC19-153.2

ARZA, Camila* (Latin American School of Social Sciences, arza@flacso.org.ar)

Towards universal protection for older adults? The expansion of old age pensions in Latin America

In Latin America, old-age social protection systems have followed the social insurance model attaching rights to contribution history. In largely informal economies, this model resulted in a segmented system of welfare protection. Workers and families outside the formal labour market lacked protection for the risks of old age, unemployment and sickness, typically covered in social insurance system for formal workers. Over the 1990s, the privatization of pension schemes strengthened the contributory logic of existing systems but replaced social insurance for individual savings. By and large, it did not help expand social protection rights in the region. After over a decade of structural pension reforms the limitations of existing arrangements to include the majority of the population have become an issue of concern for policymakers and policy analysts alike. In recent years, through various institutional designs and contrasting political processes, a number of Latin American countries have initiated a pathway towards the extension of old-age pension benefits to the population who were left unprotected. In Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, different reform models have expanded coverage to a significant number of elder adults who became subjects of public attention. Has this process headed towards the expansion of social citizenship rights for the people of Latin America? Are these new developments leading to unconditional basic income protection for the elderly in Latin America? Will these policy innovations modify the social insurance paradigm on which Latin American social protection has traditionally been based? By examining the institutional features guiding the distribution of rights, resources and risks embedded in these new policies of old age income protection, the paper evaluates the extent to which recent developments could lead to enhancing social citizenship rights for the elderly in Latin America, replacing the social insurance paradigm with a new paradigm more closely connected to basic universalism.

RC19-231.7

ASAKITIKPI, Alex* (Covenant University, alex.asak@yahoo.com)

Health policies and the contradiction of health seeking behaviour in Nigeria

Neoliberal reforms in Nigeria's health sector emphasize the enhancement of health care provision that encourages public-private partnership with the aim of providing quality health services to the populace. However, the efforts of government to disaggregate health services for an expansive health care regime have paradoxically led to the exclusion of a significant cohort of the population, and the choice to use other forms of health services becomes more alluring than ever before with deleterious effects on the overall health status of citizens. This circumstance is not unconnected with the failed efforts of government to officially recognize other forms of health services and incorporating them into the insurance scheme and for the need to understand the health seeking behavior of citizens in a plural state such as Nigeria. The limited scope of Nigeria's health policy complicates the problem such that resolving the health dilemma is critical to ensure a universal health care coverage in the country.

RC49-241.1

ASAKURA, Takashi* (Tokyo Gakugei University, asakurat@u-gakugei.ac.jp) and SASAHARA, Kazuko (Tokyo Gakugei University)

Experience of the 3.11 disaster and mental health among adolescents in Fukushima, Japan

Disaster struck on March 11, 2011 when Japan was struck by a massive earthquake and tsunami, followed by a meltdown of nuclear reactors in Fukushima. Japanese people and society will struggle with this natural and technological disaster for the foreseeable future.

- According to a report by the National Police Agency on October 6, 15,828 were died and 3,754 were missing; 71,578 people are living in temporary houses; and about 113,000 people were forced to evacuate from special alert areas because of serious radioactive contamination. Furthermore, a substantial number of people fear for the effect of radioactive nuclides in food on health.
- Despite this severe disruption, the social order was maintained and suffers and victims alike experienced solidarity and reciprocity amid a chaotic aftermath. It is surprising that not only despair or fragile-

ness but also hope or resilience emerged simultaneously among people who were affected by the disaster.

- In this presentation, we will show how high school students experienced the disaster and following recovery process and how their experiences affect their physical and mental health from both qualitative and quantitative research performed in a public high school located at distance of about 26 miles from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant.
- We performed three-month follow-up study targeted on more than 900 students to clarify connection of typical victim patterns created by adding up four different disasters, that is, the 3.11 earthquake, aftershocks, tsunami, and radioactive contamination, with their health. We also examined changes in their health between May and July in 2011.
- Based on findings of a qualitative study using a self-writing questionnaire, we will perform a quantitative study to investigate relationship of their perception of the damage in their lives caused by the disaster and recovery from it to their health and hope.

RC34-267.3

ASANO, Tomohiko* (Tokyo Gakugei University, tasano@u-gakugei.ac.jp)

Multiple selves and identity capital among Japanese university students

In this presentation I will examine the relationship between multiple selves and 'identity capital'. From Riesman in 1960s to Gubrium and Holstein today, multiplicity of self has been one of the most important topics in the field of self study. On the other hand, as the transition process became unstable, and life course became more liquid, individualized, and fragmented in advanced countries, the concept of 'identity capital' started to be seen as important, because it contains an ability to cope with rapidly changing social environment and to design their carrier and life plan. Identity capital is a concept which has been formed upon the heritage of identity theory of Erick Erikson. From Eriksonian perspective, multiple selves are seen as deficient identity, as he harshly criticized 'Protean self'. It seems to mean that multiplicity of self is incompatible with identity capital. So, research question here is

Is multiplicity of self functional or dysfunctional to identity capital?

To answer this question, I will use the dataset which was collected from university students all over Japan. Around 2830 respondents from 26 universities, which cover wide varieties in terms of location, national/private, and coeducational/women's college, answered the questionnaire. I construct two groups of scores from several questions. The first group contains scores related to multiplicity of self, and the second one related to identity capital. Then I examine the relationship between those two from several angles. As a result of analysis, answer to the question is affirmative. That is, at least among Japanese university students, the more multiple their self is, the more identity capital they are likely to have.

RC12-55.5

ASENSI, Felipe* (Getulio Vargas Foundation School of Law (FGV), felipedml@yahoo.com.br)

Collective action and contentious politics: The right to health in Brazil and Portugal

With the transformations of the Welfare State and the contemporary societies related to the enforcement of rights, there have been a shift on the structure, action dimensions and claiming strategies. In the case of the right to health, the comparative debate between Brazil and Portugal allows the research about the interface between State, Judiciary and society, as well as about the participation culture and solidarity nets that are constituted in the local space. Although the similar institutional design of health and Judiciary in these countries, the diversity of repertoires of collective action was the tonic of this research, that was developed in 2011. Its objective consisted in researching the strategies and contentious forms adopted in order to discuss the limits and possibilities of using the state and non-state mechanisms related to the right to health. For such, a qualitative and quantitative research was carried through, with the objective to comprehend comparatively the right to health challenges with focus in the access to justice and the repertoires of collective actions. The hypotheses were: a)

there are differences in the itineraries of the health care: one emphasizes the state centrality in the care (Brazil), other emphasizes the individual responsibility for his proper health (Portugal); b) there are differences in the relation between society and Judiciary: one establishes politics of proximity with the citizen (Brazil), other establishes the de-judicialization politic (Portugal); c) there are differences in the health system construction: one had been constructed predominantly by international influence (Portugal), other had been constructed predominantly by social movements (Brazil). The results allow to argue that there is a social complexity on the election of a state or non-state strategy in health which is strongly related to the citizens' legal culture and to the economic and political opportunities structure of each country.

RC23-301.3

ASHEULOVA, Nadia* (Director of the Center, simar@bk.ru) and **DUSHINA, Svetlana*** (Research Fellow, sadushina@yandex.ru)

The new status of Russian science: The results of reforms for last 20 years in the scientific sphere

The paper is based on an annual sociological monitoring of science transformation in Russia, which has been carrying out by the Center for Sociology of Science and Science Studies of IHST of RAS.

This research helped to retrospectively analyze reforms in Russia's science over the period of 1991 to 2011. The reforming period of Russian science may be defined by stages as crisis (1991 to 1996), transformation (1996 to 2001), stagnation (2002 to 2005), a new phase of reforms (2006 to 2011).

The special attention is spared to the stage of new phase of reforms. Its measures to reform science are the most significant ones. Their implementation is supposed to crucially enhance the role of science in the Russian society and facilitate Russia's transition to a stage of stable economic development and helps Russian scientists to become members of international scientific community.

This research reported will also highlight science & technology policy in Russia, mechanisms of interaction of science, government, industry and society, transformation of science, changes in organization and administration of science, system of financing, scientist staff, disciplinary structure of science, science in centre and periphery, training of young scholars, professional and in-patrial mobility, international mobility, connection with scientific diasporas.

RC48-655.6

ASSIS, Eneida* (Universidade Federal do Pará/UFPA, kiavnu2@yahoo.com.br)

The indigenous movement in Brazil and the processes of collective action

The Indigenous movement is included in all social movements made up of individuals and groups who are associated in the defense of its interests in the routing of its shares in favor of social policies and public. This association may be local, national and transnational levels depending on the expansion of the network of relationships that build the movement like the other social movements. Since 1970, the indigenous movement revealed the indigenous peoples for Civil Society, built forms of collective action in pursuit of overcoming their difficulties.

Key-Words: indigenous movement; collective action and indigenous; indigenous participation

RC02-540.6

ASSIS, Karina* (UFSCar - Nesefti, karinag.assis@gmail.com)

Las élites económicas y políticas en el Brasil contemporáneo

El 1980 y 1990, respectivamente, marcó una transformación de la conducta política y económica en América Latina y particularmente en Brasil. Estos cambios económicos en Brasil fueron impulsados por acciones que en décadas anteriores hacían parte de las ideas del milagro económico y del intento de modernizar la economía brasileña. En este contexto las ideas liberales ya existentes en los países desarrollados son el conductor, posteriormente en 1990 lo dicho neoliberalismo adentra con más fuerza las políticas de los países en desarrollo objetivando racionalización y modernización del Estado para llevar a cabo nuevas conductas. Este nuevo marco

promueve una reconfiguración de la composición de las elites de Brasil y lo que se ha defendido como prevalente en la sociedad brasileña.

Un escenario interesante para el análisis del tema es el debate sobre la regulación del sistema financiero en Brasil desde 2003 - la creación de un espacio en que tradicionalmente se oponen puntos de vista sobre el comportamiento político y económico de Brasil que se enfrentan y se configuran tanto como divergentes, como similares.

Lo que hace este escenario relevante es la observancia de una clara diferencia de opinión entre el gobierno (Lula) y oposición (Fernando Henrique Cardoso) y la legitimidad que este último mantuvo en el desarrollo del debate que se produjo poco después de la propiedad del nuevo gobierno. Ahí se enfrenta la legitimidad electoral de Lula con la legitimidad cultural, económica y política de la oposición y hay también la conformación de las elites en favor de una u otra posición.

Este escenario adquiere mayor denotación por el método de Lula para aproximarse de los mercados financieros durante su administración y las consecuencias de tal posicionamiento. En este sentido, la comprensión de la sociedad brasileña a partir de la idea de dominación financiera es interesante.

RC47-543.3

AUGUSTINHO, Aline Michelle Nascimento* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, aline_cso@yahoo.com.br) and CAVA, Roberta (UFSCAR)

1968 and the modernity's crisis: The Brazilian students movement as a new "social actor"

In "From Violence" Arendt (2009:18) points out that the common thread to the different student uprisings around the world was "contempt" for the traditional forms of participation and political practice - which for her meant the process of emptying political action, a situation common to Western society since the second quarter of the twentieth century. The critical feature of the student rebellions is that they were directed against the ruling bureaucracy: the youth revolt in Eastern Europe claimed the freedom of speech and thought as elementary condition for political action, while young people of the West, most of whom were living in freedom of expression and thought, revolted because such conditions were no longer able to open the channels for action, and the exercise of true freedom. From this perspective, both students who lived under socialist regimes in Eastern Europe, and those living in liberal democracies (and also those who had lost the democratic condition, such as Brazil and Mexico, for example) fought through direct action, without intermediaries, that is, participatory democracy. But it was a revolutionary movement? Arendt's theory points to the rising violence in the anti-establishment movements of 1968 and condemns the violent action as a political tool. But what is the explanation for violent social upheavals occur simultaneously around the world? Some lines of research on this question work essentially with the question of the role of the subject in modern society - the possibilities and limits of its action in the political arena. A "new" concept of the subject emerges in industrial societies considering political participation other than that defined by liberalism, dating back to the classic definitions of democratic constitution, putting into question the model of representative democracy

RC10-223.3

AUSTRAL, Rosario* (Ministerio de Educación - GCBA, rosario-austral@yahoo.com.ar)

Condicionantes sociales y educativos de las metas de futuro profesional entre mujeres y varones estudiantes del último año de estudio de la secundaria

En Argentina, la obligatoriedad legal y la masificación del acceso a la educación secundaria parecen haber elevado las expectativas y demandas de educación superior. Entre los estudiantes de escuelas secundarias estatales de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, se halla extendida la idea de continuar estudiando. Esto se ve propiciado por la devaluación progresiva de las credenciales educativas en el mercado de trabajo y por la existencia de una variada oferta estatal de educación superior, de carácter gratuito e irrestricto de ingreso.

El análisis de los planes de futuro de los estudiantes que finalizan la escuela media da cuenta de los aspectos que resultan privilegiados por los jóvenes al pensar en rumbos posibles o deseables. Independientemente de que distintas condiciones vayan luego mediando entre las expectati-

vas y las posibilidades de concreción -alentando o restringiendo los planes originales-, se trata de observar en tiempo presente cómo se estructuran las expectativas de los estudiantes.

Esta presentación refiere a los planes profesionales de los jóvenes que a fines de 2008 cursaban el último año de estudio en escuelas secundarias estatales de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Se pone el foco en los objetivos estructurados en torno a itinerarios formativos pos-secundarios con vistas a algún desempeño laboral, despejando en su explicación la contribución relativa de distintos atributos de tipo contextual (relativos a la oferta jurisdiccional), institucional, social y biográfico. Por ejemplo, se analiza en qué medida las elecciones resultan explicadas por el sexo, el origen social, la escuela o la biografía escolar-laboral.

La fuente de datos utilizada es una encuesta a estudiantes relevada por el Ministerio de Educación del Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, en una muestra estratificada de escuelas-modalidades-turnos de gestión estatal. Se aplica una técnica estadística de regresión logística multivariada, considerando en el análisis la complejidad del diseño muestral utilizado.

RC04-329.8

AVDEEVA, Elena* (Scientific Research Institute of Social Systems, avdeeva@niiss.ru)

Transformation of curricula under the influence of the academic capitalism

The academic capitalism assumes commercialisation of educational processes:

1. Expansion of paid educational services and reduction of the state budget;
2. Active inclusion of professional corporations in educational process, namely, working out of educational programs and participation in their realisation;
3. Control from professional corporations and a labour market behind quality of vocational training.

In these conditions at individual level democracy becomes rather limited as granting of equal possibilities for all in reception of vocational training. At level of educational institutions, for example universities, democratic processes amplify, as the academic freedom increase.

Modern process of universities democratization depends on understanding of an ultimate goal of training. The model of the future expert depends on a set of competences which reflect requirements of a labor market. The author had been undertook attempt to analyse legislative documents of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and Ministry of social development on purpose to reveal how much identically perception of the end result of training on an example of a trade "sociologist". As the author has analysed the real labor market of this trade presented in offers of vacancies, placed on Internet sites.

Conclusions to which the author has come during study: historically developed system of higher education in Russia which leaned against development fundamental and encyclopedia knowledge, as result it's compelled on the first place to deduce technical skills. From what follows that curricula will be essentially changed: theoretical and common humanitarian disciplines will be pushed aside on older years, and the first course will be entirely devoted studying of methods of sociological research.

RC13-344.5

AVILA GARZÓN, Liliana* (Universida Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia, lilianavila2005@gmail.com)

La niñez en la ruralidad, desde instituciones estatales y no estatales en Colombia

Las difíciles condiciones actuales por las que atraviesan las culturas rurales motivan a reflexionar desde este escenario las condiciones que han llevado a tal situación. El presente documento recoge la reflexión sobre algunas de las propuestas gubernamentales y no gubernamentales relevantes que han tenido que ver con la niñez en el contexto rural como un hecho socialmente construido, reconociendo desde aquí que las condiciones de la infancia develan el tipo de sociedad que tenemos. Se centra en el análisis de algunas respuestas desde sectores y/o campos como Educación, Salud, Familia, Seguridad Alimentaria, subsidios, y la Academia, para analizar desde allí cómo algunos programas y proyectos colocan al niño y a la niña como objeto - receptores pasivos no como sujetos de

derechos, se evidencia además cómo la respuesta de las instituciones frente a la situación de la niñez que habita en la ruralidad se ha reducido a programas y proyectos de momento fragmentados que desde la perspectiva de sus derechos no concuerda con el principio de la indivisibilidad. Se reconocen también los logros de algunos de ellos que fueron exitosos, pero que por diversas circunstancias llevaron a su muerte prematura.

Los programas así vistos, aislados, difícilmente pueden reflejar una respuesta a una realidad social rural que permita fortalecimiento donde estén involucrados los actores sociales incluyendo por supuesto los niños y niñas, que tengan injerencia en las decisiones y acciones y políticas públicas. Plantea la necesidad de conocer las condiciones, lógicas socioculturales, realidades de la niñez en la ruralidad, aspectos que deben concluir a la acción que garantice sus derechos económicos, sociales, culturales, civiles y políticos, derechos que trasciendan la simple supervivencia. Las propuestas se siguen consolidando en una crónica y perversa dependencia al considerarle al niño como objeto de Compasión y no como sujeto de agenciamiento de derechos.

RC41-685.2

AWACHAR, Smita* (B.A.M University, smitaawachar@gmail.com)

Socio-demographic factors and son preference in India: An overview

India is a country where women are worshiped as a deity. At the same time birth of the girl child is not welcomed by the family. Previously she was killed after her birth and several methods of such act were noted down by researchers in their studies. After advancement of medical technology new methods are adopted for female feticide and it is being done as son preference. This is not only leading towards the end of women in particular but it throws light on the violation of child right as a survival. As per the UN Population Fund in India up to 50 million girls are thought to be "missing" over the past century due to female infanticide and feticide.

The phenomena of female feticide may be a personal domain, but when it directly affects on the sex ratio of society, it has become a social domain and the great concern to the sociologists. The religious impact, son preference, family pressures contributes for female feticide. In addition, the medical practitioners, health polices are associated with this problem.

The present article is focused on the analysis of the socio-demographic factors responsible for son preference in India as well as its consequences. It is based on the secondary published and unpublished data.

RC13-18.3

AYDIN, Kemal* (Kocaeli University, kaydin709@gmail.com) and **BASER, Vehbi*** (Balikesir University, vehbibaser@gmail.com)

Faith tourism and spiritual leisure in Turkey

This presentation will center on the notion of "social capital" as a mechanism to discuss the importance of faith tourism in Turkey. A number of historic settings are marketable and turned into leisure attractions. Turkey is the cradle for many civilizations and is at a crossroads for major religions. Turkey is a unique country, as it possesses rich historical and cultural resources where different civilizations lived in harmony in the region and left a wealth of heritage to present future generations. Having this rich heritage, Turkey can be presented as a source for social and cultural capital. Due to this historical legacy, the land may present peace and conciliation for the future. This presentation will review the characteristics of faith tourism in modern Turkey. How religion plays an important role for Christians, Jews or Muslims' leisure activities in Turkey will be examined. While having historical importance for Christians, Jew and Muslims, the country lacks in the promotion of its touristic attractions and celebrating their spiritual importance. Turkey should pay greater importance to the faith tourism and market its resources more effectively because there is a need for world peace and people are exploring unique ways to connect with one another through using spirituality.

RC29-333.3

AYOS, Emilio* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, emilio.ayos@gmail.com)

Prevención del delito y construcciones teóricas: Tres momentos para su problematización

En el presente capítulo reconstruiremos tres momentos dentro del discurso criminológico en los que se configura lo que entendemos como una formación discursiva que tiene fuertes enraizamientos con las construcciones de sentido que se articularon en la emergencia de estrategias de prevención del delito en la Argentina de la última década. En este sentido nos planteamos la pregunta de cuáles son los sedimentos discursivos que resuenan en la interpelación de las "causas sociales" del delito y de las estrategias para conjurarlo en las políticas de prevención social desde los años '80. En este trabajo de reconstrucción de dichas elaboraciones conceptuales nuestro objetivo será crear una clave de inteligibilidad para los debates actuales en los que se inscriben las políticas de prevención social del delito. Como parte de una investigación mayor que tiene como objetivo analizar las formas en que es problematizada la relación entre condiciones de vida y prácticas delictivas en las políticas de prevención social del delito en Argentina durante la primera década del nuevo siglo, en nuestro trabajo fijaremos tres "mojones" sobre la diversidad del discurso criminológico: en primer lugar la sociología criminal de Enrico Ferri, en particular su teoría de los "equivalentes de las penas"; la problematización de la prevención del delito en la sociología de la "Escuela de Chicago", particularmente en el trabajo de Frederick Thrasher; y por último, la mirada sobre la "intervención multiagencial" contra el delito en los autores inscriptos en la criminología realista de izquierda, especialmente sobre Jock Young, Roger Matthews y John Lea.

RC55-562.2

AZAR, Ariel* (Universidad Diego Portales, ariel.azar@gmail.com) and **CALVO, Esteban** (Universidad Diego Portales)

The risk of neglecting uncertainty when using happiness rankings for public policy

Global happiness rankings have flourished during the past decade, getting increased attention in public policy debates throughout the world. Policymakers and academics are demanding new measures of societal well-being that go beyond income. International organizations such as the UN and OECD are supporting the development of multidimensional measures of well-being, including happiness indicators together with more traditional indicators such as GDP per capita. The media has been very receptive of the newly developed happiness indicators and published numerous colorful maps that illustrate national levels of happiness across the world. Unfortunately, these rankings and maps have been repeatedly misinterpreted in public policy debates, treating differences between countries as if they were estimated without uncertainty. Ignoring the uncertainty underlying happiness rankings inevitably leads us to exaggerate differences between countries. That is, countries ranked in different positions in a happiness ranking may be treated as if they were statistically different from each other when they are not. Therefore, we argue that happiness rankings—whether presented in maps, figures, or tables—should always account for uncertainty by including confidence intervals and a reference point to assess statistical differences across countries. Using the World Values Survey cross-national data on life satisfaction for 91 countries, we illustrate how to build happiness ranking that correctly account for uncertainty. We take Chile as a reference point to make comparisons, and repaint the world map of happiness by classifying countries as statistically happier, unhappier or not different from Chile. The results suggest that when looking for lessons to become a happier society, Chile should mainly look to its Latin American neighbors, rather than to many higher income countries around the world that rank above Chile in the happiness ranking. Overall, these results suggest a serious risk of neglecting uncertainty when using happiness ranking to inform public policy debates.

RC29-83.9

AZEVEDO, Leticia de* (Universidade Federal da Bahia - Instituto de Saúde Coletiva, leticiaazevedo@gmail.com)

Lightning kidnapping: Violent interactions

"Sequestro relâmpago" (Portuguese for Lightning kidnapping) is a type of criminal violence that affects the Brazilian middle class since the mid-90s and is known by other Latin American countries as "secuestro exprés". This paper's main objective is to understand this contemporary type of violence by analyzing its dynamics. We developed an exploratory study with a qualitative method, in which we investigated the subjective experience of thirteen victims of *lightning kidnapping* through individual interviews.

We describe the event in four stages, in which the social interactions take place. The first stage is prior to the arrest (pre-approach); second, comes the phase in which the roles of victim and offender are initiated (capture); then begins the longer phase during which offenders expose their intentions and oblige the victims to agree on a cooperative-coercive contract (the compulsory ride); and finally the event ends (closure), with this being one of the most tense moments for the victim. Generally, the *lightning kidnapping* may be identified as what is named by scholars as kidnapping for robbery. It is an offense that requires a common means of action – the forced confinement and transportation of the victim – and can follow distinct and complementary scripts (ATM withdrawals, purchases, stealing of personal property, vehicle theft). It is characterized by reduced temporality, the "movable prison" and the dyadic relationship between offender and victim. A cooperative-coercive contract imposed by the offenders can be continuously negotiated, since victim and offender keep a prolonged and constant face-to-face interaction. Furthermore, the victims believe that police intervention may result on harmful outcomes.

RC38-656.6

AZEVEDO, Letícia de* (Universidade Federal da Bahia - Instituto de Saúde Coletiva, leticiadeazevedo@gmail.com)

Surviving a movable prison

This paper presents the experiences of thirteen people victimized by a crime called "sequestro relâmpago" in Brazil, somewhat similar to "sequestro exprés" in Venezuela. It is characterized as a type of kidnapping for robbery that has become part of Brazilian urban violence, also found in other countries in the Americas. The victims' post-event experiences, portrayed through their reports, point to significant physical-mental-social consequences to them and their families. The narratives show the existence of immediate repercussions to their lives – such as fear of retaliation, sleeplessness, immediate changes in routine, reality disconnection, remembrance and suffering renewal; and repercussions that last longer – such as damage to social life, an identity re-elaboration, widespread mistrust and hyper-vigilance. Fear becomes a persistent feeling expressed by these victimized persons, as part of their daily lives; everyone becomes a suspect, to the extent that a transformation occurs in the "way of looking at people."

RC38-106.2

AZEVEDO, Priscila* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP, prisazevedo@gmail.com)

La biographie sociologique: Le cas des "filhos de criação"

Issue d'une pratique commune jusqu'à la fin du XXe siècle, on trouve encore aujourd'hui à l'intérieur de quelques états brésiliens la catégorie "filho de criação"[1]: personne donnée, encore bébé ou très jeune par la famille biologique à une autre famille. Les familles qui accueillent ces enfants (rien n'est légalisé) les présentent comme leurs "enfants", en éliminant toute distinction par rapport aux enfants biologiques. Cependant, cet enfant est élevé dans le but d'assumer les tâches ménagères et le soin des parents adoptifs (jusqu'à leur mort), se privant d'école, de loisirs, de mariage, de travail formel ou de participer à tout autre contexte d'action que celui de la famille. Rien ne lui est explicitement imposé par la famille d'accueil ni perçu comme injuste par les *filhos de criação* qui, au contraire, affirment se sentir comme "des enfants de sang", comme "s'ils étaient de la famille" malgré le traitement inégal. Dans les villes de la "Zona da Mata" de l'état de Minas Gerais, Brésil, où l'ethnographie a été développée, la catégorie sociale "filho de criação" est considérée positivement comme une personne "bonne", "spéciale", "toujours prête à aider". A leur tour, les *filhos de criação* interviewés (la plupart des femmes âgées de 20 et 82 ans, noires et issues de la classe populaire) construisent leur identité selon le discours social et jouissent de la distinction évidente de ce *status* bienfaisant. A travers les biographies, cet article analyse les schémas domestiques et sociaux qui aboutissent au fort sentiment d'appartenance familiale et à la subordination involontaire des *filhos de criação*.

[1] Nous avons décidé de ne pas traduire la catégorie native "filho de criação" parce que ce terme n'a pas d'équivalent en français étant donné l'abîme culturel qui sépare les deux réalités. Une approximation en français serait "enfant accueilli", fils ou fille.

RC41-113.2

AZEVEDO, Priscila* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP, prisazevedo@gmail.com)

Settings for "cultural justice" on sheltering cases: The fostered children role in Brazilian rural areas

This is to set on an analysis of the moral and habitual methods by means of which people from the interior of a Brazilian state recognise the "fostered children" and establish imagery of principles and rules of a code that outlines identity and the social & familial relationship behavior. "Fostered children" categorises those who were given away when babies or in early years by their biological family to another family, which shelters them (not documented) and presents them to society as part of the offspring, suppressing any difference from the biological children. However, only the fostered child is raised to execute the household chores and parents care (till their death), giving up school, leisure, marriage, formal work or any action in a context beyond family. Nothing is explicitly imposed by the sheltering family nor seen as unfair by the fostered child and the latter even states to feel as a "blood brother", "one of the offspring". In rural society, where the research was conducted, the "fostered children" category is positively marked as "good", "special", "always willing to help" and one who must take the traditional "mission" of "caring for parents until death". Despite of the suffering from imprisonment/submission, in underlying evidence, interviewed fostered children (3 men and 5 women, all black, ranging from 20 to 93 years of age and come from popular layer) understand their serfdom as a matter of honour, necessary to achieve social recognition and acceptance, so much that they do not even consider the rejection of that mission. Quite the opposite, they reflexively build on their identities by tuning them up to a social-cultural model, benefitting of an obvious distinction of their kind *status*.

WG02-193.4

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The reconstruction of Latino ethnic identity in northern countries: USA and Sweden

The importance of the topic is well established in the research community and in public opinion, due to the political implications of ethnicity, ethnic identity and identity policies in the contemporary social agenda. We readily observe the growth of ethnic intolerance, xenophobia, cleansing, ethnocide, discrimination and violence and walls built in border areas to stop unwanted immigration in the name of "national security." In this new century, we witness racist murder with impunity, criminalization and deportation of Roma people, along other manifestations of ethnic intolerance and the growth of extreme rightist groups, that exert political influence much beyond their numbers in the European political agenda. A socio-political development reminiscent of older forms of white populism and racism, today exemplified by the Tea Party in the US and the so-called "Swedish Democrats" in Sweden, with a primary focus on "illegal aliens" being blamed as the main cause of criminality, street violence and public insecurity. Harsher measures are taken against national minorities, immigrants and political refugees with darker phenotype and/or Islamic religious/cultural affiliation. Social policies and institutional practices once again are defined in terms of the "color" and ethnic lines. These conditions structurally permeate and stratify social opportunities and quality of life for ethnic minority group members along cleavages of social inequality and exclusion (apartheid-like): different and unequal. US and Swedish societies are selected as the national contexts for the present study of Latino identity, that historically reproduce unequal patterns of differential access and exposure to structural conditions of material and subjective discrimination. "Anglos", "Swedes" and "Latinos" are the significant segments of the population in this study. Significantly, American and Swedish Latinos identify and report repeated experiences/perceptions of ethnic discrimination as a main factor explaining their own ethnic identity process.

RC38-656.2

BACCI, Claudia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, cabacci@gmail.com)

Subjetividad y experiencia en las narrativas personales sobre la violencia política en la Argentina reciente

A través del análisis de testimonios referidos a las experiencias de activismo político en Argentina entre 1960-1975, se analizan diversas modalidades en que se entrelazan experiencia y subjetividad. Estos testimonios han sido producidos en el formato de entrevistas audiovisuales realizadas en el Archivo Oral de Memoria Abierta. En este marco los testimonios adoptan el formato de entrevistas narrativas cuya característica central es la de proponerse como mediopara la rememoración y reflexión subjetivas.

El carácter particular de estas producciones es una oportunidad para revisar algunos supuestos del estatuto del testimonio en las ciencias sociales (particularmente la sociología) y en el debate cultural y político sobre el pasado reciente en Argentina, así como discutir los paradigmas de la relación entre narración y experiencia. Para ello recurro a los aportes de las teorías feministas al estudio de las subjetividades (centralmente Judith Butler, Adriana Cavarero y Joan W. Scott) así como a la perspectiva de Hannah Arendt en torno al relato, la memoria y la historia.

TG03-91.2

BAEZ, Alina* (Universidad Nacional de Misiones, alinabaez@ar-net.com.ar) and DIEZ, Carolina (CONICET)

Vida cotidiana y riesgo en sectores populares. Misiones, Argentina

Nos proponemos analizar desde la perspectiva de la percepción del riesgo las prácticas cotidianas que comprometen el bienestar y la salud en dos conjuntos sociales residentes en áreas periurbanas y rurales de Misiones, Argentina: mujeres tabacaleras de la zona del Alto Uruguay y empleadas domésticas de barrios de la zona suroeste de Posadas. La población sobre la que nos proponemos trabajar se conforma con base en investigaciones realizadas entre los años 2007 y 2011, en contextos de frontera y en relaciones de precariedad.

Entendemos que cada institución social plantea las eventualidades y las incertidumbres que acepta enfrentar así como percibe los peligros que la amenazan; y al hacerlos públicos, los reconoce y designa los actores significativos en cada ámbito de la vida cotidiana (Douglas 1973, 1985; Calvez 1998). Asumimos que la percepción del riesgo y, por consiguiente, su aceptabilidad, depende de los saberes disponibles sobre los procesos o fenómenos que potencian o producen riesgos y/o daños, y que a la vez significan y generan prácticas preventivas, en la estructura social.

Adoptamos una estrategia cualitativa, en proceso, que nos permita seleccionar casos, comparar las prácticas y representaciones en distintos contextos; y reflexionar sobre los problemas y las relaciones que la estructura social genera. (Menéndez 1994, 2002; Breihl 2003; Fassín 1999). Nos proponemos superar las limitaciones de los métodos de análisis causalistas de la epidemiología tradicional, que identifican el riesgo centrado en probabilidades y la prevención, en elecciones "racionales", privilegiando la perspectiva socio-cultural como el complemento necesario de las políticas públicas en salud.

RC45-100.3

BAEZ URBINA, Francisco* (Universidad Arte y Ciencias Sociales, franciscobaezurbina@hotmail.com)

La reactivación de la acción colectiva en Chile: Una mirada desde la sociología analítica

Dado el reciente y espontáneo aumento de la actividad colectiva opo- sitoria al modelo neoliberal imperante en Chile, creemos necesario proponer una ponencia en donde se expongan: las causas de dicho actual incremento, los contenidos de las demandas de promoción de estos movimientos (que -según nosotros- se relacionan con un modelo económico post liberal), como algunas consecuencias de dichas movilizaciones para el presente y el futuro de la convivencia democrática en el país. Esto, bajo los supuestos de que: (1) el actual modelo institucional chileno responde a un modelo de acumulación capitalista instaurado ilegalmente tras la violenta disolución de los lazos de cooperación y coordinación logrados por el mundo popular entre comienzos del S.XX y comienzos de los 70; y (2) que éste -mediante la modificación de estructura de incentivos- desincentivó la acción colectiva de las clases medias y bajas como ejercicio efectivo para la consecución de resultados socialmente relevantes para sí, generando como resultado enormes procesos de transferencia de riqueza desde abajo hacia arriba en la estructura social desde hace 30 años (redistribución de renta hacia arriba). Mientras la apuesta teórica es la necesidad de un análisis mixto entre las variables *clase* y *generación* como ejes de análisis relevantes, la

perspectiva teórica a utilizar son los fundamentos propios de la sociología analítica (mecanismos de psicología política y micro fundamentos de la acción propios del individualismo metodológico) y sus vínculos con el análisis normativo del marxismo analítico, instrumentos de alto rendimiento informativo para explicar la acción colectiva y el diseño institucional.

RC31-68.1

BAEZA, Brígida* (CONICET/UNPSJB, brigida_baeza@hotmail.com)

Migrantes limítrofes en comodoro rivadavia. Etnia, clase y nación

La ciudad de Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut, Argentina) se encuentra atravesando un proceso de profundización de sus rasgos de segmentación y fragmentación social. Dicho fenómeno se encuentra asociado en parte a su "matriz fundacional" ligada al crecimiento urbano que se desarrolló paralelo a la producción petrolera y por otra parte, por la ausencia de políticas sociales atentas al crecimiento poblacional vinculada con la expansión del mercado de trabajo regional. Los grupos sociales que mayores desventajas poseen para insertarse en una ciudad donde el proceso de legitimación de las desigualdades -en parte- se organiza a partir de las ventajas que brinda la antigüedad de residencia, son los grupos de migrantes limítrofes, en particular bolivianos y paraguayos. A pesar de llevar adelante prácticas sociales de "invisibilización" los migrantes bolivianos y paraguayos adquieren rasgos de visibilidad a partir de un complejo proceso de *etnicización* en clave nacional que los ubica en situaciones de discriminación y abierta xenofobia. Ante dichos escenarios los agentes estatales responden con acciones de control que reproducen las representaciones de estigmatización y victimización.

Se considerarán como unidades de estudio aquellos espacios donde los migrantes limítrofes desarrollan actividades cotidianas o que no forman parte de su rutina, de este modo podremos ingresar en el análisis de las prácticas sociales que componen el "mundo de la vida" de los informantes. Se utilizará la *observación participante* por brindar la posibilidad de obtener información tanto discursiva como simbólica, mediante la participación en actividades diversas.

RC25-305.2

BAH, Abu* (Northern Illinois University, abah@niu.edu)

The language of nationalism in postwar reconstruction: Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire

West Africa has seen major civil wars and significant international efforts to rebuild war-torn countries. This has been the experiences of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire for most of the past two decades. Amidst the tragic stories of humanitarian disasters, there are critical debates about the state and the issues of political, economic and social justice, which led to the wars. The peace agreements that ended the wars and the subsequent postwar reconstruction plans address many of the political, economic and social problems that undermined the state. The extant literature on West Africa typically focuses on the causes of wars, the political, economic and security stabilizations, and the postwar institutional mechanisms, such as elections, humanitarian assistance, resettlement of displaced persons, war crimes trials and reconciliation. However, the underlying philosophical visions of the states and social justices have largely been missing from the literature.

This paper seeks to examine the underlying philosophical assumptions of the state and social justice as manifested in the peace processes and postwar reconstruction efforts of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire. These philosophical assumptions are firmly embodied in the language of development, peace, democracy and equality, which are often invoked in the peace agreements and key postwar reconstruction plans. This language not only speaks to the broader issues of political, economic and social justice that led to the civil wars, but it is also rooted in nationalist sentiments of patriotism, progress and freedom from aid-dependency.

The paper will address the nature and implications of this language of nationalism and social justice. Methodologically, the paper will be a content and hermeneutic analysis of the key national documents on the peace processes and the postwar reconstruction efforts (e.g. peace agreements, World Bank approved development plans, and reports of the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions).

RC44-618.2

BAIRD, Marian* (University of Sydney, marian.baird@sydney.edu.au) and **WHITEHOUSE, Gillian** (University of Queensland)

The Australian union movement and paid parental leave: Strategic coalitions and campaigns

The Australian government announced a new paid parental leave policy on Mother's Day 2009. The day was significant not only because of its maternal symbolism, but also because the onset of the global financial crisis had raised concern about the feasibility of such a scheme. The Australian scheme is funded by the federal government and provides 18 weeks pay at the minimum wage (currently \$589.40 per week). The stated objectives of the scheme are threefold and address health, economic and gender issues. They are: to improve maternal and child wellbeing; to increase workforce participation by women; and to improve gender relations at home and at work.

In this paper we focus on the role of the labour movement in the campaign to achieve paid parental leave; a campaign that built on and complemented earlier campaigns to win job protected unpaid maternity leave and improved work-family flexibilities for union members. Utilising a broad range of documentary evidence and interviews with key advocates, we show that although there were points of difference within the union movement about aspects of the paid parental leave scheme, the relative success of the campaign can be attributed to some important factors, including the strategic building of a coalition of interest between labour and women's advocacy groups, feminist academics, some key employers and the Australian Human Rights Commission.

We argue that when a historical perspective is added to the contemporary analysis, the campaign for paid parental leave demonstrates the union movement's recognition of the changing gender profile of the paid workforce and of union membership. Moreover, and very significantly given declining unionisation levels in Australia, the campaign reflects recognition by the union movement of the need to strategically campaign for changes in public policy in addition to collectively bargaining for better working conditions.

RC05-343.3

BAL, Özgür* (Middle East Technical University, bozgur@metu.edu.tr)

This geography belongs to us... what I am, is...who calls for? : Belonging and national identity in Southeast Turkey

This paper will try to challenge the claim of national belonging as revealed by the official discourse of Turkish national identity, through an exploration of narratives of belonging among the Kurdish, Arab, Assyrian populations of Turkey inhabiting three south-eastern cities of Turkey, namely Diyarbakır, Mardin and Urfa. Identical for these groups are their autochthony and long standing cohabitation on a geography perceived by each as being of theirs. Depending on a qualitative fieldwork in these bordering cities, which is conducted between February-October 2011, this paper will base its argument on an analytical framework which conceptualizes belonging as multilevel, multidimensional, historical social fact articulated vis-à-vis the power relations.

For some decades now, we are familiar with the debates on the erosion of the national borders and shrinking importance of the nation-state as the ultimate ground of political communities, with vital consequences on belonging and national identity. The established understanding of Turkish national identity is, also, challenged in the de-national order of things, due to various factors, one being the ongoing war between Kurdish 'illegal' military organization and Turkish state military power. And war, more than often, imbues identities with black and white! What I will do, regarding such a socio-political space of contestation, is to confront the assumptions of uniqueness, homogeneity and fixity of the Kurdish, Arab, Assyrian "Identity" vis-à-vis a uniform "Turkishness"; and, instead, point at of identifications and belongings of the "members" of these groups in the face of alternating discursive forms and historical operations of Turkish national identity and state. Consequently, I will reveal how these differentiating positions provide for perceptions and experiences of continuities and discontinuities of geography, ambiguity of boundaries between "us" and "others", inside and outside.

RC10-157.1

BALAN, P. P.* (Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), balanpp25@gmail.com)

Civic participation to make local governments child friendly : A case study from Kerala

Local governments in Kerala are entrusted with a greater part of the responsibility of development of children of 0-18 age group. They are shouldered with the responsibility to carryout programmes related to maternal and child health, ICDS, education and disability. These powers empower LSGs to develop a Comprehensive Child Health initiative in State. The mainstreaming of child development programmes, need to be meaningfully integrated in all development sectors like Agriculture, Education, Health, Social Security, Child Development, Women Component Plan, Public Works, Sanitation, Drinking Water and SC development and ST development. Local governments have appropriate environment for devising child development programmes and now giving more thrust to matters like upgrading the quality of services provided through Anganwadi network emphasizing health, nutrition, pre-primary education and infrastructural up gradation. Local Self Governments in Kerala have the constitutional mandate to implement programmes for local economic development and social justice. Thus they can effectively interfere in various fields of human development areas and can achieve desired results. This enables Local Governments in Kerala to come up with local- specific solutions. As a result, the issues relating to child development could be addressed effectively in the present Kerala context. Redefining the existing practice to evolve a comprehensive child development plan serious efforts has been undertaken by the local bodies to develop status report, identify problems, identify gaps and make appropriate intervention plans. The criteria followed by the local governments to declare as child friendly local body will be analyzed in detail.

RC10-395.2

BALBINOT, Rachele* (Nucleo de Estudos e Pesquisas em Direito Sanitário, rachebalbi@gmail.com) and **DALLARI, Sueli*** (Universidade de São Paulo, sdallari@usp.br)

Right to health and sanitary democracy: Bridges to citizenship

Rights are the democratic centerpieces of contemporary society, which major challenge is the strengthening of participative social forums as spaces that shape the contents of such rights. This is the subject of research project "Right to Health and Sanitary Democracy: Bridges to citizenship", advanced by the Center for Study and Research on Health Law at Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil). We note the associated development of new institutions involved in policy-making alongside a process leading to an essential role of judges in the recent changes in our democracy. Also in this direction, the expansion of public policies managing experiences by the local councils (Law n. 8142/90), in consonance with the social participation established by the Constitution. Our main objective is identifying the recent status of institutional and/or legal recognition of health as a right, as well as qualifying the social participation mechanisms used by the Judiciary for realizing of the social right to health. We also aim to examine the way deliberations in participative social forums are regarded in legal decisions and how those decisions can interfere in guaranteeing the right to health. In this study, we examine the understandings by judges from the Regional Federal Court from the 3rd region, paying special attention to the reasoning behind the decision they made, incorporating the advice from R. Posner, the way "how judges think". We applied questionnaires to collect information about each judge and their modes of organization, enabled the conception of "ideal types". Judges responded to hypothetical study cases related to the right of health, drawn in a way to allow the observance the reasoning behind them, noting also the foundations of the judges' answers, which provides us with a panorama of how legal decisions can be helpful in the implementation of public policy.

RC31-437.3

BALDASSAR, Loretta* (University of Western Australia, loretta.baldassar@monash.edu) and **RAFFAETA, Roberta** (Trento University)

Traditional public performances and their link to ethnicity and citizenship. A comparison between Italy and Australia

In this paper we analyse political negotiations about the participation or exclusion of migrants to a traditional historical procession - the 'Corteggio storico' - held in the Italian city of Prato (Tuscany-Italy). In last years Prato has witnessed massive immigration, especially from Chinese community. Traditional rites and ethnicity are closely linked and we take the ethnographic case of the Corteggio storico as an emblematic example of the Italian understanding of ethnicity, which doesn't include the notion of mixity. Understandings of ethnicity can vary significantly among different countries: national citizenship laws provide a window onto the tangle terrain of identity and ethnic politics and national histories. We compare citizenship law in Italy and Australia and discuss its practical implications in community life and public initiatives. Nation-states emerging from settler colonies like Australia tend to confer citizenship by *ius soli*. With its history of 'populate or perish', Australian governments offered incentives to preferred migrants to settle permanently. Australia has a multicultural rhetorics and practices and a culturalist and relatively celebratory approach to concepts of the second generation and ethnicity. Australia's approach to citizenship and ethnicity contrasts sharply with nation-states like Italy, which typically have not had long experience with immigration. Citizenship in Italy is defined by *ius sanguinis* and is conferred only when a person can prove ten years residence and demonstrate a medium-high income. In contrast to Australia, Italy is home to significant numbers of 'illegal' immigrants with no rights even to apply for citizenship. In addition, the concept of the second generation is highly contested and disputed and the concept of ethnicity is generally frowned upon as essentialist and regressive. In this paper we explore these contrasting theoretical conceptualisations of citizenship, ethnicity and we link this to the performance of an historical procession.

RC02-715.6

BALDONI, Micaela* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, micaelambaltoni@yahoo.com.ar)

La "plaza del sí": Medios y reformas estructurales en los años 90 en Argentina

Gran parte de la literatura sociológica que se ha ocupado de las transformaciones estructurales suscitadas durante los años 90 en Argentina, coincide en señalar que si bien éstas se expresaron principalmente en el plano macroeconómico su concreción fue posible gracias a un cambio de paradigma político. Entre mediados de los años 80 y durante la década de 1990 una serie de actores diversos coadyuvaron, a través de sus intervenciones en el espacio público, a universalizar y legitimar las demandas de reforma estatal y económica de corte neoliberal. Este proceso supuso, a grandes líneas, la elaboración de un diagnóstico sobre los obstáculos del pasado que el país debía superar y la propuesta de una nueva orientación política a seguir.

Así, diferentes estudios se han ocupado minuciosamente del papel que jugaron empresarios, dirigentes políticos, economistas e intelectuales en este proceso de legitimación política de las reformas estructurales (Beltrán 2005 y 2006, Camou 2006, Heredia 2006). No obstante, menor atención han recibido los actores de los medios de comunicación que ayudaron a darle voz pública a las demandas de reforma y, por tanto, a instalar esta problemática en la agenda pública. Buscando contribuir al conocimiento de esta dimensión poco atendida, la presente ponencia tiene por objetivo analizar la participación del periodista Bernardo Neustadt y de importantes empresarios de medios en la convocatoria, en 1990, a la manifestación de apoyo a las políticas emprendidas por el entonces presidente Carlos Menem, realizada en Plaza de Mayo y que sería conocida luego como "La Plaza del Sí". El análisis de esta convocatoria, que de hecho fue la única de apoyo a Menem durante su gestión, nos permitirá así realizar algunos aportes sobre el papel de los medios en la construcción de consenso para la implementación de reformas económicas.

RC19-560.4

BALEN, Maria Elisa* (University of Bristol, mb7355@bris.ac.uk)

Families under the sun: Implications of a conditional cash transfer in Montes de María, Colombia

This paper explores the implications of a Conditional Cash Transfer policy in a Colombian region –Montes de María- that has suffered massive violence and forced displacement. On the one hand, it addresses some of the adaptations national policy makers have made to the CCT model, particularly with regards to the network of leader-mothers, meetings of care

and municipal assemblies. On the other hand, it explores how these adaptations have evolved locally in Montes de María, in a context of contested legitimacy and intense government intervention seeking to secure the territory, improve governance and respond to the situation of recurrent human rights abuses.

The humanitarian catastrophe in Montes de María has made it the focus of different types of regional, national and international interventions. Stemming from different expertises and orientations, they often clash and produce unexpected results. What practices are being consolidated and what opportunities are opened with this CCT in this context?

Based on fieldwork research and ongoing conversations in the region with program functionaries, beneficiaries and leaders of social movements, supporters and detractors, this research focuses on the controversies surrounding the Colombian version of CCTs, *Familias en Acción*. Do conditional subsidies undermine a rights-based approach to citizenship? In the context of the quest to rebuild their lives, what do social movements in the area -heirs of a strong collective mobilization tradition- think about the subsidies given to each family individually? What is the impact of this CCT inside the household, and with regards to female participation outside of it? What is the role of CCTs in a context of high rates of unemployment that are fruit not only of the conflict but of a change in the model of rural development in Montes de María - from peasant economies to large export-oriented agribusinesses?

RC29-690.6

BALGOBIND SINGH, Shanta* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, singhsb@ukzn.ac.za)

Gender perception of crime and its reduction amongst white South Africans in the province of KwaZulu-Natal

Perceptions of crime is constructed on the basis of an individuals personal estimation of the nature and incidence of crime in their environment; the perceived risk of becoming a victim of crime and on the basis of perceptions of significant others around them. The likelihood of a person becoming a victim of crime is strongly influenced by, among other things, gender, age, income, place of residence and race. Although the latest crime statistics in South Africa reveal that levels for certain categories of crime have decreased, rising levels of insecurity have become a key concern in society, posing a threat not only to social order and the economic well being of the country, but also to the quality of life for people. Public perceptions about the risk of criminal victimization and the fear of crime are influential in shaping policy and the priorities of state expenditure on law and order initiatives. If public concern about crime is driven by an exaggerated assessment of the risks of victimization then strategies need to be put in place to address the situation.

This paper explores gender perceptions of crime and its amelioration obtained from interview surveys conducted with the White populace in three different localities within the Province of Kwa-Zulu Natal at the scale of a city, town and a rural location. It highlights varied responses for the different gender groups based on their personal experiences which shape perceptions on strategies needed to address the overwhelming incidence of crime in the province.

RC36-475.2

BALIEIRO, Fernando* (UFSCar (Universidade Federal de São Carlos) , fernandofbalieiro@gmail.com)

Carmen miranda between the desires of two nations

This exhibition aims at exploring Carmen Miranda's characters in cinema, connected to national projects in two moments of her career: the Brazilian moment, featuring the Baiana, and the international moment, with her Hollywood Latin-American characters. I propose demonstrating how her characters reassign a colonial desire representing a national (Brazilian) identity or a regional (Latin-American) identity. This presentation makes use of film analysis paired with social-historical analysis, using bibliographic and documental research, linking her representations with power relationships and political interests in both national and international contexts. A contrastive approach is used in both contexts, exploring Miranda's life and her constitutive shifts. The focus is on the cultural and political character of the national and regional identities alongside with their tensions and ambiguities. In a Post-Colonial approach, I intent to examine the intersection of

the following categories: race, gender and sexuality in the representations of nation and region.

After the Brazilian movie *Banana da Terra* (1939), Carmen Miranda incorporated the character of Baiana in her performances, one of the crucial figures of national narratives that combine sensuality, blackness and femininity. This character is an actualization of the "mulata" figure (a racially hybrid woman), whom, in the Brazilian imaginary would associate herself with a white man to create a "whiter" nation. In a specific form of manipulating racial tensions and miscegenation, Carmen Miranda represented the possibility of valorizing a national identity that was characterized in that period as a "racial democracy" and, concomitantly, made-up by the nation's wishes of a white future, as of the Baiana's whiteness interpretation. When Carmen Miranda moved to the USA, she became the stereotype of a Latin-American woman. Nicknamed "Brazilian Bombshell" and representing several Latin-Americans characters in cinema, Carmen Miranda means in the USA the actualization of colonial desire: a feminine, racialized and sexualized representation of Latin-America.

RC44-693.4

BALLADARES, Carina* (UBA-Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, carinaballadares@yahoo.com.ar)

El trabajo "a façon" y los ritmos de la vida asociativa en una empresa recuperada del conurbano Bonaerense

Con una perspectiva que considera las sedimentaciones y transformaciones históricas como base y contexto de la propia experiencia social y cultural de los trabajadores que recuperaron empresas, proponemos describir el modo en que una cooperativa del Gran Buenos Aires desarrolló, por varios años, un proceso de trabajo "a façon" de calzados deportivos.

El trabajo "a façon" es aquel en que una persona o empresa recibe materiales que transforma con su propio trabajo, conocimiento y herramientas. Por el producto final de este proceso, que es entregado a quienes proporcionaron los materiales, la persona o empresa recibe una retribución económica. Los que suministraron los materiales (llamados "fasoneros") generalmente se encargan de la comercialización y distribución del producto final.

Sea entendido como forma de tercerización o como modo de tener trabajo, este vínculo genera un tipo de relación específica entre los trabajadores autogestionados y el o los "fasoneros" ("socios capitalistas" que les ofrecen trabajo, materias primas, capital). En esta presentación, planteamos realizar una descripción etnográfica de esa relación. Los hechos, y las narrativas de los trabajadores, serán analizados a la luz de su cultura y experiencia laboral, haciendo foco en cómo la vida asociativa de la recuperada bajo estudio se vio transformada a partir de ese vínculo.

RC17-118.1

BALLAKRISHNEN, Swethaa* (Stanford University, swethaa@stanford.edu)

"I love my American job" Professional prestige and the western halo in the developing country context

The impact of Western influences in shaping global attitudes and preferences has been studied in a range of contexts. Pertinently, in the labor market context, researchers (Nadeem: 2009) have shown that cultural processes and identities of people and institutions alike are continuously shaped and resisted by globalized influences – especially when Western jobs are "shipped" out for organizational and economic efficiency.

For the most part, however, research on the global offshoring of jobs has been portrayed as a transformation of low-wage, low-prestige jobs to what are considered high wage, high-prestige jobs in the outsourced country (Friedman: 2005). This simplistic transformation story is problematic for a variety of reasons, prime of which is the fact that it fails to incorporate efficiently the effect of globalization in reshaping traditional markers of prestige.

This paper uses field data from the Indian legal outsourcing industry to show the ways in which association to the West has emerged as a marker of prestige and how, while important, traditional understandings of prestige markers (e.g. Abbott: 1981) are not enough to explain this transformative function. Universality of professional prestige has traditionally not taken into consideration the effect of globalization as a prestige factor in and off itself. I offer here that in addition to the markers used (for e.g., level of skill, monetary rewards, etc), and especially while trying to understand the emerging-

industrialized world, an approach more reflective of the "halo" effect of the West is crucial.

RC12-252.3

BALLAKRISHNEN, Swethaa* (Stanford University, swethaa@stanford.edu)

Gender and the advantage of new institutional frameworks: The legal profession in India

Gender scholars have offered distinct accounts at different levels of analysis (individual, interactional and institutional) to explain how gender based inequality at the workplace is created and reinforced. Most inclusive of these accounts have been those that integrate all three levels of analysis and urge us to think of gender as "structure" (Risman: 1998) or a "frame" (Ridgeway: 2011). These explanations are compelling because they illustrate the persistent nature of accepted gender hierarchies and the challenge of overcoming these set societal beliefs and expectations.

While much of this research about the structure and creation of gender based distinctions in the workplace is both relevant and important, I only use it as a background for pursuing my more limited research question which concerns new institutional sites where gender stereotypes are not set and where gendered expectations have not yet been formed. *What happens in such "sites of innovation" (Ridgeway: 2011)? Is the diffuse background characteristic of gender always salient? Or is there some leeway in negotiating new gender expectations in new institutions that do not have a precedent for gender-based inequality? When the work being done is not determinately sex-typed, can women take advantage of the ambiguous culture?*

Over the last two decades, India has responded to its call as an aggressively emerging economy by creating a new set of "global" law firms that attract and offer seemingly gender neutral advantages for its associates. Preliminary interviews with female lawyers in these firms suggest that women are not disadvantaged in these firms in the same ways that traditional accounts of the legal profession suggest. My research attempts to navigate this new territory innovation and inequality in the legal profession.

RC05-114.3

BALLANTYNE, Glenda* (Swinburne University of Technology, gballantyne@swin.edu.au)

Tradition and innovation in diasporic Turkish Alevi identity

Since the 1980s, Alevi communities in Turkey and across the diaspora have been engaged in an intense project of identity revival and a transnational quest for recognition. A number of its features make it a particularly interesting case of the rise of the salience of identity in social, cultural and political life in the contemporary era. The revival has involved a reconstruction of collective identity which itself traversed the shift from 'ideological' to identity politics characteristic of the latter part of the 20th century, its political context has been very influential, and it has faced challenges arising from its historical roots in an oral tradition largely practiced in secrecy. These very characteristics have led a number of commentators to invoke the idea of the 'invention of tradition' to describe the processes involved. In this paper, I argue that overemphasis on this notion obscures important aspects of the revival, and suggest that the 'multiple modernities' approach associated with S N Eisenstadt and Johann Arnason offers a more comprehensive and insightful framework for its analysis. More generally, I argue that the paradigm of multiple modernities provides important insights about the relationship between tradition and modernity that are relevant to the analysis of collective identities more broadly.

WG02-96.5

BALLESTEROS DONCEL, Esmeralda* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, e.ballesteros@cps.ucm.es)

The social construction of civic holidays. Discussion about Shoah Remembrance Day

In 2005, European Union designate 27 January as an annual day in memory of the victims of the Holocaust, date of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp. This paper explores the process of construction of Shoah memorial and examine the ceremonies in five countries (Germany, Poland, Spain, USA and Israel). This reflection interrogates about the opportunity of the event: How to learn about the Holocaust today? Is thereore

necessary to learn how to dissect the mechanisms of genocide to prevent it from occurring again the future? In the last, there is analyzed the function of the graphical press as potential agent for to show or to silence the magnitude and transcendence of this historical process.

RC52-220.3

BALLESTEROS LEINER, Arturo* (Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, aballesl@hotmail.com)

Profesiones y estado de bienestar: Lecciones para América Latina

Los problemas que orientan el análisis en el presente trabajo se sintetizan en las siguientes preguntas ¿Estarán los partidos políticos en América Latina listos para incluir en sus agendas las legítimas demandas de los movimientos sociales que urgen la atención a las necesidades más elementales, como una buena educación, seguridad social, empleo, etc.? ¿Estarán listos los gobiernos latinoamericanos para institucionalizar los programas sociales más allá del "asistencialismo" como política social predominante? ¿Es necesario en América Latina profesionalizar a la política social, lo que significaría también formar profesionales para el Estado de Bienestar y con ello garantizar el acceso a sus beneficios de manera universal?

El trabajo se estructura a partir de tres ideas principales: 1) la relación de los profesionales con los ciudadanos en el contexto de la sociedad de bienestar, 2) la necesidad de impulsar los estudios sobre los profesionales en América Latina, para dar cuenta de su papel estratégico en el sostenimiento y articulación de las políticas sociales, y 3) a partir de un balance sucinto de la experiencia europea de los Estados de bienestar, se identifican aquellos aspectos clave que pudieran ser útiles en el rediseño y mejoramiento de políticas públicas y en particular sobre el funcionamiento de las instituciones principalmente sociales en América Latina.

RC04-274.6

BALLESTEROS PÁEZ, María Dolores* (ITESM, lola.ballesteros@gmail.com)

La representación de la globalización y el multiculturalismo en los libros de texto de historia mexicanos

Este trabajo busca analizar cómo se ha buscado democratizar el currículo escolar de historia de México con la inclusión de la multiculturalidad y la globalización en los programas educativos en las últimas décadas. Por consiguiente, se estudiará cómo se ha mantenido el difícil pulso entre la inclusión de estos procesos globales en los planes de estudio y el mantenimiento del discurso nacional del México "único" (en lo que se refiere a su excepcionalidad y a su unidad identitaria).

El sustento teórico del que se parte es la teoría de la reproducción de Bourdieu y del estudio de los dispositivos de Foucault. Para realizar este trabajo, se empleará como sustento empírico el análisis del discurso de las entrevistas a actores implicados en estos cambios curriculares, de los planes y programas de estudio de la asignatura de historia de México de educación secundaria, así como de una muestra de los 68 libros de texto autorizados por la Secretaría de Educación Pública para dicha materia desde 1993 hasta 2010.

Con el uso de estos manuales y entrevistas se pretende aportar un rico panorama de cómo los actores implicados en la producción del currículo escolar y de los propios libros de texto se debaten entre la inclusión de la globalización y el multiculturalismo en las aulas, al tiempo que intentan mantener la función tradicional de la escuela, en general, y de la enseñanza de la historia, en particular: producir una identidad homogénea y nacional. Al ser la educación secundaria la fase final de la educación obligatoria, este medio es la última oportunidad de las autoridades educativas y académicas para reproducir e imponer a todos los escolares su visión de este México dividido entre su pasado y su futuro.

RC02-486.3

BALOGLU, Filiz* (Istanbul University, filiz.baloglu@gmail.com) and BALOGLU, Burhan (Istanbul University)

An informal sphere: "The pirate taxi" drivers

Some part of economy is outside of formal market in Turkey. This reality is required to take into consideration that informal economy is very part of our economic life and needed to be studied.

Transportation in the city with a taxi is one of these spheres and highly visible in Istanbul. It has some particular features in the market. Informal economy is constructed or regulated socially with survival strategic behaviors, social network and interest as formal economy is. In this paper firstly we try to understand *which dynamics* of economy –such as economic crises, poverty, social relationships, and internal migration or just interests- affect the emergence of actors' informal transportation which is called "pirate" taxi drivers. Secondly we emphasize *how the pirate drivers survive* in this an unsafe and a secret sphere. Moving from with these two points, the resources –financial capital, physical capital, social capital and skills- to access the informal market of taxi used by drivers will be illustrated.

We used first the participant observer techniques to obtain an extensive fieldnotes and some questions were directed to the actors in the natural flow of daily life as a costumer. These observations lasted between February and December 2010. The actors are both formal and informal taxi drivers. Later on five informal and five formal cabstands were selected for depth interviews with 20 drivers from different part of Istanbul. In these interviews using the semi-structured question form, open-ended questions were directed to the drivers to illuminate their economic and social life. The pirate taxi drivers participate to the informal spheres both rational and survival reasons. At the same time their social networks play an essential role to participate in this sphere.

RC55-20.2

BALTAR, Ronaldo* (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, baltar@uel.br) and BALTAR, Cláudia (NEPO/UNICAMP)

Decent work as a measure of social progress: Discussion about indicators model for performance analysis of government policies

Over the last decade, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has promoted initiatives to stimulate worldwide commitments to the "Decent Work Agenda", based on respect for the statements expressed in the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Several governments in South America, especially Brazil, have developed national programs that agree the Decent Work Agenda as a means to economic and social development. Having this context in view, this paper aims to analyze how an index developed to measure decent work can also measure changes in quality of life, social progress and national development. Brazil is taken as a reference point in order to measure the variables, using the RAIS / CAGED data bases, maintained by Brazilian Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE), and the census of IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics). The study seeks to define a model that correlates selected dimensions of decent work, like provision of suitable jobs for men and women, the extension of social protection, a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, among others, with the variables that measure social progress and quality of life. This paper discusses the methodological implications of this model in comparison to some different proposals for indicators disseminated by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The central question discusses how the different dimensions of decent work can be integrated into an index for monitoring the development and social progress. Along with a theoretical and methodological discussion, it is intended to advance the creation of indicators that can effectively monitor the performance of policies and government actions for promoting decent work as a way to attain social progress, which may serve as a tool for comparison, analysis and questioning of social development at national and regional levels.

RC55-627.4

BALTATESCU, Sergiu* (University of Oradea, bsergiu@uoradea.ro)

A subjective measure of inequality in quality of life. Longitudinal relationships with income and happiness inequality in post-Communist Romania

Inequality in happiness is a rather new social indicator. It is generally negatively correlated with the average level of happiness in a country. However, in post-communist societies, this relationship seems not to be true at longitudinal level. In Romania, for instance, it was shown that even when happiness levels rose after the decline in the nineties, the happiness inequality was still increasing. This is linked with the changing socio-economic climate in post-communist countries, which also make the transition from a rather homogenous to a very heterogeneous society. Indeed, it was supposed that increase in income inequality levels may be only a particular as-

pect of the heterogeneization of these societies. Is the concept of inequality in quality of life useful to study this general trend? To prove this, I used data on income inequality in Romania after 1990, in conjunction with subjective data obtained by the national survey program Diagnosis of Quality of Life (1990-2010). Specifically, I analysed trends in life satisfaction levels, and also in life satisfaction inequality. For inequality in subjective quality of life, I developed an index based on 15 subjective items such as satisfaction with housing, family, earnings, health, and educational services. Results seem to show that inequality in quality of life is a better measure of social heterogeneity than income or happiness inequality.

RC55-133.2

BALZ, Anne* (Gesis: Center for Social Indicator research, anne.balz@gesis.org) and **KRELL, Kristina** (Gesis: Center for Social Indicator research)

The social indicators monitor: Simon

Simon is an online information system and allows comfortable access to the time series data from two systems of social indicators developed and maintained by the Social Indicators Research Centre of GESIS (<http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data-analysis/social-indicators/simon-social-indicators-monitor/>):

The *German System of Social Indicators* is an instrument that has been developed with a view to monitor well-being – in terms of objective living conditions as well as subjective quality of life – and social change in Germany. Covering 14 life domains, the System includes almost 400 indicators with a total of more than 3000 time series. The *European System of Social Indicators* is an instrument to be used to continuously monitor and analyze the individual and societal well-being of European citizens in terms of quality of life, social cohesion and sustainability as well as changes in the social structure of European societies. The *European System of Social Indicators* covers the current EU-27 member states, Norway and Switzerland as well as Japan and the United States as two major reference societies. At present there are time series data available for roughly 650 indicators from 9 out of the projected 13 life-domains.

The Social Indicators Monitor - Simon

- allows to browse and select indicators according to users' needs (hierarchical and geographical data selection modes)
- allows to visualize and display data as charts (e.g. line chart, bar chart, scatterplot, boxplot), maps and tables
- provides tools for table manipulation and basic data analysis
- allows to print and export data and charts in different formats (PDF, Excel-Tables, JPG, HTML) to be used in other applications
- provides efficient search and help functions
- allows bilingual utilization (English, German) for the German Indicator System

RC29-690.5

BALZA, Sonia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, balzasonia@yahoo.com.ar) and **VENTRICE, Evangelina** (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

El lazo social de la ilegalidad en la industria farmacéutica

La producción de medicamentos ha recorrido, como la medicina, un proceso de progresiva mercantilización, lo que habilita que los medicamentos ocupen un lugar destacado en el tratamiento de las enfermedades. De este modo, la salud se convirtió en objeto de consumo, en *producto* que puede ser fabricado por laboratorios farmacéuticos, droguerías, empresas alimenticias, y consumido por otros, los enfermos *posibles* y reales.

El mercado de los medicamentos es uno de los que generan mayores ganancias independientemente de que el acceso a los mismos sea limitado. En este sentido es interesante indagar acerca de las diversas estrategias que despliegan los laboratorios a fin de introducir sus medicamentos en la población. Las mismas son tanto legales como ilegales, no siendo éstas últimas penalizadas por el orden social ya que gozan de inmunidad social penal. En este sentido, el control social punitivo se ejerce de manera diferencial -reprimiendo, tolerando y encubriendo- sobre acciones ilegales y cumple así la función de mantener un orden social desigual.

A fin de dar cuenta de las estrategias desplegadas, es necesario abordar la relación existente entre los empresarios de esta industria y los funcionarios del Estado. Tal relación se constituye como "lazo social de la ilegalidad". De este modo, las partes involucradas obtendrán beneficios por

medios adecuados a su finalidad, medios que pueden ser considerados legales o ilegales. Uno de los frutos de estas relaciones es la progresiva "captura del Estado" por parte de empresarios que intentan que sus intereses privados integren las políticas públicas utilizando al *lobby* como estrategia fundamental. El mismo es considerado como un delito de "cuello blanco" que involucra actores sociales organizados que transitan desde la actividad privada a la actividad pública y viceversa.

RC04-496.2

BAMBERG, Ingrid* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) Paris, ibamberg@wanadoo.fr)

Schooling practices in democratic South Africa : What education policy and fieldwork say about social justice and equity

Post-apartheid South Africa has entered a global world and has adopted the international principles and semantics relating to democratic schooling: right and access to free and quality basic education for all, freedom of school choice, community participation, among others. All of these target social change in South Africa. Yet too many children do not have access to quality education; and the doors of parental participation are only open for a happy few.

Based on an empirical study conducted in the primary schools of a semi-rural community in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, this article analyses the conditions of access to quality education. By exposing the socio-economic realities of schooling and the obstacles to equity, it questions the education policy and the State's conception of social justice and cohesion.

Data was collected in all the six primary schools of the locality by interviewing school staff, parents, SGB and community members and through questionnaires given to each primary school learner, i.e. 2300 learners.

By showing the social backgrounds of the pupils and their social distribution amongst the schools, evidence has been made of the ways access inequalities occur within the locality. Moreover, parents participating in school governance make choices and adopt strategies which are not necessarily conducive to democracy and equity. Although all children have theoretically the right to access quality education, only those from high socio-professional origin have an effective access to it. Poor children of the locality remain disadvantaged and, *de facto*, social discrimination still takes place.

The educational policy neglects major issues involved in implementing access to quality education for all. A comprehensive approach of schooling practices would prevent from dissociating schools from their social environment and from ignoring their role in shaping social dynamics that yet need to be understood in order to promote equity, social justice and cohesion.

RC09-556.2

BAMYEH, Mohammed* (University of Pittsburgh, mab205@pitt.edu)

Revolution and enlightenment

This paper outlines the general scope and dynamics of the relation between the ideology of the Arab revolutions and their method. It also suggests how qualitative differences between the revolutionary and post-revolutionary phases ought to be approached. The revolutions themselves may be described in a general sense as "liberal" in ideology and "anarchist" in method. This liberal ideology is evident in the common slogans of all Arab revolutions in 2011, which highlighted democratization, limited executive power, new constitutions, more civic liberties, the concept of "popular will," and mechanisms of accountability to guard against corruption as well as the excesses of the state security apparatus. These demands for a "civic" state appear to have influenced even the religious participants, many of whom found themselves compelled to respond to the environment by liberalizing religious thought itself. In this sense, the liberal revolution may in one sense be seen as a resumption of the Arab *nahda* heritage, which had dominated intellectual and cultural life under colonialism and also in the postcolonial period up to 1973. On the other hand, a persistent preference for an anarchist method in revolts is evident in how they have resisted the temptation to give rise to savior leader figures or collective parties that would stand in for the revolution, even after their success. This resistance to leadership needs to be understood in light of earlier regional experiments in which anti-colonial movements have in fact highlighted the opposite tendency--namely revolutionary dictatorship. I propose that a new memory has formed as a result of past revolutionary experiences, and surfaced as a

rare combination of liberal theory and anarchist method. This combination, in turn, proved uniquely suitable to undoing the ideological heritage and institutional structures of the most recent phase of the authoritarian age (1973-2011).

RC12-55.1

BANAKAR, Reza* (University of Westminster, r.banakar@westminster.ac.uk)

Law, culture and driving habits in Iran

Iran has the highest rate of road traffic accidents (RTAs) worldwide. Iranian studies of the growing levels of RTAs are often conducted by medical doctors, who view them in light of the increase in the production and ownership of cars and the changed lifestyle of many Iranians, and discuss them in terms of pathology, morbidity and epidemiology. This paper argues that although the high levels of RTAs in Iran are new and reflective of the changing character of Iranian society, the habit of reckless driving is not. Using open and semi-structured interviews, it explores how Iranians describe their driving habits and experience RTAs. Placing the results of the interviews in the historical context of Iranian society, the paper goes on to examine driving as a form of behaviour with legal and cultural dimensions indicative of how Iranians interact with each other and with the normative structures of the legal system, the state and society to create a form of social order. Being mediated through the use of automobile, driving habits also throw light on how Iranians relate themselves to an aspect of modern technology. Thus, this study will treat Iranians' driving habits as an empirical manifestation of one aspect of their legal culture, which is mediated through the technology of the automobile.

Co-author: Shahrad Nasrolahi Fard

Forthcoming in: *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* (2012)

E-copy available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1871029

RC22-495.3

BANDEIRA, Lourdes* (University of Brasilia - UnB, lourdesmbandeira@yahoo.com.br) and **ALMEIDA, Tânia Mara** (University of Brasilia - UnB)

Religious beliefs and practices in the application of maria da penha law

The deployment of the law 11.340 in 2006 in Brazil, known as the Maria da Penha Law, represented a major advance in the claims of the feminist movement and in women's rights. The law considers all acts of physical, moral, psychological and sexual violence against women, within the context of intra-family and domestic relationships, as crimes. However, its application by women in situations of violence have faced difficulties due to the resistance of people in general and even of public officials in the police and in judicial institutions, who should make the law be complied. These resistances are caused, among several reasons, by conservative religious beliefs existing in the Brazilian patriarchal culture and prevent the exercise of full citizenship by women. The analysis of interviews with law and sentences operators, expressive of the national scene, aims to show the logic and the content existing behind such backward practices in the face of an original and innovative law in the Brazilian context of social struggles; an initiative praised around the world.

RC35-352.5

BANERJEE, Ishita* (El Colegio de México, ibanerje@colmex.mx)

Through subaltern frames: Postcolonial and decolonial knowledges

'Coloniality of power' has been used widely by sociologists and intellectuals of Latin America from the mid 1990s, in order to designate processes – much wider than empire – that transformed modern colonialism into global colonialism both in an epistemological and a historical frame. It follows that decolonization did not bring an end to 'coloniality', an integral feature of modernity. This is to say that decoloniality is a project of struggle that seeks to delink coloniality and modernity on two planes. First, a relocation of thought in order to unmask the limited and situated nature of modern knowledge(s) ever linked to coloniality; and second, 'an-other thinking that connects real experiences with intellectual and intercultural dialogue, particularly within the South'. Such focus on experiences of decolonization

and anti-colonial struggles all over the world has intimate links with strands of postcolonial thought and subaltern theory, in particular their recent insistence on the significance not only of experience but also of affect. My paper will explore these links in order to bring postcolonial thought and decoloniality into a critical dialogue and creative tension, teasing out the possibilities of both for future work entailing epistemological, ethnographic, and historical understandings.

RC14-629.7

BANG, Lucas* (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PATAGONIA AUSTRAL, lbang@uaco.unpa.edu.ar)

El uso escolar y no escolar de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación en los jóvenes de la provincia de Santa Cruz

Si el desarrollo y la disponibilidad global de herramientas tecnológicas amplían las posibilidades de un desarrollo social y económico, la pregunta que orienta este trabajo gira en orden a pensar cómo ingresa la formación y el uso de la tecnología en la escuela del siglo XXI. Para dicha indagación, se parte de la muestra estadística provincial realizada a padres-docentes y estudiantes, en el marco del PICTO "Dispositivos Pedagógicos y Territorio en la EGB de la Prov. de Santa Cruz".

Una vasta producción académica ha dado cuenta de las transformaciones que ha producido el desarrollo tecnológico en el mundo productivo, en la configuración de nuevas subjetividades y en la construcción de "realidades". La pregunta entonces en dicha investigación, consistió en relevar información que diera cuenta sobre los usos de la tecnología en el dispositivo escolar y en las prácticas de la vida cotidiana de niños/as y adolescentes y, los discursos que se construyen desde y en el dispositivo pedagógico en torno a la tecnología y sus efectos en el futuro. Comprender las relaciones entre los usos de la tecnología por dentro y fuera de la escuela, y el lugar de la tecnología en el dispositivo pedagógico posibilitará dar respuesta a la pregunta que orienta el trabajo.

RC44-575.3

BANK MUNOZ, Carolina* (Brooklyn College and The Graduate Center-City University of New York, carolinabm75@gmail.com)

Transnational solidarity in organizing against Wal-Mart

This paper explores transnational solidarity in the recent global work against Wal-Mart. In particular, I look at how the UFCW and UNI Global are bringing together unions, academics, and NGO's in countries where Wal-Mart has opened. I was fortunate enough to live in Santiago Chile for 7 months in 2011 and work with the UFCW, unions in Chile, and unions in South Africa on anti-Wal-Mart global solidarity work. Wal-Mart opened in Chile in January 2009 and since then has used Chile as a model for good labor relations. Using Chile as a model was particularly important for the recent acquisition of Massmart by Wal-Mart in South Africa. Wal-Mart's labor relations were used in the competition tribunals as a way to ease South African unions' anxieties about the transnational giant entering the country. This paper explores how relationships were built between the UFCW and Chilean Unions, and Chilean and South African Unions. I worked with a group of Chilean unions who wrote a report showing Wal-Mart's blatant anti-union and anti-worker practices in Chile. In addition to the solidarity work between Chilean and South African Unions, I discuss the ongoing work of the UFCW with Chilean unions. Finally, I discuss challenges and opportunities in transnational labor solidarity work.

RC44-141.2

BARALDI, Camila* (Universidade de São Paulo, baraldicamila@gmail.com) and **ALMEIDA, Táli Pires** (Universidade de São Paulo)

Migraciones, informalidad y industria de la confección: Reflexiones acerca de Brasil

El proceso de reestructuración productiva y la flexibilización de la regulación del trabajo impactarían en la industria de la confección en Brasil. Tareas antes realizadas por los empleados en la fábrica, actualmente están en manos de una red de empresas que van desde multinacionales, empresas nacionales y pequeños talleres que funcionan a través de redes de barrio y familiares en una dinámica de subcontratación e informalidad. En esta cadena, la actividad de la costura representa 80% de la fuerza de trabajo empleada, que a su vez, se compone de mujeres e inmigrantes latinoamericanos sometidos a malas condiciones de trabajo. La formal-

ización y / o mejora de las condiciones de trabajo y remuneración de los inmigrantes depende de varios factores. Lo más inmediato es la regularización migratoria, un proceso burocrático y costoso respecto a los salarios recibidos. Ante la ausencia de una política de migración inclusiva, los inmigrantes recurren a organizaciones no gubernamentales, marchas de protesta, y foros regionales para avanzar en sus reivindicaciones. La Amnistía migratoria de 2009 y el Acuerdo sobre el libre tránsito y residencia del Mercosur - nuevas vías para la regularización migratoria – son resultado de estas manifestaciones. Otro factor necesario para mejorar las condiciones de vida y de trabajo sería el establecimiento de una política industrial eficaz que pueda revisar el proceso de tercerización e informalidad. Hasta ahora, la acción del Estado contra esta realidad de explotación laboral y violación de los derechos humanos es solo represiva. En este artículo se pretende analizar la actuación del gobierno brasileño ante esta dinámica de informalidad. Objetivase evaluar también cómo las restricciones legales impuestas a la actividad política de los inmigrantes en Brasil, en cuanto a su participación en las estructuras sindicales y partidarios en el país, influyen en este cuadro.

RC04-535.5

BARANOVIC, Branislava* (The Institute for Social Research - Zagreb, baranov@idi.hr) and **PUZIC, Sasa** (The Institute for Social Research - Zagreb)

School climate and conflicts among pupils

The presentation reports on empirical research which examined pupils', teachers' and principals' perceptions of school climate related to conflicts among pupils and peace education as a means of the development of peace oriented pupil behaviour. The focus of the presentation is on the pupils' perception of school climate which is relevant for occurrence and resolution of conflicts in schools. Pupil conflicts were explored from an ecological-developmental perspective (Fraser, 1996; Holtappels and Meier, 2000; Khoury-Kassabri et al., 2004), including a sample of 370 pupils in their final year of compulsory schooling across 10 schools in Zagreb county. Questionnaires administered to pupils consisted of scales "measuring": (1) relations among students, (2) relations between students and teachers, (3) the incidence of conflicts in schools and (4) the presence of peace education themes in classroom teaching. Pupil responses indicated that both conflictual and cooperative relations exist in schools. In relation to teacher-pupil contact, pupils reported they perceived teachers as people they could rely on for support in conflict resolution, but at the same time expressed lower estimates for teachers' respect for pupils. The research identified girls in comparison to boys as "more sensitive" to violence in schools, as well as a more positive perception of the school environment by pupils with higher grades and pupils who less often experienced violence in schools. The most often taught themes relevant for peace education are issues related to human rights, while the least taught themes are those concerning groups at risk (e.g. persons of different sexual orientations). The results will serve as an analytical basis for the development of peace education curriculum and improvement of the violence prevention programmes in compulsory schools.

WG05-233.2

BARASA, Francis* (Moi University, Eldoret Kenya, barasafranc@yahoo.com)

The Tugen community's fragile food security situation: Experiences of a marginalised community of eastern Baringo, Kenya

The Tugen community inhabiting the eastern part of Baringo County in Kenya have gone through an enduring period of food insecurity. The community has suffered and experienced hunger that at times culminated in severe consequences on the inhabitants, who continue to suffer helplessly. As a coping mechanism, women resort to boiling poisonous fruits from wild trees to feed the hungry children and old people for survival. Furthermore, the community faces harsh environmental conditions and challenges of cross-border conflicts with their neighbours from the Pokot county a situation that aggravates the already fragile food shortage situation and thus marginalises them further in terms of food accessibility. The objective of this study is therefore to assess the frequency of access to food by households, to investigate the role of the government in food security, to establish the level of agricultural extension department in food production, to analyse the government's food distribution policy to the marginalised communities in

Kenya and to establish the structural impact of food insecurity to the community. Using a survey design, data will be obtained by use of an interview scheduled from a sample of 100 respondents drawn from a sample frame of desegregated households selected using a proportionate sampling technique. The study hypothesises that there is an association between the Government's inability to distribute relief food to the marginalised communities and lack of food among the Tugen community, there is an association between lack of agricultural extension services and food insecurity in the area. Data will be analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The Chi-Square χ^2 will be used to test the variables at a significance level of 0.05. The study will assist the government to redesign its food distribution policy within the framework of enhancing the food security situation in the country in marginal areas.

RC19-560.2

BARBA, Carlos* (en trámite, carlosbarba66@gmail.com)

Regímenes de bienestar latinoamericanos y transferencias monetarias condicionadas. Nuevamente el dilema: Universalismo o focalización?

Los programas de transferencias monetarias (TMC) han logrado un gran prestigio en todo el mundo como mecanismos capaces de romper la reproducción intergeneracional de la pobreza. Las TMC han logrado una cobertura de aproximadamente 70 millones de personas en América Latina (AL). Algunos autores de esta región consideran que esta clase de programas son herramientas cruciales para reorientar la política social hacia una perspectiva universalista. Este trabajo se propone analizar a las TMC en términos de sus potencialidades para apoyar al universalismo. El análisis enfatizará el caso del programa mexicano "Oportunidades", particularmente en el área de los servicios de salud. Este programa es reconocido como uno de los más exitosos del mundo. La idea fuerza de este trabajo es que la cobertura creciente, el enfoque integral del programa en materia de educación, salud y nutrición, su eficaz focalización, transparencia y resultados cuantificables, aunque son logros muy importantes y constituyen condiciones necesarias para avanzar hacia el universalismo, no son suficientes para impulsar un cambio profundo de la política social en AL o México, debido a dos obstáculos muy importantes: primero, en términos de derechos sociales esta clase de programas se acercan mucho al extremo de la focalización debido a que utilizan prueba de medios y son condicionales; segundo, para lograr compatibilizar focalización y universalismo hace falta desarrollar una estructura de servicios universalistas, que garantice la misma calidad de servicios (no servicios de segunda para los pobres), promueva la equidad tanto de estatus como de derechos para todos los ciudadanos. En el caso específico del sector salud, compatibilizar la focalización de las TMC con los servicios universales implicaría necesariamente actuar decididamente en contra de la fragmentación de los sistemas de salud, pero las TMC sólo garantizan acceso a servicios básicos de baja calidad.

TG03-519.3

BARBERO PORTELA, Marcia* (Universidad de la República - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, marcia.barbero@gmail.com)

El pozo y el péndulo. Políticas de protección y control social dirigidas a la adolescencia en infracción a la ley penal en el Uruguay actual

En el Uruguay actual, las políticas dirigidas a niñas, niños y adolescentes tienen como horizonte el nuevo Código de la Niñez y Adolescencia (2004), pieza jurídica esencial en la redefinición de su ciudadanía y en la elaboración de las políticas dirigidas al cumplimiento sus derechos. Pero el pasaje de una ciudadanía tutelar a una ciudadanía plena no puede lograrse solo con cambios en la normativa.

Al proceso anterior, se agregan los cambios a nivel de la conflictividad vivida. En los últimos años, la violencia social y la inseguridad –su percepción– han incrementado su presencia en el clima de opinión. En este contexto, el miedo a un "otro" diferente es un elemento articulador de la sociabilidad, miedo que, junto con la falta de reconocimiento y la crisis de las instituciones de disciplinamiento y protección, configuran el contexto estigmatizante en que se construye un discurso acerca de la juventud en tanto victimaria.

El tema de interés es el de las políticas de protección y control social a la adolescencia. Para abordarlo, se ha elegido como campo de investig-

acción el Instituto del Niño y Adolescente del Uruguay, en tanto institución rectora en nuestro país en materia de adolescencia en situación de amparo e infracción a la ley penal.

Socialmente, se busca contribuir a la comprensión de la situación actual del modelo de atención a los jóvenes en infracción, así como al diseño de las políticas dirigidas a ellos. La propuesta es cuestionar las instituciones de encierro desde un punto de vista sociológico, en el sentido de las posibilidades de que éstas no reproduzcan la lógica carcelaria y logren 'humanizarla', en el marco del endurecimiento de la mirada hacia los jóvenes. Finalmente, interesa explicitar que teóricamente se pretende aportar al debate en torno al control social y a la violencia ejercida desde el Estado.

TG03-146.1

BARBOSA, Anna* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN, acbarbosa@uneb.br)

El papel del activismo político de la agenda feminista y la formulación de políticas públicas en Brasil

El desempeño esperado del Estado como proveedor de las garantías de los derechos se ha producido continuamente en las últimas dos décadas por los movimientos sociales feministas de un esfuerzo para participar en la formulación de la agenda de políticas públicas, lo que permite la realización de las garantías constitucionales de expresión mayor. Bajo el argumento de la justicia social, las propuestas están incluidos y valorados los resultados del estado deseado. En este sentido, las demandas por los derechos de reconocimiento y redistribución, con respecto al género ha llevado a la construcción de planes y programas por parte del gobierno, tanto a nivel federal y estatal y municipal. Este trabajo busca entender cómo esta realidad se expresa en el ámbito federal en el Brasil con respecto el Plan Nacional de la Mujer de Brasil, de la Secretaría Especial de Políticas para las Mujeres, sus supuestos e implicaciones. Un análisis comparativo de diseño institucional propuesto en las dos ediciones del plan a través de la evaluación política, a fin de permitir la identificación de los supuestos de que están hechas las propuestas de las políticas públicas.

RC10-157.4

BARBOSA, Gisele Heloise* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar) - Departamento de Ciência Política, gh_barbosa@yahoo.com.br)

Councils and equality principle between government and civil society in Brazil

This paper analyzes the functioning of the equality principle between state and civil society in national councils of public policies, an important constitutional proposition appointed in the literature for its full success. The research was performed using the quantitative method, so that was collected in the councils official websites the number of seats held by representatives of civil society and government on the councils, i.e., how many members can be elected for representing their interests in these spaces. These two categories were defined according to the division of representation under the Constitution and bylaws of most councils. If the number of members is equal in both groups, the equality principle is respected. With the information collected were calculated: the general sum of representatives in each category of analysis, the general sum of members on the councils, the mean and standard deviation of total members. Such processing of the data allowed us to assess the implementation of the principle of parity in the national councils, leading to the conclusion that most council do not adopt the equality principle. It is important to remember that this research does not take into account the daily discussion of national councils, the way of choosing its members (election, appointment, etc.) or what each character takes, consultative, deliberative, or both. To address these issues would require more extensive research than that proposed in this paper. This research aimed to draw attention only to the number of seats reserved for members in the councils of government and civil society, which are institutionalized by official regulations and statutes. It is possible that the day-to-day in these spaces, the number of seats provided by institutional category is not respected.

RC10-157.5

BARBOSA, Gisele Heloise* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar) - Departamento de Ciência Política, gh_barbosa@yahoo.com.br)

Participation in the higher education chamber of the national education council during Fernando Henrique Cardoso administration

After the creation of the Law 9.394/96, which established the bases of Brazilian education, it is noted that government policies initiated at Fernando Henrique Cardoso government reinforced the education decentralization process, combining higher education reform with state reform ruled by neoliberal policies. The literature about Higher Education contemporary problems points to three central themes: access to higher education, academic organization and public universities privatization. Therefore, it is important to analyze the public space of relationship between state and civil society constituted for making decisions in this area because its deliberations directly affect public policy development. This paper aims to examine the capacity of Higher Education Chamber of the National Education Council to consolidate civil society participation in decision-making issues concerning Higher Education in the period that includes 1997 and 2002. The National Education Council was selected because it is the highest forum for participation: it discusses the problems involved in national education, especially in higher education, whose decisions are taken by Higher Education Chamber. The period 1997-2002 was defined because it is the period of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso government, after the creation of Law 9394/96. The official documents and Council documents analysis showed that this public space consolidates the participation because there is an educational process of recognition of civil society issues, although there are restrictions imposed by the government.

RC12-252.1

BARBOSA, Vinícius Reis* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, vr_bunesp@yahoo.com.br)

The professional law training in Brazil, human fundamental rights and the persistence of liberal bacharelism: A reading from the book "os aprendizes do poder" (the apprentices of power) by sérgio adorno

Recent analyses show that the legal education in Brazil is still based almost exclusively on a traditional model, which emerged with the creation of law courses in the second half of the nineteenth century. This model is clearly technical and it is possible to identify a highly formalistic and depoliticized legal culture, whose political paradigm is the liberalism and scientific paradigm is still the legal positivism. If such model was the best to serve the Brazilian liberalism of the Second Empire and Old Republic, it doesn't fit anymore. Since the second half of the twentieth century and especially after the enactment of the Federal Constitution of 1988 became current the demand for material realization of human fundamental rights, which the traditional model of legal education is unable to satisfy. Therefore, it is essential to investigate the different elements that make this traditional model of legal education, the presence of such elements and the functions that they currently play on non-promotion or on promotion of human fundamental rights. Among these elements, one stands out: the liberal bacharelism. This can be defined as the central cultural element of Brazilian law and that is the result, according to Antônio Carlos Wolkmer, of the intersection between legal formalism and political individualism. The book "Os aprendizes do poder" (the apprentices of power) by the Brazilian sociologist Sérgio Adorno can provide a safe path to understand the emergence of liberal bacharelism and the permanence of it in the current legal education, as well the restrictions to the effectiveness of human fundamental rights that it carries, mainly the persistent characteristics of legal professionals steeped in legalistic formalism and empty rhetoric, besides the ever present uncritical importation of principles and theories from alien legal systems, especially from European law.

WG01-697.5

BARBOSA RODRIGUES, Daniela Aparecida* (UNESP- SÃO PAULO STATE UNIVERSITY, danielarodrigues1@gmail.com) and COSTA NETO, Iara (LIBERTAS COLLEGES INCORPORATED)

Aspects of the relaxation of labor laws and Brazilian competitiveness in international markets

Since the Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution, the world witnessed a rethinking of social and political structures hitherto dominant. In Brazil was no different, although changes have occurred later, but influenced by the revolutionary thought of the European immigrants who landed in the country. The labor in Brazil was predominantly rural, scenery amended by the expansion of the industrial sector in the 40s whose working conditions repeated degradations tackled in European revolutions. Given this new reality, it became clear the need to modify labor laws and ensure a minimum of dignity to the worker, changes implemented by means of state intervention in labor relations, guided by the principle of protection. Thus, was created the Consolidation of Labor Laws-CLT- in effect until the present date. However, the businessmen say they are hurt by labor laws protectionism that impedes competition in the global market, especially when faced with products from countries that do not excel in protecting their workers through legislation and for this reason they achieve greater competitiveness in international trade. To try to alleviate this situation, much has been discussed about the relaxation of labor laws in Brazil through grants of rights under the CLT in exchange for other benefits, given the evolution of society, when there weren't protectionist rules, Brazilian workers lived a precarious situation, absolutely different from the current reality of most workers in the country. Then comes the controversy: the relaxation of labor laws is a viable solution to the competition of Brazilian products in the global market? What is the situation of the employee in relation to human rights? There is disagreement on this topic, which will be exposed in research that is proposed.

RC02-486.1

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The rootless copy: An approach to the counterfeit consumption in Rio de Janeiro

Counterfeit consumption is, today, a common practice in the streets of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Although a very familiar theme, the subject has not been submitted to a wide, systematic approach of the local social sciences yet. Counterfeit is either shown as an example of globalisation, since it mobilizes long-run networks of production and transportation of commodities, or as a very specific *pratique* that demands an expert for being distinguished from the original, as seen in the painting counterfeits. On the other hand, counterfeit is also connected with informal work and popular consumption; the common sense being that this kind of acquisition intends to puzzle the middle class. This work presents the partial results of a master's degree research on the theme, focusing on the legal definitions of "counterfeit" or "pirate objects" ("*pirataria*", in portuguese) in Brazil, the different agents and techniques involved on the definition and legitimacy of a precise object as fake or not. We deal therefore with consumption, and legal networks, and our goal is to show that counterfeit goes beyond an expert *pratique* and that most products aren't bought as a replacement for a "lacking original". Our methodology consists on fieldwork on a popular market of the centre of the city, the Mercado Popular Uruguaiana, which is known for its reputation of counterfeit offer; in-depth interviews with different agents; and analysis of legal documents related to the matter. We intend to contribute, by doing so, bringing new data to a field much filled by common sense, and illuminating a globalisation phenomenon on its micro level.

RC23-199.2

BARCELOS, Régis* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, rg-barcelos@gmail.com)

The limits of academic entrepreneurship in emerging economies: A case study in public universities in Brazil

The objective of this study was to investigate the institutionalization of academic entrepreneurship through the participation of scientists in activities of technology transfer and knowledge to companies in a public university in Brazil. The starting point of the research refers to the discussions around the relationship between universities and companies, studied by different perspectives that highlight the emergence of new paradigms in the production of scientific knowledge, such as the arguments of the entrepreneurial university, even more critical analysis, sometimes stressing negative effects, sometimes demonstrating the maintenance of institutional boundaries between the two organizations. The research used two methods: 1) raising the participation of scientists in the process of technology

transfer to industry, using secondary data and 2) qualitative research using semi-structured interviews, identifying the different types of institutional logics handling practices academic, one time focused on marketing, another immersed in science. There has been considerable growth in the university's interactions with industry. However, two aspects are considered. The first concerns the predominance of traditional mechanisms of technology transfer, compared to other types of interactions. The second refers to the low level of legitimation of entrepreneurial practices in the academic space, since the defense of scientific logic on the business logic. From the results, we conclude that the argument of the entrepreneurial university has serious limitations, since the low legitimacy of new processes of technology transfer. Thus the diffusion of new scientific practices oriented more contact with the economic demands, not necessarily express a process of institutionalization of academic entrepreneurship, such as the incorporation of new values, norms and scientific guidelines.

RC29-138.5

BARCLAY, Elaine* (University of New England, ebarclay@une.edu.au) and **SCOTT, John*** (University of New England, jscott6@une.edu.au)

Community policing in Australia's aboriginal communities

The policing of Australia's Indigenous people has a long and troubled history, reflected in the perpetual over-representation of Aboriginal people within the criminal justice system. However, over the past two decades, community policing initiatives have been developed by Aboriginal people to enable their communities to be more effective in preventing crime and provide effective models of sanctioning and rehabilitating offenders. These initiatives are often grounded in models of restorative justice. This paper discusses three of these initiatives, namely: circle sentencing, Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers and community night patrols. In particular, we critically examine community night patrols, drawing on data from an evaluation of night patrols in the state of New South Wales. We argue community policing can be successful in reducing crime because it draws on one of the most important (and overlooked) forms of social capital among rural Aboriginal people – strong social and kinship networks. However, we also highlight the different capacity of communities to regulate conflicts, support victims and offenders and resource reintegration, noting that communities are not a natural set of relations, but constructed on broad terrain of history and politics.

TG06-190.1

BARGERÓ, Mariano* (Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche y Universidad Nacional de Lomas de Zamora, mbargero@yahoo.com)

Características del saber compartido que hay que observar en una oficina universitaria

Esta ponencia describe los aspectos fundamentales que debe observar (en el doble sentido de *seguir una pauta* y de *mirar*) una etnografía, que tiene un enfoque etnometodológico, y que ha de realizarse en una oficina universitaria donde se gestionan los recursos para que los científicos académicos puedan llevar a cabo sus investigaciones. Se trata de un avance de una investigación de tesis de doctorado que, a su vez, se inscribe dentro de un proyecto mayor, que trata sobre los desarrollos y transformaciones que se han dado en los procesos de producción de conocimiento científico, en las universidades argentinas, en los últimos veinte años (proyecto UBA-CyT 2011-2014 [20020100100486], dirigido por Carlos Prego).

Decir que el enfoque adoptado es etnometodológico quiere decir, entre otras cosas, que se parte del supuesto de que las actividades humanas se sostienen por un activo compromiso de sus miembros y porque tales miembros son portadores de una cantidad de *saberes compartidos*, que se manifiestan a través de los procedimientos y métodos que emplean (pero que no perciben porque los dan por descontado), y que son los que les permiten entenderse y comunicarse, coordinar las actividades que los ocupan y alcanzar los objetivos propuestos.

Siendo este un supuesto fundamental del enfoque empleado, la observación etnográfica de las prácticas de los empleados y funcionarios de la oficina deberá, además de discernir las condiciones materiales del escenario, permitir determinar, en la medida de lo posible, qué consideran los miembros de la oficina un trabajo bien hecho, de qué manera se dan los sobreentendidos y de qué manera los malentendidos entre ellos, cómo se

procesan los cambios en las actividades, y qué suponen sobre las personas con quienes se relacionan, pero que no pertenecen a la oficina (científicos, autoridades universitarias, autoridades del gobierno nacional [SPU]).

RC31-68.2

BARIK, Bishnu* (Sambalpur University, bishnu_barik@rediffmail.com)

Textile industries of surat and migrant laborers: Narratives on deprivation of basic rights in a civil society

The present paper is based on the authors research on Oriya migrant laborers in Surat in the Gujarat state of India, during the last two decades. The textile industries of Surat accommodate around ten lakh migrant laborers from Orissa and house them spatially distributed in the entire city. Majority of them work on casual basis and are paid on daily attendance. The laborers work for twelve hours per shift in a day against the official eight hours with an unpaid holiday on Friday. Medical help is a luxury in most of the industries. The temporary and ad-hoc nature of employment, low wages and poor housing conditions lead to serious health hazards. Hardly, any laborer is aware of any trade union in their industries and let alone in the textile city. Although, the different trade unions have their own units but none is politically active and lack wisdom to safe guard the interests of the laboring class. Hence one can easily notice that there are frequent changes of employment without any adequate changes in the way of life. The laborers rationalize the situation and accept the process of migration as it provides employment opportunities and better wages compared to what they are used to receive at their village surroundings. The above facts vividly narrate how the migrant laborers are deprived of their basic rights in a civilized society.

RC48-204.2

BARNARTT, Sharon* (Gallaudet University, sharon.barnartt@gallaudet.edu)

2001 as the year of disability protests: Diffusion of the "Arab Spring," political opportunity, or the UN convention?

The year 2011, in addition to being the year of "Arab Spring," appears to be the year of disability protests. Data from news reports of protests show that, outside of the US, more disability-related protests have occurred than in any previous year. This is true in developing countries in general, in countries which have had democratization protests, such as Egypt, as well as in developing countries without such movements. In some developing countries where disability protests had occurred in the past, they became more prevalent.

Why did this change? Was it related to the Arab Spring protests and their success? Was it because of the 'revolution of rising expectations' formed by democratization protests and their short term successes? Was it related to the "Occupy Wall Street" and other economically based protests such as the ones occurring in Spain?

Many of the protests were related to local issues such as accessibility, sign language recognition or discrimination against guide dogs. While some protest demands were economic in nature, most were not. [Disability protests in the US in 2011, however, were overwhelmingly related to economic issues.] The Arab Spring and the economics protests seem unlikely to explain more than a few of the non-US protests.

However, it is also clear that the political opportunity structure for disability protest expanded in some places. The 2006 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities produced political opportunities at the local and national level in some countries. It may have produced cultural shifts towards recognition of disability rights in some. In others, political opportunities such as a new government, in Egypt, or a new country, in South Sudan, produced new opportunities.

Overall, this paper analyzes instances of disability protest in 2011 and attempts to classify their causes.

RC25-687.2

BARNARTT, Sharon* (Gallaudet University, sharon.barnartt@gallaudet.edu)

Deafness and disability discourses: Implications for activism, policies and programs

In the past, most disability advocates in the US have included deaf people in their constituency and have claimed some deafness protests as their own. Additionally, deaf advocates participated in many disability related protests, including an important set of protests in 1977, and they were also mostly aligned with disability advocates in the fight for the ADA. However, deafness discourse has diverged recently from disability discourse. Many deafness advocates viewed deaf culture as separate from disability culture, some view deaf people as a linguistic minority instead of a disability group, and a few have suggested the phrase 'deaf gain' as the framework through which to view deafness. With this linguistic shift, the groups are necessarily moving away from each other in political activism, especially in protest activity. This separation of discourses could challenge whether the legal and financial protections offered to disabled people should apply to deaf people.

This paper analyzes changes in both rhetoric and protest actions over time since 1970. It shows the increasing disconnect between the disability and deafness related social movements in both rhetoric and action. It shows changes in protest demands made by the two movements, based upon over 1200 cases of protest during the 40 year period. It suggests that deafness advocates may need to identify new legal and political avenues for policies and services if their rhetoric diverges too much from that assumed by these policies and programs.

RC02-206.1

BARNES, Roy* (University of Michigan-Flint, rbarnes@umflint.edu) and **BURRIS, Val** (University of Oregon)

Diversity of ties and political contributions

This paper traces the historical shifts in the types of social ties integrating corporate directors and patterns of political donations in the United States during the latter half of the Twentieth Century. Given that corporate networks express demographic and political changes in society, this research on the different configurations of social ties and political contributions represents an important complement to analyses of the social and demographic characteristics of board members. Utilizing historical data on corporate interlocks and the contributions recorded by the Citizens Research Foundation and the Federal Election Commission, this paper explores whether political activism, as indicated political contributions, is influenced by whether corporate ties are reinforced by mutual affiliations formed through nonprofit foundations, cultural organizations, university boards, policy planning boards, or membership in social clubs.

TG03-567.7

BARÓN, Guillermo* (CIC - UNCuyo/CLACSO, guillermobaron@yahoo.com)

El papel del movimiento de derechos humanos en la reconstrucción del consenso hegemónico en la Argentina post 2001

Desde su nacimiento, el actual régimen democrático argentino no pudo ocultar, u ocultó mal e intermitentemente, la profunda relación de consecuencia que lo unía a la Argentina antidemocrática anterior a 1983. Más allá de que el Estado democrático burgués intentara constituir una representación de sí mismo como negación del Estado terrorista burgués, la "asignatura pendiente" que constituían las reivindicaciones irresueltas del movimiento de derechos humanos impedía una cristalización profunda y duradera del consenso hegemónico. Es así como estas reivindicaciones se constituirán progresivamente en el eje aglutinador de todas las demás reivindicaciones sociales originadas como consecuencia de la continuidad neoliberal. Como claro ejemplo de este papel contrahegemónico del movimiento argentino de derechos humanos puede citarse el rol de la organización Madres de Plaza de Mayo antes, durante e inmediatamente después de la crisis de 2001-2002 como referencia moral tanto del movimiento piquetero como del movimiento asambleario e incluso de la mermada izquierda partidaria argentina. Sin embargo, es justamente ese capital de legitimidad moral el que el movimiento de derechos humanos no podrá transformar en capital político por sí mismo, sino que servirá de base para la refundación en 2003 de la democracia en la Argentina por el nuevo gobierno justicialista. La presente ponencia intentará echar luz sobre el fenómeno de reconstitución del consenso hegemónico en la Argentina posterior a diciembre de 2001 y sobre el papel jugado por el movimiento y las reivindicaciones de derechos humanos en dicho fenómeno. Para ello recurriremos a los aportes teóricos de Antonio Gramsci y Ernesto

Laclau en torno a la noción de hegemonía y basaremos nuestro análisis del movimiento argentino de derechos humanos como movimiento social en el de Franz Joseph Hinkelammert sobre el cristianismo antiguo como movimiento social y su papel de erosionador y luego legitimador del poder imperial romano.

RC48-764.4

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Desafíos y retos en la gestión de recursos naturales: Movimientos ambientalistas en la provincia de misiones en el marco de la construcción de obras hidroeléctricas

La necesidad de obtener energía suficiente y a bajo costo para "mantener" los niveles de producción industrial y por ende de "desarrollo" conlleva a la búsqueda de nuevas posibilidades por parte de nuestros países. En ese marco, los presidentes de la Argentina y Brasil, firmaron un Convenio para los estudios y construcción de la Obra Hidroeléctrica Binacional Garabí, con dos cierres, sobre el río Uruguay. Esto inició de manera inmediata una serie de controversias y conflictos entre diferentes actores en el territorio de provincial, especialmente entre los que se definen como parte o miembros activos de los movimientos ambientalistas y los representantes del ámbito político-estatal.

En este escenario, la trama discursiva y acciones, colocan como foco de interés a las políticas y modelos de gestión, explotación y apropiación de los recursos naturales. Justamente, a los fines de esta ponencia, interesa indagar y explicitar el locus de enunciación de los discursos y prácticas ambientalistas, políticas, científicas y mediáticas, en un contexto de frontera y binacionalidad. Conceptos como lo "medioambiental", la conservación de la "naturaleza", o lo "ecológico", adquieren diversos significados. Así, la irrupción de los movimientos ambientalistas expresan no solamente nuevas demandas sociales, sino que fuerzan o refuerzan la formulación de políticas públicas, especialmente aquellas relacionadas con el cuidado medio ambiental.

La reconstrucción de este proceso nos interesa especialmente, explicitando la relación de fuerzas, su visibilidad mediática en relación con la posición del movimiento ambientalista en torno a los impactos ambientales, sociales y económicos que producirá la instalación de la represa en el territorio provincial y todo lo que ello acarrea.

Revisamos estos movimientos indagando su trayectoria organizacional y política, estrategias y su locus de enunciación.

RC48-539.7

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Problemáticas y desafíos regionales en contextos de desigualdad y dominación: Movimientos sociales ambientalistas en oposición y articulación con otros actores políticos

La ponencia presenta un análisis crítico respecto a las posibilidades de diversos actores en el nuevo escenario planteado a partir de la planificación y diseño de nuevos proyectos de gran escala como son las represas hidroeléctricas, ubicando a la Provincia de Misiones como protagonista para el desarrollo sustentable de la región.

Argentina enfrenta una crisis en materia de energía, con una matriz energética que depende casi en su totalidad de combustibles fósiles escasos, agotables y con costos crecientes. Por ello, el gobierno argentino anunció la terminación del Proyecto Yacyretá (Argentina/Brasil), y el inicio de estudio de factibilidad de obras como Garabí (Argentina/Brasil) y Cor-

pus (Argentina/Paraguay) –recientemente licitadas y adjudicadas- coloca a la Provincia de Misiones como un escenario particular, en el cual se desarrollarán fenómenos sociales que por su magnitud y consecuencias son inéditos para nuestro país.

La construcción de estas represas hidroeléctricas producirá un impacto social y económico a escala nacional y un impacto de la misma naturaleza y de significativa magnitud en el ámbito regional. La necesidad de contar con la activa participación de diversos actores en la planificación integral, que contemple aristas económicas, sociales, políticas, culturales, ambientales, y que incorpore como sustento básico la participación democrática en los procesos de toma de decisión, es fundamental para alcanzar la sustentabilidad energética del país.

En este contexto, nos interesa analizar el proceso de lucha de los movimientos sociales ambientalistas, la correlación de fuerzas con otros actores, entre ellos las organizaciones estatales, que produjo como resultado la sanción de leyes que impiden la construcción de represas sin la consulta popular (plesbítico).

RC04-39.7

BARRAGAN, Araceli* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, a.barragansolis@yahoo.com.mx)

Unethical actions of professors in the communication discipline at the National Autonomous University of Mexico

This paper is part of the research project and thesis that is being developed to obtain the degree of PhD in Pedagogy, in the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), entitled *Professional Ethics of the Undergraduate Students in Communication at UNAM*. The unethical actions of the teachers were pointed out by students of the B.A. in Communication, who are attending the eighth semester, enrolled in the three faculties where this professional discipline is offered in UNAM (Political and Social Sciences; Professional Studies Aragón and Professional Studies Acatlán). A specific questionnaire was designed. It refers to three areas: profile, professional values and codes of ethics. The instrument was answered by groups of students in 2010. The total of the sample was of 305 (125 in Aragón, 75 in Acatlán and 105 in the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences). One part of the questionnaire directly required the students to identify three unethical actions performed by their teachers. The resulting data consist of 735 answers. The information is revealing and similar in the three Faculties, as follow: accepting bribes, selling grades, having preferences for favorite students, to give an improper grade, evaluating arbitrarily, skipping classes, not teaching, getting late or being unpunctual, lacking of preparation, not being updated or lacking of knowledge or experience, engaging with the students, harassment, abuse of power or authority and having no commitment to the group.

RC29-322.8

BARREIRA, César* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, cbarreira8@uol.com.br) and Sá, Leonardo (Universidade Federal do Ceará)

In search for respect: Youth's values on social conflicts and violence

This paper aims to understand social uses of symbolic categories of respect, moral responsibility and consideration in the context of search for respect and recognition of the Youth of Ceará, State of Northeast of Brazil. The representations of adolescents and young students in public schools civil and military police and also on practices of factions of armed youths in a local community. Our reinterpretation of the place of moral sentiments in the set of social relations from the perspective of young people achieving Ceará, therefore the materials in this discussion are supported by a dual-field experience that correspond to two hits ethnographic articulated by the authors. Our fieldwork is based upon a survey in two schools and also about experiences of fieldwork within young people from neighborhoods of the city of Fortaleza.

WG02-569.2

BARREIRO, Alicia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - CONICET, abarreiro@psi.uba.ar)

The psychogenesis of obedience to social order through punishment justification: Psychological obstacles for the development of political consciousness in social groups

A complex comprehension of the genesis of political consciousness in different social groups necessarily involves the understanding of emotional, moral and epistemic processes that constitute it; the comprehension of the psychological mechanisms of human consciousness. This paper presents research results on the psychogenetic development process of representations of social world, that attempt to understand the relationship between collectively constructed knowledge and the individual conceptualization process. We study the developmental processes of punishment's justifications in children and adolescents (n= 216) from Buenos Aires, Argentina, oriented by Jean Piaget's suggestions about the psychogenesis of moral judgement of justice and Norbert Elias theory on social construction of emotional self control. The instrument utilized in our study is an interview based on piagetian clinically research method. Results show three types of punishment's justifications: utilitarian, retributive and mixed, which are present across the age groups. However, differences have been identified in the evaluation of future consequences of punishment (into mixed and utilitarianism justifications). We conclude that the psychological process of conceptualization and the appropriation of collective knowledge would not be mutually exclusive, but it would be two dialectical poles with alternation in relative dominance over each other. Besides, the predominance, even in adolescence, of justifications linked to childish idea about an order in the world and retributive justifications highlight the individual appropriation of historically legitimated arguments. The object's action on the subject, theorized by Piaget in this case would not be metaphorical, because children's embodiment experiences with punishments constrains their possibilities to carry out an epistemological detachment process, which will enable them to think autonomously about this moral problem. Our research shows that - through the progressive appropriation of the justifications historically constructed by dominant social groups - the individuals become obedient to established social order.

RC41-47.4

BARRETO BECK, Carlos (Texas A & M University) and **ASSEFA, Tibebe*** (University of Texas Pan American, tibebe@utpa.edu)

Covariates of weight loss among a Mexican American population in the US Southwest

Recent efforts to curb the current rising trend in adult obesity globally and in the United States in particular have focused mostly on a variety of weight loss interventions at various levels of individual and group participation. Despite the increasing attention that these programs have received, identifying significant predictors of weight loss outcome remain important questions in behavioral health research. The recent alarming rates of overweight and obesity that characterized the US Southwest are also experienced in Mexico where obesity is not only a major risk factor associated with diabetes, but also other major chronic conditions.

In this article we address questions of obesity and weight change in a sample that is inclusive of native and foreign born Mexican Americans in the Southwestern United States. This paper uses data from the Border Epidemiologic Study of Aging (BESA), a four wave, random sample of Mexican Americans on the US Mexico Border to examine the possible covariates of weight loss for baseline obese respondents who lost weight in subsequent data collection points.

Results from three separate logistic regression models controlling for variables such as age and gender indicate that age was statistically significant in all three logistic regression models; self rated health status was statistically significant and inversely associated with weight loss, other considerations of serious risks such as death or serious illnesses of friends and kin were also significant.

RC55-171.1

BARRIENTOS, Armando* (University of Manchester, a.barrientos@manchester.ac.uk) and **LASSO DE LA VEGA, Casilda** (University of the Basque Country, Bilbao, Spain)

Assessing well-being and deprivation in later life: A multidimensional counting approach

The paper applies a multidimensional and comparative approach to the assessment of wellbeing and deprivation among a panel of older people in Brazil and South Africa. It develops and justifies a counting approach to rank order wellbeing and deprivation distributions. An application of this approach generates substantive findings on the dynamics of the distribu-

tion of wellbeing and deprivation in later life, on stratification, and on the importance of social policy addressing ageing.

RC21-184.8

BARRIONUEVO ANZALDI, Franco* (University of Hamburg, franco.barrionuevo@uni-hamburg.de)

Creative tourism: Buenos Aires and the authenticity production of tango dance tourists

„Tango is the soy of Buenos Aires“, affirmed the current mayor of Buenos Aires Mauricio Macri. Just as the export of soy benefits Argentina's overall economy, the local government sees the worldwide 'export' of Tango as benefiting the city's urban economy. Indeed, the revalorization of the formerly neglected Tango culture reveals a profound shift in the urban development, which transformed Buenos Aires since the 1990ies into the most important tourist city in South America. The Tango culture, in turn, was intimately embedded in these urban tourist transformation processes. In this context, the social phenomenon of tango dance tourism emerged as a specific form of "creative tourism". As it will be argued in the presentation, this tourism requires a different approach to the conceptualization of the social production process of tourist 'authenticity' and its socio-normative implications. While the critical 'postmodern' turn in the urban studies of the 1990ies focus mainly on the symbolic or iconic production of authenticity, emphasizing commonly a type of collective 'tourist gaze', the specific case of tango dance tourism illustrates the more active and individualized involvement of tourists in the city. Thereby, urban theories on tourist authenticity, so the argument, needs to transcend their iconic presuppositions and widen their conceptual scope.

RC13-704.1

BARROS MACIEL, Tania Maria Freitas* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, taniabm@gmail.com)

The future of leisure in a city in transformation: The case of Rio de Janeiro

In this work, we bring the classical definition that associates the leisure to all that the individual does in the free time, after fulfilling his/hers obligations. Updating this definition in the context of Rio de Janeiro, we reflect on the current forms of recreation in a city where urban violence and the feeling of insecurity affect daily life, encompassing the forms and types of leisure in the city. We propose a case study of the city of Rio de Janeiro, which has a pattern of segregation and intense self-segregation, typical of few Brazilian cities, and forms of leisure that we consider 'tailored' to the context of a city undergoing profound social and environmental transformations. The Rio de Janeiro is, for all these reasons, a "city in transformation". We emphasize forms of recreation that occur in spaces as centers of consumption supposedly safe, large private condominiums, parks and gardens surrounded by railings, among others. The search for security seems to be the primary motivation for the choice of these spaces as places for leisure. The 'city on the move' is also the city of challenges. Rio de Janeiro is traditionally the scene of major international events, as the Conference of United Nations Rio + 20 (2012), is now becoming the host of major sporting events such as World Cup Soccer (2014) and the Olympic Games (2016). The main challenges are to improve the public transport system ground (as well as the civil aviation system) and restructure the public safety, as well as developing the city's potential for different forms of leisure.

RC31-513.1

BARROS NOCK, Magdalena* (Center for Research and Higher Education, magdalenab22@gmail.com)

Mixed families and their every day life in California, USA

The present economic crisis in the USA has increased the xenophobic feelings towards migrants that has led to the implementation of a series of policies in different states that has made life harder and more violent for many migrant families. Supposedly these policies are directed towards the undocumented migrants, however it has been proven that most Mexican families living in the USA are mixed families, that is, they have undocumented and documented family members that have been living for several years and even decades in the USA.

These policies are affecting families in many ways and are provoking all sorts of problems inside the family. Our objectives are the following: to

study the effects a different legal status has on family members and their relations; how they affect the power relations between generations; the differences in academic and job opportunities for the young generations. We hope this paper will help to understand the injustice done to these families by the recent policies implemented by state and federal governments.

This paper is based on qualitative data gathered during fieldwork carried out in California among Mexican families that live in the Valley of Santa Maria, Central Coast, California, USA. Participant observation and open-ended interviews were done to 20 families.

RC04-329.1

BARTL, Walter* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de)

Declining university participation in demographically shrinking regions?

Tertiary education systems are regarded as crucial factors influencing the inequality patterns of individuals and regions in the so called 'knowledge society'. Several waves of falling birth rates have produced series of smaller age cohorts in many European countries and other parts of the world. As these age groups mature the question arises how tertiary education capacities geared towards certain cohort sizes are being changed or maintained in order to respond to the new demographic situation.

Political decisions on tertiary education infrastructure influence participation opportunities because most of the students subscribe to regional institutions for graduation. On the one hand side smaller age groups could imply fewer students and hence facilitate educational savings for the welfare state. On the other hand side the demographically shrinking workforce calls for further investments in education infrastructure in order to maintain comparative advantages in the global competition for the allocation of locations.

The analysis applies a mixed methods case study design (statistical secondary data analysis, expert interviews) on an exemplary region of East Germany (Saxony-Anhalt). Post-communist regions are especially interesting in this regard because of the pronounced fertility decline after the breakdown of the Soviet Union.

Results show that the analysed regional tertiary education system was able to decouple itself from the demographic decline. This decoupling can be attributed mainly to three factors: Rising participation rates are due to a catch up effect in educational expansion after reunification. At the same time savings were realised through lower administration intensity in organisations of higher education. Thirdly a federal policy was set up mobilising eligible tertiary students across the country in order to fill vacant university places. Reflecting upon these results there seem to be also limits to educational expansion decoupling education systems from negative demographic trends.

RC21-255.5

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Demographic change and educational reform in times of new public management

Many European countries have seen waves of falling birth rates during the last decades. This trend is most pronounced in post-communist countries but other countries are affected in a similar way. In the context of significant budget constraints for many states and years of discussion about how to realise a New Public Management this new demographic trend creates political pressure for educational downsizing. On the other hand falling birth rates diminish the economically active population in the long run which creates political pressure for investments in human capital in order to sustain high productivity levels. Hence potential savings in education systems resulting from declining age cohorts can also open up chances to expand education services in terms of quality and wider access to tertiary degrees. Which policies are chosen in this demographically new situation?

According to Durkheim growth in population density and volume creates a diversification of occupations. Applying this argument to the situation of demographic decline I suggest that a shrinking size of age cohorts triggers a reduction of institutional diversification in educational systems and a concentration of formerly separated educational tasks in multifunctional organizations. This hypothesis is analysed through case studies of the education system in East Germany, West Germany, and Poland. The

sample allows for comparisons with minimal and maximal contrast in terms of demography and institutional context.

Based on quantitative secondary data analysis and expert interviews, the results show that demographic change affects education systems very differently. Both the reduction of institutional diversity among secondary schools in East Germany and the expansion of institutional diversity among secondary schools in Poland are only related to demographic decline by later co-incidence. Contrary to this non-intentional path a current reduction of institutional diversity in West Germany has been triggered by smaller age-cohorts.

RC20-11.1

BARTOLOMÉ, Edurne* (University of Deusto, edurne.bartolome@deusto.es)

The impact of interpersonal trust and economic performance on political support: Evidences from 38 European countries

It is well known that interpersonal trust is a relevant predictor of Democratic support and democracy. The lack of trust leads to less prosperous and ungovernable societies. According to several scholars (Offe 1995, Uslaner 1999, Warren 1995), the main mechanism through which trust leads to a functioning democracy is by extending the interpersonal trusting ties (horizontal trust) from familiar circles to those individuals we don't necessarily know, starting from other individuals up to impersonal entities such as institutions. Democratic institutions will then act as an umbrella to protect the interpersonal trust relations generating exchange and certainty in social relations (Fukuyama 1995). If these conditions of persistence of trusting ties and democracy do not exist, support for the democratic process tends to rely in short term evaluations of the economy. It is expected that high trust will be found in more stable democracies whereas more recently established democratic regimes will present low levels of trust. There is empirical evidence that in longer established democracies, the impact of trust is higher than in more recent democracies. This paper analyzes the impact of interpersonal trust on support for the democratic performance, and explores the effect of trust on political support at the individual level, controlling for other predictors for support for democracy, and also controlling for other variables at the aggregate level, such as persistence of democracy, post-communist legacy etc. In order to test the hypotheses, multilevel analysis will be conducted and data from the European Value Study 2008 will be used.

RC20-57.4

BARTOLOMÉ, Edurne* (University of Deusto, edurne.bartolome@deusto.es)

Trust and interethnic contact in european neighbourhoods: Evidences from six European cities

European societies and cities are getting more multicultural and heterogeneous. With the years, many European Neighbourhoods have seen how their population has become more multiethnic and multicultural, and the traditional inhabitants of those Neighbourhoods, as well as the new inhabitants, have to adapt to a new environment creating modes of coexistence. The aim of this paper is to test whether in European Neighbourhood interpersonal trust is widely shared by all citizens, or, on the contrary, it is a fragmented trust, shared only by specific groups. We will confront contact theory and conflict theory to test whether contact among different groups at the Neighbourhood level is generating trust, or whether, on the contrary, contact is creating conflict and therefore, is fragmenting social trust in the Neighbourhoods. In order to test these two conflicting hypotheses, we use data from the European project GEITONIES ("GENERATING INTERETHNIC TOLERANCE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD INTEGRATION IN EUROPEAN URBAN SPACES") conducted between 2008 and 2011 in 6 European cities (Bilbao, Rotterdam, Warsaw, Vienna, Lisbon, Thessaloniki), interviewing 300 natives and 300 immigrants in each of the cities. The method for the hypothesis testing will be multilevel analysis, taking into account both individual and Neighbourhood level variables.

RC36-101.2

BARTRAM, David* (University of Leicester, d.bartram@leicester.ac.uk)

Alienation and the ambivalences of "freedom from work": An investigation of Haredi Jewish men in Israel

In its original/classical formulation, alienation is a matter of estrangement from "species-being": wage labour entails alienation because the employee controls neither the labour process nor the destination/use of the product. Insofar as alienation is a subjective experience (not merely a theoretical construct), wage labour is deeply dissatisfying.

In advanced capitalist societies where paid work is the norm (particularly for men), one then wonders whether people who choose not to be in the labour force experience alienation. One such group is "Haredi" (ultra-Orthodox) Jews in Israel. Many Haredi men spend many years studying in yeshiva instead of holding jobs; their understanding of religious obligation leads them to reject "profane" work in order to devote themselves fully to religious activities. (These are large families whose income derives from state support gained via the power of their representatives as "swing parties" in parliament.)

In devoting themselves to religious study, Haredi men do not experience the alienation of wage labour; indeed, they are free from the need to work in the normal sense. On the other hand, their activities put them at some distances from Marx's notion of species-being (a point apparent from the traditional Zionist perspective in which manual labour itself was the path away from the alienation of conventional European Jewish occupations).

The paper explores that latter point by considering recent trends in which some younger Haredi men in Israel (perhaps experiencing alienation in their yeshivas) are rejecting non-participation and are seeking ways to reconcile religious obligation with paid employment. These efforts suggest that even people who do not have to work might prefer the alienation of wage labour to the "alienation" they experience by absenting themselves from the labour market. The paper concludes with reflections on how we might advance the (oft-lamented) empirical investigation of alienation.

RC22-80.4

BARTRAM, David* (University of Leicester, d.bartram@leicester.ac.uk)

Religious obligation, secular work, and citizenship: The material poverty and spiritual riches of ultra-Orthodox Jews in Israel

Citizenship ideals in western capitalist countries put great emphasis on the notion that adult individuals should be self-sufficient, meeting their own material needs through income from paid employment. These ideals conflict with the religious beliefs of certain minority groups whose understanding of religious obligation leads them to reject "profane" work in order to devote themselves fully to religious activities. The poverty that results from these choices can then become a matter for welfare state institutions – and the assertion that this poverty results from choice points to the controversy that typically follows from providing public support in such instances.

This paper explores these issues by analyzing the situation of ultra-Orthodox Jews in Israel. In these groups men spend many years studying in yeshiva instead of finding paid work; while their wives sometimes work, they lack advanced education and their wages are low, and in any event they shun contraception, have very high fertility rates (mainly by choice), and thus have intermittent employment at best. These are large families with little or no income from work; they survive on state support gained via the power of their parliamentary representatives as "swing parties" in successive governments. These arrangements are bitterly resented by the secular (tax-paying) Israeli population, who sometimes express their opposition in language that bears traces of anti-Semitism (e.g. "parasites").

This situation points to important questions about the rights of religious minorities. Do such groups have a right to expect public support (i.e., money) when their religiously prescribed way of life excludes work and thus conflicts with secular notions of citizenship? To what extent must religious minorities accommodate their religious views and practices to the demands of secular norms and institutions? This paper addresses these questions via comparison with other examples (including counterfactuals) in which need/poverty is arguably rooted in choice.

RC07-357.4

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Argentina: A successful case of post-neoliberalism?

There have been debates about the end of neoliberalism and the beginning of a neo-developmental stage in Latin America, portrayed as a successful alternative to the current picture of crisis and stagnation in core countries. These debates have mostly revolved around the progressive Latin American governments emerged after the crisis of neoliberalism in the region, their links to social movements and the scope and limitations of the processes of transformation led by these governments. But the attention given to governments, social movements and progressive political projects has tended to leave aside the study of the current patterns of capitalist accumulation in the region and the role of Latin American states against the backdrop of the global crisis of neoliberalism.

Taking this lack of attention into account, we will review the transformations occurred in Argentina after the economic, political and social crisis of 2001 to reflect about the scope, limitations and contradictions of the 'neo-developmental' or 'post-neoliberal' path of recovery initiated in 2003 and to the role of the state in it. We will raise questions about the similarities and differences between the post-war ISI and the current development strategy of growth in an economy that has largely remained open and integrated within neoliberal globalization.

Our analysis would be based on the assumption that development—and the role of the state in it—is not a mere technical issue and cannot be reduced to economic theories, institutional practices and/or personal links between state officials and economic elites. Rather, development involves conflictive processes of capitalist reproduction and crisis, of changing relations between capital and labour whose specific features are shaped by the peripheral location of the country, and by the balances of forces underlying a particular development strategy.

RC37-50.1

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Art works and communicative process of knowledge co-creation

The paper proposes a perspective to theorise the relation between knowledge creation and art works based on a synthesis of systemic, phenomenological and constructivist approaches. Art works are considered as knowledge objects that carry significant appresentations and thus allow correlations between individually embedded meanings building the ground for knowledge. The latter emerges and evolves through continuous use of art works as mediums of communication between artists, creative communities and publics in common experience spaces. Therefore, to explain how artists, creative communities and publics co-create knowledge using art works we analyze the communicative process centered on art works creation, promotion, discussion, perception and (re)interpretation at three interconnected levels. At the first level is the artist, who expresses his/her aesthetic experience of the world using tacit knowledge of the artistic techniques and being influenced by the existing body of knowledge. At the second level we find creative community that joins the communicative process of knowledge creation and puts professional restrictions on the legitimacy of art works and appresentations they carry. The third level is comprised of publics consisting of other artists, art specialists and audiences, who express evaluative opinions and implicit requests for representation in art works. Audiences get involved in the development, reproduction and promotion of correlations of meanings suggested by the artists and creative communities. We argue that to succeed art works are to provoke an inclusive 'democratic' communicative process of knowledge co-creation at all the three levels described above and thus promote social knowledge creation.

RC23-182.5

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University science in heterogeneous intellectual landscape

Our paper analyses intellectual landscapes, extensive dynamic non-linear intellectual communication network structures that penetrate present day societies and generate heterogeneous knowledge in various social arenas. We argue that it is heterogeneity of communication network structures covering various cultural environments create areas, where diverse knowledge is generated by various means. For instance, as our research shows the areas with low intensity of communication and low network density are more likely to produce novel breakthrough ideas, while the areas of intensive communication and high network density generate incremental knowledge developing the existing ideas. Highly centralized network areas generate well-structured knowledge fields, while decentralized structures create more diverse though internally contradictive knowledge fields. We show that various types of intellectual communication structures are necessary for the evolution of the whole body of knowledge. In this context the role of networked university science of the 21st century is, we argue, to stimulate interaction between the different areas and types of structures to help them co-evolve promoting a balanced model of knowledge democracy based on multiple legitimacy. It means not to concentrate all knowledge processes within the "walls" of academic and research institutions to gain the only "True" knowledge and then "democratically" disseminate it through society, but to coordinate knowledge creation networks that penetrate society providing conditions for the variety of knowledge to emerge. It implies considering every actor a potential knowledge creator and every region as potentially significant for the evolution of the global intellectual landscape, creating loci of knowledge growth, as well as developing institutional tools to stimulate and coordinate intellectual communication networks in society.

RC53-53.5

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Dimensions of integration: Second-generation African youth in France

This research examines second-generation sub-Saharan African youth living in France, considering structural dimensions (i.e., interactions with the government, social class, race and coloring) and of cultural dimensions (i.e., culture and normative behaviors, religion). By considering more than one dimension at once, it is possible to understand how the youth of Cliché-sur-bois were crying out for help on the eve of the riots in Paris' suburbs in 2005. For example, because of economic constraints, women seek and may find work in housekeeping, where they may clean buildings at night. Parents work at night cleaning buildings, and their children's education suffers as a result. Additionally, other structural dimensions are considered to understand children's interactions with the government and formal institutions in French society as well the import of race and coloring. Adding to this, culture dimensions such as normative behaviors and religious expectations come together to construct different life chances for second-generation immigrant African youth in France. This chapter utilizes the interview data gathered of the life experiences of first and second generation children and youth to disentangle the dimensions that shape the varying integration pathways for African immigrant youth in France.

RC41-156.3

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Exploring the expectation of financial well being upon retirement

While much has been written about retirement planning for the US older population, most of this literature has concentrated on retirement planning and financial well being among older whites. Lately, this topic has been investigated for older African Americans, yet there is a significant dearth in the literature that explores retirement planning and expected financial well being among older Mexican Americans, the largest Hispanic origin group in the United States.

Results presented here employ four waves of the Border Epidemiologic Study of Aging (BESA) to explore self reported expectations of financial well being at retirement. We further investigate this question by formulating and testing a construct on the expectation of preserving their current lifestyle upon retirement.

The BESA is a four wave prospective study of 1299 Mexican Americans randomly selected from three counties along the US Mexico Border when weighed, the sample represents approximately 300,000 middle age and older Mexican Americans residing in the region. After categorizing cohorts by country of birth, those respondents who report low income and are US born are more likely to expect Social Security payments upon retirement than the Mexican born. While the US born population who report better health and more years of education expect pension and annuities upon retirement, the Mexican born cohorts do not share such expectation. In sum, among the Mexican American middle age population, those who are native born expect to maintain their current lifestyle upon retirement while those who are born in Mexico do not share this expectation. Other findings of interest are also reported.

RC29-83.4

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Connecting crime and society: An investigation of specialized police department in cybercrime

The advent of digital technology and the convergence of computing and communications have begun to change the way we live. These trends have also created unprecedented opportunities for crime. Criminal activities that were not foreseeable two decades ago have become facts of life today. Digital technologies now provide ordinary citizens, even juveniles, with the capacity to inflict massive harm. As never before, and at negligible cost to themselves, lone offenders can inflict catastrophic loss or damage on individuals, companies, and governments from the other side of the world. The continued uptake of digital technology will create new opportunities for criminal exploitation. However, when considering the sheer magnitude of technology that can be exploited across a global crime scene, then investigating cybercrime becomes a complex task. To compound the challenge further, there is considerable debate surrounding the term 'cybercrime'. The question about the novelty of crimes committed through electronic, digital devices or computer-mediated, raises questions on what is illegal and considered illicit in cybercrime, and puts in conflicts the frame "old wine in new bottles". Following the literature and theory discussing the issue of cybercrime, we try to shed light in the process of legislation on the theme in Brazil, and by the creation of police department specialized in resolving cybercrime. The research proposes to discuss the impact of crimes committed through digital e computer networks on society by the ethnography of the police department, subscribing the representations the police officers have on the theme, the repertoire to combat and apply the law enforcement.

RC30-290.1

BATTHYANY, Karina* (Depto. Sociología, FCS, Udelar, karinab@fcs.edu.uy) and TOMASSINI, Cecilia (Depto. de Sociología, FCS, Udelar)

Aportes conceptuales y empíricos para analizar el fenómeno del ausentismo laboral desde una perspectiva de género: El caso de la industria láctea en Uruguay

A pesar de que en las últimas décadas se constata un aumento de la participación femenina en la fuerza laboral, las mujeres continúan experimentando barreras para acceder a puestos de calidad en el mercado. Algunas de estas barreras se expresan a través de estereotipos que condicionan la contratación de mujeres. Especialmente negativos son los discursos basados en supuestos mayores niveles de ausentismo laboral de las trabajadoras. Estas argumentaciones suelen derivarse de valoraciones negativas sobre el rol de las mujeres como responsables del ámbito doméstico y su relación con el desempeño laboral, así como de supuestos mayores costos de contratación dado los derechos laborales en torno a la maternidad, la salud de las mujeres y la de sus hijos/as.

El objetivo del trabajo será aportar al análisis del fenómeno del ausentismo laboral desde una perspectiva de género, a partir de tomar como caso la Industria Láctea en Uruguay, sector donde llama la atención la persistencia histórica de la menor contratación de mujeres. ¿Podría estar afectando la percepción de un mayor ausentismo laboral la decisión de los empleadores a la hora de contratar mujeres? De ser así, ¿Cuál es el sustento empírico de estas? ¿Se constata un comportamiento diferencial entre mujeres y varones con respecto al ausentismo dentro de este sector de actividad?

Para avanzar en la comprensión de estas interrogantes, en primer lugar, se sintetiza un marco analítico con énfasis en la construcción del ausentismo como fenómeno multicausal y en el análisis de las políticas de seguridad social en Uruguay. En segundo lugar, se retoman tres fuentes de datos a nivel nacional para analizar la incidencia y la intensidad del ausentismo según sexo en esta industria. Por último, se presentan recomendaciones y conclusiones, se discuten las limitantes del análisis presentado y se plantean futuras líneas de investigación.

RC32-617.5

BATTHYANY, Karina* (Depto. Sociología, FCS, Udelar, karinab@fcs.edu.uy)

Envejecimiento, cuidados y género

En las últimas décadas las crisis en Latinoamérica, las transformaciones de los Estados y la orientación de las políticas sociales se encaminaron a privatizar la responsabilidad por el bienestar social, transfiriendo a otras esferas –familias, comunidades y mercado– tareas que en ciertos casos los Estados dejaron de cumplir. La desigualdad es una de las características principales en la región, que se expresa entre otros elementos en un acceso diferencial a los recursos de acuerdo al nivel socioeconómico, al género, a la etnia y la edad de las personas. E Surgen también nuevas necesidades que se vinculan al aumento de la población dependiente de adultos mayores, a la reconfiguración del cuidado infantil y al incremento generalizado de la actividad económica de las mujeres. Esto plantea en nuevos términos la pregunta de las obligaciones y los derechos al cuidado de los integrantes de las familias y de las responsabilidades estatales en este terreno. El trabajo de las mujeres y las transformaciones del mercado laboral y de las familias ponen en cuestión los supuestos del bienestar basados en la familia y en el ciclo vital característico. Los cambios en las formas de vivir en familia y los cambios en el mercado de trabajo no han provocado acciones públicas suficientes para atender a las nuevas necesidades sociales emergentes, especialmente las de cuidado. En efecto, la preocupación explícita por los problemas del cuidado en las agendas públicas de los gobiernos de América Latina es incipiente y heterogénea entre países. Los marcos normativos de los países de la región, así como el abanico de programas sociales existentes relacionados con la protección de la infancia, la vejez y la dependencia, revelan una creciente concentración en la familia de los riesgos asociados al cuidado. Estos serán los temas que se aborden en la ponencia.

TG03-91.5

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Inclusion and belonging of young residents with a precarious status on the move? Evidence on their unequal vocational participation opportunities in Germany

Education and training are often cited as key factors for opportunities in life. Although the international human rights framework recognizes an universal right to education independent on a person's resident status, nation-states either directly or indirectly limit access to the corresponding institutions for non-citizens as part of their internal migration control policies. While minors with a precarious status find it easier to access education, their older counterparts have traditionally been excluded to a great extent from a central element of the secondary education system in Germany: the dual system of vocational training. Being based on education at school and in companies, dual apprenticeships touch upon a highly sensible field in migration control policies, namely labour market participation.

Due to the impending shortage of skilled workers in Germany, legal changes at the federal level have been introduced in 2008. They are to reduce vocational training boundaries for a specific group of young precarious residents and opening up new legal avenues to transit to a legal migration status in the aftermath. This marks a sweeping novelty in German migration and asylum policy that mainly focused on the deterrence and marginalisation of this group. The question emerges in how far this policy change can be transformed into practice.

Empirical evidence from our ongoing qualitative-explorative research project reveals a very heterogeneous situation across Germany. In our presentation we would like to touch upon the following questions: How differently is the policy change being implemented on the local level? How do these differences come into being? What does this mean for the educa-

tional and life opportunities of the target group? To answer these questions, we outline the current legal framework and present central findings of our comparative regional case studies that are based on document analyses, semi-structured individual interviews and group discussions with experts.

RC11-107.7

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What is the value of keeping patients at home if informal caregivers become exhausted to the detriment of their own life satisfaction?

Cerebrovascular diseases like Alzheimer's disease increase among European populations, and the number of patients living at home, with domestic support is growing. Our study analysed, two years post-stroke, the life satisfaction (LS) and its relationships with the quality of life (QoL) of the survivors and their informal caregivers, and socioeconomic characteristics, and impaired functions.

All stroke survivors admitted in hospital from the 1st July 2006 to the 30th June 2007 were selected by the National Health Insurance of Luxembourg, using the administrative reimbursement database: patients living at home and their main caregivers were interviewed with questionnaires assessing LS (one question as the European survey), survivor's Newsqol, and caregiver's Whoqol-bref.

Ninety-four survivors (65.5 years) and 62 informal caregivers (59.3 years) were included in our analyses. Sex and occupational status had a positively effect on patients: their LS was higher in women and retired people. In opposite, patients at home without a professional activity had a much lower LS score. Adjusted for sex, occupational status and impaired motor and memory functions, patients' LS was higher for higher scores of Newsqol dimensions of feelings, sleep, emotion, cognition, and pain, but was not correlated with any of the caregiver's Whoqol-bref domains.

Informal caregiver's LS was negatively associated with female sex and care taking of patients with impaired memory. Similarly, it was related to feelings and emotion Newsqol dimensions and to all Whoqol-bref domains: social relationships, psychological, physical health, and environment.

The needs, resources, skills and will of the informal caregivers for taking care of the other must be better taken into account. The informal caregivers represent a "population at risk" who European health systems need to consider. Coaching patients and informal caregivers with socio-educational activities that foster positive attitudes and provide motivation, reassurance and information can help sustain home-based rehabilitation and maintain patients' LS.

RC22-429.1

BAYKAL, Zeynep* (Middle East Technical University, zbaykal83@gmail.com)

The place of ethno-religiosity for Armenian identity in Turkey

It is difficult to evaluate the competing identities of minority groups in Turkey with the multi-ethnic, multi-religious legacy it holds. Relative to that, studying Armenian identity in Turkey necessitates dealing with a multi-layered structure and differentiated processes as well. The aim of this paper is to analyze varying boundaries of Armenian identity in Turkey as an ethno-religious identity and to investigate the dynamics influencing its formation by means of a field research conducted between May 2010 and November 2010 in Ýstanbul, Yeþilköy, one of the districts where most of Armenians in Turkey live. The paper especially examines whether the relationship between ethnic and religious sense of belonging is hierarchical, context-dependent or both. Self-definition of the respondents in terms of the religion or ethnicity, the political reflections it brings, the priority of public or private sphere may be mentioned as some of the determinants of that relationship. In the study, language, traditions, perception of homeland together with myths and collective memories will be considered as markers of distinctiveness in Armenian identity. Anthony Smith's book 'Chosen People' will be taken as a point of departure to elucidate the intersection of religion and ethnicity in identity construction of Armenians of Turkey.

RC05-114.4

BAYKAL, Zeynep* (Middle East Technical University, zbaykal83@gmail.com)

The role of transnational bonds in self-positioning of Armenians in Turkey

It is difficult to draw a clear-cut framework on Armenian identity in Turkey and to position Armenian community in Turkey due to geographical, historical and cultural dynamics. Related to that, various senses of belonging provide possible grounds for the creation of multiple Armenian identities. Being a citizen, being a member of a minority group, being a part of an Armenian nation creates this complexity. The impact of transnational relations as well as transcommunal encounters are worth to be considered in order to clarify the picture. This paper examines the self-positioning of Armenians in Turkey and the impact of their relations with Armenians of Armenia and diaspora on their identity construction process. A fieldwork conducted between May 2010 and November 2010 in Yeşilköy; one of districts of Istanbul where a considerable part of Armenians lives, constitutes the basis of the study.

RC04-498.1

BECERRIL TINOCO, Maira Yuritzzi* (Candidata al doctorado en la Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, yumai_bt@hotmail.com)

Desigualdad, educación y desarrollo en América Latina

La siguiente investigación plantea analizar la desigualdad educativa, el acceso a la educación y el desarrollo en América Latina de acuerdo con la premisa de que los beneficios sociales derivados de la educación se podrían distribuir democráticamente entre la población que logre alcanzar un determinado grado de instrucción. Dicho planteamiento se analiza a la luz de la teoría de la reproducción de Pierre Bourdieu y de la experiencia escolar de Francois Dubet. La investigación propone estudiar a las escuelas como entes empoderados capaces no solo de reproducir sino de revertir las desventajas asociadas al origen social.

Palabras clave: democratización educativa, desigualdad, calidad educativa, acceso a la educación, impacto social de la educación.

RC38-422.1

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Palestinian dwellers as activists in the old city of Jerusalem: Politics as escape

My presentation addresses – on the basis of biographical case reconstructions and thorough reconstructions of so-called small life-worlds – the biographical functions of political activism in an ideologically and geographically dense space.

In the Old City of Jerusalem a Palestinian majority forms a figuration with a minority of Jewish Israelis, wherein the latter are the established and the former the outsiders. The Palestinian groupings are exposed to and have to come to terms with unpredictable politics and oppression. Together with changing or insecure family relations as well as the requested commitment to religious and social principles this enlarges the burden on dwellers to help stabilizing symbolically loaded “communities” in familial, religious, social, and national regards – a critical role which makes the individual face manifold negotiations and obstacles.

Thus, political/communal activism for a national cause arises not only out of state-political oppression, but transcends the “big” conflict. It may also have a biographical function of tackling, fleeing, or surpassing other confining issues mentioned above; with political activism becoming a foil on which these are projected. This can for example be familial control, difficulties within one’s own life or with one’s family history, etc. Concentrating on the present or decontextualizing history from one’s own experiences serves to essentialize belonging to the Palestinian nation.

The biographers’ narrations about political activism, however, implicitly highlight these issues. For example, the discussion of various forms of resistance (e.g. of passive or active forms as “traditional” or “modern”) reveals conflicts between generations or political outlooks.

My paper is based on fieldwork in the Old City of Jerusalem, which is part of my PhD-project as well as a larger Israeli-Palestinian-German research project, funded by the German Research Foundation.

RC23-536.2

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“Caliban” scientists: Latin American social sciences within the international academic-publishing system

In the last two decades, bibliometrics has expanded as a relevant indicator to measure scientific trends, individual performance and research capacities. Citation data has become a universal pattern to define what is publishable and which journals have more impact. This paper intends to discuss the “universalization” of these publishing standards and the international hierarchies that this system has built –not only among geopolitical areas but through disciplines. It analyses the role played by Latin American journals and scientists in mainstream databases such as ISI-Thompson & Reuters, CSA-ProQuest, SCOPUS-Elsevier and Ulrich in comparison with local databases (open access) such as SCIELO, LATINDEX and REDALYC. It also analyses collaborative research in comparison with other Southern databases, such as AFRICAN JOURNALS ON LINE (AJOL). The main issue of the paper is the supremacy of English in the international academic-publishing system and the situations of academic dependency emerging from linguistic limitations in graduate and postgraduate training and the fact that Latin American journals are mainly edited in Spanish.

RC04-380.5

BEJARANO, Ingrid* (CNRS-Centre Maurice Halbwachs, ingrid.bejarano@ehess.fr)

L'éducation comme stratégie de mobilité sociale dans les familles marginalisées à la ville de bogota

L'éducation est depuis plusieurs décennies considérée comme le mécanisme d'émancipation par excellence dans les milieux populaires de l'Amérique latine. Ainsi, la représentation et la projection de l'avenir des jeunes scolarisés au niveau du secondaire se construisent autour de l'espoir d'accès à l'enseignement supérieur. La scolarité constitue de ce fait un fort enjeu autour duquel les familles mettent en place des stratégies dans le sens de modèles de comportement, d'action ou de conduite, de manière consciente ou inconsciente[1], visant à court terme la réussite scolaire du jeune, et à long terme l'amélioration de la position du cercle familial dans l'espace social.

A l'appui des résultats d'une enquête quantitative[2] et qualitative menée dans la ville de Bogota, nous montrons comment le cercle familial, analysé comme agent/acteur dans l'univers scolaire, s'organise autour de la scolarité des jeunes. Nous nous intéressons à certains comportements des familles, par exemple l'investissement actif/passif dans le parcours scolaire, mais aussi nous montrons comment, au fur et à mesure de l'avancement du secondaire, l'avenir scolaire du jeune se construit. Nous traitons de manière particulière le choix de formation (technique, universitaire) et son domaine (santé, sciences économiques/sociales, etc.).

Les résultats de cette recherche permettent de proposer une typologie des familles, en prenant en compte des variables renvoyant au milieu d'origine ainsi que plus largement des variables en lien avec la configuration familiale. Etre une fille ou garçon, issu d'une famille dont les parents comptent (ou non) un certain nombre d'années de scolarité ou un emploi, constituent certaines variables explicatives des résultats.

[1] P. Bourdieu, *La distinction. Critique sociale du jugement*, Paris, Éd. de Minuit, 1979

[2] Enquête représentative des jeunes scolarisés dans la localité de Usme, de la ville de Bogota, soit plus de 2200 questionnaires.

RC24-407.2

BELING, Adrián* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, belingadrian@yahoo.com.ar)

Environmental policy and the limits of neo-institutionalism

Over the last two decades, trends in environmental policy have focused on institutional development, amounting to incremental improvements within a technocratic government paradigm revolving either around a centralist, science-driven, top-down governance style or else around a de-centralized, flexible, market-driven framework of ecological modernization, leaving the citizenry largely reduced to a role of passive recipients and consumers (Bäckstrand & Lövbrand, 2007). However, civil society involvement in the environmental policy field has recently increased in frequency and intensity,

ranging from street protests to more stable and organized configurations in the form of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), but with one common denominator: the resolution to challenge the current state of affairs and the oligarchization of politics that continues to dashing the hope of billions for a safeguarded habitable biosphere for us and for the generations to come. In this paper it is suggested that environmental politics will need to move beyond the delegation-control logic and open up to move from popular consultation to civic involvement mechanisms in the spirit of Nancy Fraser's "participative parity", and from the refinement of accountability and transparency indicators to notions of co-responsibility and the public right to knowledge. Promising attempts for new forms of socio-ecological agency (Manuel-Navarrete & Buzinde, 2010) can be found in mediated forms of social movements and CSOs clustering processes and in the construction of common platforms for dialogue, where culturally diverse agents engage in "kaleidoscopic dialectical processes" (Rehbein, 2010) towards ever-increasing levels of understanding and learning of both sustainable practices and the up-building of collective agency.

RC38-260.2

BELL, Susan* (Bowdoin College, sbell@bowdoin.edu) and **BELL, Mary Ellen** (Wiscasset High School)

Picturing families, making family memories

This paper employs a range of visual materials to explore memory, family, and biography. The materials include a snapshot and studio portrait, an antique gold pocket watch, and a scrapbook culled from the mountain of stuff collected by our parents' families over the past century. In a written dialogue, which is a modification of photo-elicitation, we reflect on each of the objects separately and then together. We use this format – of a written dialogue about each of the objects – to make sense of our family in the past and to consider how objects make family memories. Our process is iterative. First one of us writes a description of and response to an object, and then the other responds to the object and the other's written text. We follow each of the written dialogues by working together. Through our dialogue with objects, first in writing and then face-to-face, we tap into and recover individual memories, new understandings, and ways our personal experiences reflect cultural, historical, and institutional currents in the twentieth century U.S. Our methodology in this project is similar to one employed by scholars interested in a grounded approach to cultural memory. We conclude by reflecting on the place of visual materials in the social construction of family biographies and histories.

RC38-294.1

BELLOFATTO, Sabina* (University of Zurich, sabina.bellofatto@uzh.ch)

The acceptance and diffusion of Italian cuisine in the face of the xenophobic violence against Italian immigrants in post-war Switzerland

Today, Italian immigrants and their descendants are fully accepted in Switzerland and their cultural heritage is seen as an appreciated "Mediterraneanization" of the Swiss lifestyle. This acceptance and appreciation is the result of a long process of integration: Initially the Italians were considered "racially" inferior and culturally deviant, among other things because of their food.

As studies about Italian cuisine point out, Italians apparently show an extraordinary persistence to culinary conservatism (Helstosky 2004, Dickie 2007). So it seems that especially Italian immigrants cling to their native dietary with great tenacity (Levenstein 1990). In the 1960's this attitude wasn't tolerated at all in Switzerland. Therefore the repression of Italian culinary habits was considered a major factor in the "adapation" process demanded of immigrants in the postwar period.

Yet, at the same time there was a striking increase of recipes of "Italian" dishes and advertisement of apparently "Italian" goods in cuisine magazines and housewife-journals, which mediate a touch of *dolce vita*. Eating "Italian" meant in that context an attachment to a hedonistic lifestyle, perceived as *fine distinction* (Bourdieu).

My thesis explores this ambivalent attitude towards the Italian culture, and examines how a xenophobic discourse could prevail in spite of a certain increasing degree of "Italophilia". As an intermediate result my analysis shows that a native population constructs its identity through food differently from mobile persons, for example migrants. Nonetheless, both groups need

these constructions to define their own memberships – be it to a culture or a lifestyle. Concretely my dissertation is fleshing out, how the concept of self and others, and hence of identity[1], is constructed through food.

[1] In this thesis, identity is understood as a shifting, dynamic and temporary construction. Hall Stuart, „Die Frage der kulturellen Identität“, in: Ders. (Hg.), *Rassismus und kulturelle Identität*, Berlin 1992, pp. 180-222.

RC21-622.6

BELMESSOUS, Fatiha* (Université de Lyon / ENTPE / EVS / CNRS 5600, fatiha.belmessous@entpe.fr)

Social cohesion and social mix: The seeking of a normative city? Historicity of the policy discourses in Saint-Etienne (France) and Barcelona (Spain)

The notions of social mix and social cohesion are gained widespread currency in both academic and professional debates. Historically, the development of a policy agenda devised to promote more socially balanced neighbourhoods and then to reduce the inequalities, is particularly contemporaneous of the emergence of the so-called "problematic neighbourhoods" in Europe and the increasing of the urban renewal programmes. However, the ways in which these issues have been framed and the interventions it has provided have varied considerably from the 70's.

The paper - based on a research in progress- deals with the place of social mix and social cohesion in the policy discourses. It focuses on different periods in which these concepts have gained prominence in policy debates in France and Spain. But globally, it is closely connected to a series of antinomies: thus social mix contrasts with segregation, "ghettoisation", gentrification, and generally with the idea of social specialization of areas.

Through two in-depth case studies in the cities of Saint-Etienne (France) and Barcelona (Lyon), this paper is aiming at:

- Showing how these concepts constitute a series of policy discourse by drawing up their genealogy within the political and academic fields,
- Examining the meanings and scopes of urban policies and how they relate to the causes of social segregation and/or social imbalances.

I propose to open a critical debate by questioning these concepts (social mix, social cohesion, gentrification and segregation) in order to describe the nature and the meanings of urban policies from the example of the two cities mentioned.

RC15-40.5

BELOVA, Natalia* (Russian State University for the Humanities, n.i.belova@mail.ru)

Accessibility of services «health centers» in Russia (on the example of the city of Moscow)

One of the strategic objectives of government social policy of the Russian Federation is to create conditions that orients citizens to a healthy lifestyle. Relevance of studies of healthy life due to a number of contradictions are: a healthy lifestyle, on the one hand, it is declared as a social value, its formation is urgently needed, a guarantee of preserving and strengthening the health of the individual, but on the other hand, the population of our country observed the prevalence of behaviors that destroy health .

Since 2009, the country implemented the program "Healthy Russia", whose main goal, the formation of respect for the health of citizens, based on the principle of a healthy lifestyle. To accomplish this objective, the Institute of Health set up and operate specialized agencies - health centers.

To determine the status and problems of functioning health centers in the area of healthy lifestyle of the population of Moscow, we conducted a case study case-study, including observation and role-playing interviews.

Despite the fact that the city of Moscow i whose population exceeds 10 million people in the city in early 2011 operated a total of 50 health centers. The study was conducted in March-May 2011 in 45 centers.

In the study, it was necessary to achieve the following objectives: to identify the conditions under which you can get information on healthy lifestyles, identify the manner in which such information is available, identify what the "School Health" function in the centers, to identify the conditions under which an individual program for maintaining healthy lifestyles. The study revealed several paradoxical problems with the health center.

RC02-540.5

BELTRAN, Gaston* (University of Buenos Aires, gjbeltran@gmail.com) and **CASTELLANI, Ana Gabriela*** (IDAES/UNSAM-CONICET, anagcastellani@gmail.com)

La recomposición de la elite económica Argentina entre 1976-2001

Durante el último cuarto del siglo XX, la Argentina atravesó un período de profundas modificaciones producto de la implementación de políticas neoliberales. Las elites económicas, que en gran medida avalaron y propiciaron dicha transformación, no quedaron al margen de este proceso.

El objetivo de esta ponencia es mostrar los avances de un estudio de largo alcance sobre los cambios ocurridos en las elites argentinas entre 1976 y 2001. Puntualmente, se propone realizar un análisis empírico en la reconfiguración de las elites económicas, entendiéndolas como: a) el conjunto de individuos que ocuparon altas posiciones en las grandes firmas del país y b) quienes ocuparon puestos de dirección en las principales organizaciones empresariales. Este análisis permitirá identificar criterios de semejanza y diferenciación en las trayectorias sociodemográficas y ocupacionales, configuración social, y organizacional del conjunto de la elite económica; y dar cuenta del tipo de vínculos existentes entre la dimensión económica y la dimensión estrictamente política – su forma de organización, los puntos de contactos entre los espacios de representación de intereses y las grandes empresas, los rasgos definitorios de quienes asumen el rol de representar los intereses empresarios, etc. Finalmente, el análisis empírico permite construir un conjunto de hipótesis sobre los alcances y el sentido asumido por los cambios sufridos por las elites económicas, entre otros: que la transformación del estado debilitó relativamente las formas de representación corporativa y modificó la lógica del vínculo político de la elite económica con el estado; que la apertura de la economía puso a los actores locales a jugar más abiertamente en la competencia con actores globales poderosos y esto se tradujo en una profunda recomposición de las fracciones empresarias; y que la reconfiguración de la estructura productiva cambió también el peso relativo de los empresarios individuales al interior del conjunto de las elites económicas.

RC34-216.9

BENDIT, René (Ludwig Maximilian Universität Munich), **MIRANDA, Ana** (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)) and **CORICA, Agustina** (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO))

Youth transitions to adulthood in a globalized world: High- school graduates itineraries in Argentina 10 years later

As a consequence of globalization and technological modernization, transitions to adulthood have suffered substantial transformations. Further on, economic crisis in different world regions produce instability and lack of confidence among youngsters. For young people, coping with uncertainty has become a way of life; also new models of reference in growth processes and social integration of new generations are being spread. In this presentation, educational itineraries of young peoples' transitions to work and adulthood will be analyzed with reference to the "Argentine" case.

Background of the presentation is a study started in 1999 within a period of deep economic crisis. Here it had been possible to identify several transition routes to adulthood. In 2008 a new follow up study entitled: "*Labor market integration of high-school graduates: 10 years later*" was started at FLACSO aiming at a longitudinal analysis of changes in such transition pattern. The new quantitative follow-up was performed in March 2011 on the sample of youths who graduated from high-school in 1999. The paper discusses preliminary outcomes referring to educational and labor market integration as to autonomy processes from parental homes. Moreover, it discusses opinions and attitudes related to life conditions, family situations and role distribution in such homes.

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RC32-617.3

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Economic crisis and elder care system in Spain

This paper shows how the economic crisis has affected the evolution of Spanish elder care system. In the last 20 years, there have been several structural changes affecting how care is provided within the Spanish Welfare System. First, the increase of elderly population has multiplied the need of long-term care. Second, the dramatic decline of male bread-winner model, from 62% (1990) to 35% (2008), has reduced the women care supply. By the end of the 90's Spanish State adopted several legislative measures to deal with the new situation. Some (Law To Promote the Reconciliation Between Family and Working Life and Law of Effective Equality Between Men and Women) were introduced with the objective of facilitating the work-life balance and increasing gender equality. Others, as "Law of Dependency" represented an important turning point because it introduced the notion of "care" as part of citizens' right and as an obligation to provide it for disabled people and old age on the part of the state. This legislative effort has built a mixed care system. In fact, public involvement in the provision of elderly care services has increased after the laws, but family strategies stills the most important ones in the provision of care. Women within the family or hired immigrant women are the main care givers in Spain nowadays. The paper will explain, through secondary data and in-deep interviews exploitation, how the economic crisis has stopped the public involvement in the provision of elderly care system. On the one hand, new legal obligation to provide care on the part of the state is being questioned. On the other, State budget cuts to elderly care programs has revived the traditional relationship between Spanish Welfare System, as secondary caregiver, and family (women), as primary caregiver.

RC32-726.4

BENHADJOUJJA, Leila* (Université du Québec à Montréal, benhadjoudja.leila@courrier.uqam.ca)

Le féminisme islamique : Un contre-public subalterne ?

Habermas considère que la construction de l'espace public libéral a permis la distinction moderne entre le privé et le public. Ceci remonterait au processus de délibération engagé dans les salons de la classe bourgeoise européenne du 18^e siècle (Habermas, 1962). Nancy Fraser estime que ce modèle libéral n'assure pas l'égalité d'accessibilité de l'espace public. Elle identifie des groupes marginalisés et des publics concurrents. Ils représentent des *contre-publics subalternes* et sont en mesure de porter un discours critique revendiquant leurs identités et leurs intérêts (Fraser, 2001). Ces publics existent dès qu'il y a rencontre entre un public fort dominant et un public faible résistant (*Idem.*), même dans un contexte non libéral. Dans le monde arabe, si la séparation entre le privé et le public connaît une géométrie variable, l'espace public semble avoir longtemps marginalisé les groupes de femmes. Cela dit, bien que certains espaces soient profondément sexués, il n'est pas évident d'associer le paradigme binaire du public/privé à celui de masculin/féminin comme l'a conceptualisé Bourdieu (1979). Sonia Daya-Herzerbrun souligne que les femmes ont une position stratégique dans les pouvoirs locaux et que la confusion entre public et privé réside dans l'exhibition politique (Daya-Herzerbrun, 2001).

Dans le cadre de cette communication, nous questionnerons le rôle des femmes dans l'espace public. Nous choisissons comme cas de figure le féminisme islamique en tant qu'acteur politique qui traverse le privé et le public et adopte un discours sur les rapports de genre dans des termes politico-religieux. L'objectif est d'analyser comment et dans quelle mesure se construit le discours féministe islamique en tant que *contre-public subalterne* ? À partir des discours et d'actions d'associations de femmes au Maroc et en Égypte- qui s'inscrivent dans la démarche du féminisme islamique (Cooke, 2005), il s'agira de déterminer comment elles se positionnent dans l'arène discursive et face à l'État?

RC23-688.4

BENÍTEZ LARGHI, Sebastián* (Instituto de Investigaciones en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales (UNLP-CONICET), sebastian-benitezlarghi@gmail.com)

Lo popular a partir de los procesos de apropiación desigual de las TIC

La ponencia propone una reflexión en torno a los procesos de apropiación de las Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (TIC) por parte de los sectores populares argentinos. El trabajo se sustenta en distintas investigaciones realizadas durante los últimos años, centralmente de corte cualitativo, donde se indagan las prácticas y representaciones tecnológicas de distintos grupos socioculturales (organizaciones territoriales, mujeres desocupadas, jóvenes). Al tiempo en que se recorren las tácticas de acceso, capacitación y consumo de la computadora e Internet, se revisan críticamente ciertas nociones utilizadas frecuentemente para conceptualizar dichos procesos como, por ejemplo, las de "brecha digital" y "pobreza digital". Como conclusión, se propone un conjunto de tesis significativas a la hora de comprender la apropiación de las TIC por parte de los sectores populares.

RC14-629.2

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Tic, juventud y desarrollo. La apropiación de la computadora e internet por jóvenes de sectores populares en Argentina

El trabajo analiza las distintas modalidades de apropiación tecnológica por parte de jóvenes de sectores populares urbanos que acceden a las TIC en diferentes espacios de acceso público. En tal sentido, se procura establecer la contribución de cada uno de estos espacios sobre las siguientes dimensiones de la vida cotidiana de los y las jóvenes que las utilizan: sociabilidad, educación, empleo y participación política. Desde una perspectiva cualitativa, se indagó sobre tres distintos tipos de espacio de acceso público situados en el municipio de La Matanza: 1) una iniciativa comunitaria autogestionada por una organización comunitaria (el MTD La Matanza); 2) un centro privado con fines comerciales o cibercafé; y 3) un Centro de Educación y Acceso a la Informática (CEA) impulsado y financiado por un programa Estatal y gestionado por una organización comunitaria (Asociación Civil Cirujas). El trabajo de campo que sustenta la investigación se basó en entrevistas semi-estructuradas y grupos focales con jóvenes usuarios de los espacios de acceso público, así como en la observación no participante de los mismos. Complementariamente, se realizó una encuesta de 300 casos en el Barrio La Juanita (La Matanza), con la finalidad de generalizar los hallazgos de los estudios de caso.

RC13-529.1

BENKŐ, Zsuzsanna* (University of Szeged, benko@jgypk.u-szeged.hu) and TARKÓ, Klára (University of Szeged)

Leisure in relation to religion as seen from the results of a transnational empirical lifestyle research of the "visegrad countries" (HU, PL, CZ, SK)

The liturgical disciple of the Church prohibits the performance of a so called "menial work" on Sundays, and at the same time allows the "free" activity, as a pursuit not connected closely to our subsistence counts as leisure (Somfai, 1993). In our postmodern society religiosity is characterised by diversity and complexity. According to Glock and Stark (1965) religion is a compound phenomenon with five dimensions: 1. the doctrinal, 2. the intellectual, 3. the ethical-consequential, 4. the ritual, and 5. the experiential. The Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion at the University of Szeged has studied 485 Hungarian families in the framework of a transnational empirical lifestyle research among the families of the so called Visegrad Countries (HU, PL, CZ, SK). As part of the research topics the ritual dimension of religiosity was studied through the frequency of visiting church and the experiential dimension was studied reflected by the comfort provided by faith, and leisure habits – focusing on cultural habits – were analysed among those considering themselves to be religious (76% of the sample). According to our results, the spiritual nature of faith, its inward, mental experience, as well as its manifestation in practice is a life cycle phenomenon coming into view mostly at young ages up to 25 and

in ages above 66 years (20,7% / 20,0% goes to church regularly, 67,9% / 78,6% finds consolation in faith respectively). 74,4% of those regarding themselves as religious consider their leisure habits traditional, and 68,1% of them consider their cultural habits traditional. Our paper will reveal the relationship between the above issues in details.

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RC02-166.3

BENZI, Daniele* (ICSyH (BUAP), danielebenzi@hotmail.com) and **LO BRUTTO, Giuseppe*** (CEDES (BUAP), giuseloby@msn.com)

New trends in south-South Latin American cooperation

La ponencia explora las principales tendencias de la cooperación Sur-Sur en América Latina. Dilucidamos primero las ambigüedades que encierra el propio concepto de «cooperación Sur-Sur». Presentamos sucesivamente nuestra interpretación acerca de su nuevo auge en las relaciones internacionales, evidenciando sus principales características, vínculos y diferencias con la tradicional cooperación al desarrollo Norte-Sur. Indagamos, finalmente, las tendencias que se vislumbran en América Latina a la luz de los cambios que numerosos países de la región están experimentando, los cuales tienen un reflejo directo tanto en la fisonomía de un incipiente regionalismo "posneoliberal", como en las tortuosas dinámicas de los procesos integracionistas. Nos guiamos metodológicamente utilizando los tres criterios que Alfonso Dubois (2000) ha propuesto para caracterizar cualquier forma histórica de entender y practicar la cooperación en un marco internacional: 1. El concepto de desarrollo del que se parte; 2. El contexto y las modalidades en las que se forma la relación de cooperación entre donante y receptor; 3. Los contenidos éticos que definen los objetivos del desarrollo y el grado de responsabilidad que asumen los donantes en el cumplimiento de los mismos. A contracorriente de la mayoría de los análisis que actualmente se están produciendo sobre el tema, nuestro enfoque es menos optimista respecto a los alcances y potencialidades que la cooperación Sur-Sur presenta en América Latina, debido precisamente a su relación con la espinosa cuestión del "desarrollo". Si bien en diversos casos cumple una función indudablemente positiva - especialmente en términos de reequilibrio de las relaciones internacionales e impulso a la regionalización -, enmarcada dentro de un paradigma y concepción capitalistas del desarrollo, está inevitablemente destinada a contribuir a la generación de más competencia, asimetrías, relaciones de dependencia y conflictos socio-ambientales. O, en el mejor de los casos, resultará desprovista de instrumentos para incidir significativamente sobre ellos.

RC14-258.3

BERG, Martin* (Halmstad University, martin.berg@hh.se)

Facebook: Automated structures and reflexive social practices

During the last few years, numerous journal articles aiming at discerning the impact and possible meanings of social network sites (SNS) such as Facebook and Twitter have been published. It is often argued that SNS significantly diverge from earlier forms of web communities since they are centred around the individual actor rather than themes of interest. An important aspect of these changes is that SNS allow for the construction of a public or semi-public profile through which it is possible to put on display a list of shared social connections which, in turn, makes it viable to browse the social connections of other users. Although being important aspects of SNS, these observations do not account for the automated data processing of harvested personal information that constitute the very motor of these sites. Drawing on an analysis of an extensive empirical material consisting of approximately 470 self-reflexive diary entries authored by people between the ages of 22 and 68 together with an exploration of the ways in which Facebook gathers and processes personal and interactional data in order to provide what is assumed to be an enhanced user experience, this paper aims at establishing a sociological understanding of the interrelationship between social practices and automated social structures on Facebook. This paper provides an important contribution to contemporary sociological studies of new media by relating social practices to the automated social structures that (for commercial reasons) emerge within social network sites thus rendering creative identity performances problematic.

RC13-489.2**BERG, Martin*** (Halmstad University, martin.berg@hh.se)*Interpassivity and social network subjectivity*

During the last few years, a steady stream of journal articles and conference papers with the aim of discerning the impact and possible meanings of social network sites (SNS) have been published. It is often argued that SNS diverge significantly from earlier forms of web communities since they are centred around the individual actor rather than themes of interest. Although providing a solid understanding of the social dynamics surrounding identity performance and self-presentation, most researchers have not sufficiently assessed the interrelationship between the conditions of social interaction on SNS and subjectivity. Being of crucial importance for any understanding of the relationship between participatory action and identity performance, an analysis of the conditions of subjectivity illuminates fundamental social processes of importance to the general understanding of the implications of SNS. Drawing on an analysis of an extensive empirical material consisting of approximately 470 self-reflexive diary entries authored by people between the ages of 22 and 68, the purpose of this paper is to explore the changed conditions of subjectivity on SNS by addressing two interrelated themes. First, this paper aims at understanding the possible implications of the fact that social and symbolic content increasingly becomes delivered to the individual through personalised feeds, thus invigorating a state of interpassivity through which the social network acts on its own behalf. Secondly, this paper strives at understanding what it means that other individuals occupy a salient role in the individual self-presentation. In what ways does this state of affairs affect the processes through which individual subjectivity is continuously enabled and negotiated? This paper explores crucial aspects of the social and interactional terrain of SNS thus attempting to provide a theoretical and conceptual apparatus, mainly by the concepts interpassivity and social network subjectivity, that can further strengthen research on SNS.

RC09-37.1**BERITAN, Saim Can*** (John Jay College, City University of New York, sberitan@yahoo.com)*The transposition of the public sphere: From public space to cyberspace*

The notion of public sphere has been attracting the attention of the sociology discipline since the 1960s. In the Turkish case, the notion of public sphere became salient after 1980 and primarily in relation to the question of Muslim headscarf. The question was so central to Turkish politics even in early 2000s that the country's previous President would not invite the Prime Minister's wife to the ceremonial events in the "official public sphere."

What is public sphere? This concept can be seen as simply the non-private space in the general sense. But it is in fact a very contentious notion as most social scientists would testify. Its meaning changes according to time, place, and society. Today the term has gained new meaning and it is to be transformed into a radically new form that is politically significant. My paper examines the transposition process of the public sphere. I will begin with an Arendtian perspective and discuss the views of Habermas, Sennet and Sassen respectively. Besides I will address to questions of democracy in the context of the public sphere in Turkey.

I argue that the cyberspace is replacing conventional public sphere with the advent of Twitter and Facebook. I will draw attention to the power of social networks more as new efficient spheres in relation to the Tahrir Square democratic revolution in Egypt.

RC33-443.2**BERNARD, Rosemarie*** (Waseda University, rosemarie_bernard@hotmail.com)*Anthropology and qualitative methods in the sociology of religion*

This paper outlines selected theoretical and practical approaches of anthropology to the study of narrative, social memory and ritual practice, and offers an example from the Japanese context. Unlike sociology that uses quantitative methods, anthropology is based on field research in which participant observation and the collection and interpretation of narratives are central methodological concerns. When one is dealing with the analysis of social memory and ritual practice, one is presented with the difficulty of interpreting others' interpretations of symbols in relation to the form

and meaning of ritual acts. As ritual may change despite its conservative imagination as a repository of cultural knowledge practices, there is the danger of dehistoricizing the referential tools for a grounded understanding in society and culture—namely, ritual form and its range of meanings. Anthropological approaches suggest that a focus on narrative is key to any analysis of longitudinal change in the form and meaning of ritual acts, whose evolving interpretations, both within the community and beyond, are deeply implicated in the construction of social memory. This paper presents one case study from the Shinto community (Japan).

RC22-152.4**BERNARD, Rosemarie*** (Waseda University, rosemarie_bernard@hotmail.com)*Shinto, environmentalism and informal diplomacy*

This paper addresses the issue of how religious groups are engaged effectively in informal diplomacy in the era of the globalization of Asian religions. It considers the history of Shinto, Japan's nativist religion, in contemporary environmentalist and indigenist politics in the world beyond Japan's borders. A particular case is explored in detail: that of the activities of Shintoists among the Inuit people of Nunavut in Canada since the late 1990s. The Shinto community in Japan, burdened by the legacy of its wartime support for the cult of emperorship, has actively promoted itself as a "green" religion, something which it sees itself as having in common with the aboriginal peoples of the Americas. In this spirit, it has actively sought out links with native groups and has sent delegations to meet with their leaders overseas. In these meetings, shared customs (ancestor worship, for example) have been promoted as environmentalist and history conscious. In this process a global "nativist" and "green" cosmopolitan religious identity is created, that overrides national boundaries or cultural and linguistic difference. At issue is how a religious organization, that has identified with the nation-state, can be involved in informal diplomatic activities that promote instead international cooperation for the sake of both nostalgic cultural recuperation and the critique of capitalism and individualism.

RC07-760.2**BERNARDES, Denis Antônio de Mendonça*** (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, denisbernardes@uol.com.br), RAMOS, Alexandre (Secretaria de Recursos Hídricos de Pernambuco), GOMES, Cicera (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco), BESERRA, Eliane (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco), GOMES DE LUCENA, Fabrícia (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco) and ROCHA, Hermelinda (ITEP Pernambuco)*Água e desenvolvimento em Pernambuco (Brasil): Uma equação socialmente desigual*

O Estado de Pernambuco atualmente está passando por um grande processo de mudança constituindo-se como a sede de um verdadeiro canteiro de obras e o município do Cabo de Santo Agostinho situado na Região Metropolitana do Recife (RMR) vivencia a ampliação do complexo industrial e portuário de SUAPE e a implantação do Estaleiro Atlântico Sul e da Refinaria Abreu e Lima. E é neste contexto que aqui pretendemos analisar, considerando a gestão dos recursos hídricos e o Plano Estadual das águas como ocorre a distribuição de água nos âmbitos da produção industrial (em amplo crescimento) e da distribuição doméstica, bem como os possíveis conflitos decorrentes desta demanda industrial crescente.

RC36-236.1**BERRUecos, Luis*** (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM), Xochimilco Campus, México City, Mexico, berruecos.luis@gmail.com)*The nature of everyday life in a Nahuatl community in Mexico*

In Mexico, the establishment of the maquila industry has provoked adverse effects and consequences in terms of social and cultural life—that is, the case in the rise of alcohol consumption. In this paper, we analyze the following fact: there are around 300 maquila industries in and surrounding areas of the city of Teziutlán, Puebla, that produce clothing of different kinds for exportation at low-cost wages. Consequently, it is no longer easy to find agricultural workers because people prefer to work in the maquilas. The purpose is to discuss the effects of globalization via the installation

of maquila industries on the socio-cultural aspects of the members of an Indian community in Mexico and pay special attention to the transformation of alcohol consumption patterns of the inhabitants of this particular Indian village as well as the nature of everyday life in this náhuatl community in Mexico.

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RC14-391.5

BÉRUBÉ, Farrah* (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, farrah.berube@uqtr.ca)

Cultural diversity and journalism in Canada

In its 2009 report on migratory perspectives, OECD wrote that international movements to its country members have considerably increased in the last two decades. Thus, populations of those host countries are more and more diversified. For example, in 1984, there was 88 276 immigrants in Canada and 24 years later they were 247 243. Among others, the increase of immigration and the diversification of populations affect the media sphere. In particular, researchers observed impacts on the representation of immigrants in media contents. We think that productions and practices of professionals of media are also affected since more and more immigrants work in that sphere. Who are those actors of media? What is their journey and how did they induct the media sphere. Did they innovate and have new practices? Do they produce different messages and points of view? These are the questions a research on the media sphere in Quebec and on its actors is actually investigating. Methodology of this research uses a qualitative approach. The study includes interviews, content and documentary analysis. For instance, media productions are analysed, as well as biographies and rewards. In-depth interviews with immigrants working on media are also conducted. This paper presents a review of literature on the subject and preliminary results. In particular, the case of journalist immigrants is discussed here. Results show differences in productions and practices depending on the country of origin and generation of immigrants.

RC21-212.8

BESANA, Patricio* (Escuela de Política y Gobierno, Universidad Nacional de San Martín, patriciobesana@hotmail.com) and **GUTIÉRREZ, Ricardo** (Universidad de San Martín)

City building at the periphery of metropolitan Buenos Aires: Local community, political leadership and state intervention

In a context of selective metropolitanization and urban segmentation, the steady growing of big cities brings about the unequal provision of public services. While in the better-off sectors of the city public services are provided through "standard" channels (i.e. state intervention or market access), in the poorest quarters that provision is usually left in the hands of the local community. Based upon the study of a *favela* in Metropolitan Buenos Aires, this paper examines how poor people solve the access to essential public services.

As local efforts need to be complemented with outside inputs (e.g. running water can only be furnished by the sanitation company), we contend that local capacity to secure urban services in a periphery neighborhood depends a great deal on political leadership and brokerage. We both focus on the importance of local leadership and deny the absence-of-the-state thesis. This paper shows how "non-standard" state intervention and local leadership combine and reinforce each other, and in doing so nourish the profusion of competing neighborhood organizations that undertake on their own the building of the city.

RC02-736.6

BESEDOVSKY, Natalia* (Humboldt University Berlin, nbesedovsky@hu-berlin.de)

Regulating financial markets with financial knowledge

Knowledge produced in financial markets is not only used by market actors themselves, but also by financial market regulators, like the US Securities

and Exchange Commission or the European Commission. One example for the use of financial knowledge in regulations are credit ratings produced by rating agencies like Standard&Poor's and Moody's. Credit ratings have been used in many regulations to set minimum capital requirements for banks, or regulate institutional investors and other financial market actors. Since the harsh criticism of rating agencies that followed the financial crisis, the US and the European Union have started massive financial regulatory reforms concerning the role of rating agencies and their credit ratings. In this paper I argue that these reforms, while aiming at preventing conflict of interests, fraud, and other criminal behavior of rating agencies, focus too much on the individual rating agency. The reforms neglect more systematic problems, like differing and competing rating methodologies and assumptions within rating agencies, or contradictions between their First Amendment protection and the regulatory use of ratings. Using comments on proposed rules and interviews with credit rating analysts and other experts, this paper addresses these issues and raises questions concerning the outsourcing of regulatory power to financial market actors.

TG04-374.3

BESEDOVSKY, Natalia* (Humboldt University Berlin, nbesedovsky@hu-berlin.de)

The distinction between risk and uncertainty among credit rating analysts

The idea that risk can be calculated is central to financial markets. The overwhelming amount of available financial data and ever more sophisticated mathematical models to process the information seem to make the transformation from uncertainty into risk feasible and unproblematic. Since the 1980ies, credit rating agencies have used more and more of these models to transform the assessment of creditworthiness from a simple ordinal evaluation scale (from AAA to D) to a calculated probability of default risk. Since the crisis however, rating agencies have replied to criticism by claiming that they only give simple "opinions", not probabilities of default. They often emphasize the "qualitative" or judgmental aspect of credit ratings and rebut the idea that they calculate the risk of default.

Using semi-structured interviews, I show how credit rating analysts themselves deal with this tension between officially declaring ratings as "opinions" and their highly sophisticated rating methodologies and practices. Two narratives can be extracted from the interviews conducted. Some analysts explicitly make a distinction between risk and uncertainty. They argue that there will always be a certain amount uncertainty that cannot be transformed into risk. Accordingly, their ideas to improve the rating process is to make it even more "qualitative" and less dependent on sophisticated financial mathematics. Others, especially analysts from smaller rating agencies suggest that it is exactly this qualitative aspect in the methodology of the big rating agencies that produces uncertainty, while their own – more stochastic and feedback sensitive – methods can calculate the risk of future default of financial products accurately.

RC30-257.5

BESIO, Cristina* (Technical University Berlin, cristina.besio@tu-berlin.de)

The research project and academic careers

The "research project" has become a widespread form of financing and coordinating research activities. This is not only true for the natural sciences, but also for the social sciences and even the humanities. The institutionalization of project work transforms the practice of research, which no longer takes place as a "freely roaming" activity guided by the interests of the scientists, but as a sequence of clearly defined tasks delineated by deadlines and milestones. In this context, one may ask: do projects change academic careers as well? The hypothesis is that they are relevant in different respects: 1. Projects require new competences. As projects should be carefully planned and monitored, researchers must be able to behave as managers. Moreover, in order to obtain project grants, it is necessary to have the ability of translating complex findings into convincing statements. 2. Projects also influence scientific reputation, which no longer relies exclusively on publications, but also on project funds obtained. 3. At the beginning of academic careers, projects provide more people the chance to engage in research activities and be socialized in science practices in an early phase. Later on, projects allow more experienced researchers to obtain funds to engage in autonomous research on specific issues. 4. Since

project planning and financing require time, the number of academic positions with managerial and administrative tasks increase in both universities and funding organizations.

Under certain circumstances, project work opens up new opportunities and scientists become an autonomous "self-entrepreneurial" workforce. In other cases, researchers experience these new arrangements as a burden, e.g., researchers who collaborate in many different projects over the years require a good deal of flexibility to adapt to the different project aims. This can be very onerous and entails the risk of losing a specific disciplinary profile as a scientist.

RC23-105.5

BESIO, Cristina* (Technical University Berlin, cristina.besio@tu-berlin.de)

Transforming risks into moral issues in organizations

Management systems seeking to forecast and/or contain risks are prolific in organizations. However, there is another way to deal with risks: to transform them into moral issues. Instead of calculating possible courses of action and deriving subsequent measures, organizations call on the responsibility and diligence of their members to abate risks. This can be seen, for example, in cases where technological failure is attributed to the incorrect behaviour of employees (Perrow 1987). The implicit assumption is that if organizational members behave in a morally correct way, risks can be avoided.

This is often considered a problem because when they recur to morality, organizations avoid the search for systemic deficiencies in structures or in decision-making processes and therefore renounce efforts which could lead to their own improvement (Ortmann 2009). This contribution examines from a sociological perspective how, in uncertain situations characterised by conflicts and divergent opinions about specific technical questions, moral communication can become a functional manner of dealing with risks. By identifying and sanctioning scapegoats, organizations can display themselves as moral actors and acquire the internal and external backing necessary to continue operating. This is vital in the short term, but can be dangerous over time, because morality sets high expectations but gives little specific advice for action in complex systems.

RC15-64.1

BESLE, Sylvain* (Paris IV-Sorbonne (GEMASS), besle.sylvain@aliceadsl.fr) and **SCHULTZ, Emilien** (Paris IV-Sorbonne (GEMASS))

Signing up for an early clinical trial: How important is the physician-patient relationship in the patient's choice?

A precondition of any clinical trial in the biomedical area is the signature of the informed consent form by the patient. Through his signature, the patient engages in a mixed process of treatment and research. The specificity of early phase trials is to recruit therapeutic failure patients usually looking for the yet unestablished efficacy of a new drug while these trials relates to its toxicity. We consequently expect the patient's decision to join the trial to be the result of his perception of the situation, that is an overvaluation of therapeutic effects. Our work aims to shed some light on to what extent the physician-patient relationship, as a generative factor of the patient's perception, is involved in the production of the rules enlisted by the patient during the face-to-face signature consultation.

We investigate this issue through the case of a French research unit devoted to the early clinical trials in oncology, with observations during patients' inclusion consultations and semi-structured interviews both with patients and their regular physician. In this research unit, the patient undergoes a double-break: he leaves his regular physician for a new one and moves from a cure-oriented process to a research program. This double-break allows an observation window of patient's self-presentation during the signature consultation. Those observations induce a natural analysis in terms of micro-sociology by using Goffman's symbolic interactionism and Becker's perspective on learning and social control.

This research, carried out with an interactionist approach, mainly will have two degrees of results. First, it will clarify what appears as a form of social control – the physician-patient relationship – in the face-to-face interaction of the signature. Second, it will be an empirical contribution to the analysis about free consent, often left to philosophers and bioethicists.

RC10-28.1

BESSER, Terry* (Iowa State University, tbesser@iastate.edu)

Inside the black box: College graduation and civic engagement

Scholars agree that college graduation is positively associated with civic engagement. They are less certain about why. College graduates are more likely to grow up in advantaged households and have higher household income and access to social capital after graduation than non-graduates. These pre and post college factors are positively related to civic engagement. However, some suggest that college itself encourages graduates to be more involved. The goal of this study was to compare the pre college, college and post college predictors of civic engagement using data from surveys of over 5,000 alumni of a large U.S. public university. Results show that college extracurricular activities and discipline studied in college, and post college social capital are the most important predictors of graduates' civic engagement. These findings help explain why college graduates are more involved, advance social capital theory, and suggest strategies for increasing civic engagement.

TG03-91.4

BEYREUTHER, Irene Veronica* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, vbeyreut@fibertel.com.ar)

La desaparición de investigadores en la CNEA durante la última dictadura cívico-militar

En este trabajo, continuando con las líneas de investigación entorno a las consecuencias negativas que la última dictadura militar en Argentina generó sobre las condiciones de trabajo por tratarse de un plan sistemático de modificación del sistema sindical de la época así como la cultura sindical de la Argentina entre 1974 y 1983, se busca indagar acerca de la repercusión en el ámbito de los organismos de ciencia y la tecnología. En ese sentido, el caso de la CNEA resulta paradigmático por varios motivos. En primer lugar, se trataba de un organismo que desde su génesis tuvo una enorme importancia estratégica; en segundo lugar, cuando se produce el golpe militar sus autoridades pasan a ser miembros de las fuerzas armadas; en tercer lugar, durante el período mencionado se producen la desaparición forzosa de varios de sus investigadores. A partir de lo mencionado, consideramos importante interrogar acerca de la violencia laboral dentro de esta institución que alcanzó la cúspide con la comisión de delitos de lesa humanidad. Por otra parte, consideramos relevante incorporar nuevas categorías de análisis vinculadas con la ciencia y el trabajo. Cuando hablamos de científicos e ingenieros también hablamos de trabajadores de la ciencia, y en tanto tales éstos y aquéllos no están inmunes a la violencia laboral y menos aquella que se llevó a cabo de manera sistemática en el seno del terrorismo de estado.

RC55-246.2

BEYTÍA, Pablo* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, ptbeytia@uc.cl)

The uniqueness in the patterns of Latin American happiness

Although seldom explicitly, the majority of global studies of happiness show that Latin America is an exceptional case. The region denotes higher levels of happiness than Western Europe and the United States; however, Latin America has lower per capita GDP, higher levels of poverty, worse education, weaker political institutions and a poorer health system. In this context, the question arises: what are the factors that explain the abundant happiness in Latin America, those that allow satisfaction with life despite the low objective indicators of quality of life?

This presentation explores the uniqueness in the patterns of Latin American happiness. The evidence that pertain to Latin America as a special region in terms of their levels of happiness is first classified, providing new data and explanatory maps. Then, the differences in the determinants or correlates of happiness that the region has in contrast with Western Europe and the United States are explored. These differences would explain the seemingly strange situation in Latin America, because factors like money, health and appreciation for the institutions in this region have a different impact, allowing happiness in a situation of apparent low quality of life.

To understand and explain the uniqueness of these patterns, social data and cultural literature are used. Here social relations appear as an essential explanatory factor: they are a key for understanding the unique effect that in Latin America have money, health and appreciation of the institutions.

Note: This presentation is based on two studies on the subject. First, the thesis "The impact of social context on individual determinants of happiness" (available in Spanish). Second, the article "The uniqueness in the patterns of Latin American happiness" in preparation for the book "Happiness Research in Latin America" to be published by Springer in 2012.

RC32-244.2

BHADRA, Bula* (Dept. of Sociology, University of Calcutta, bulahadra@gmail.com)

Cronies in gendered practices in the hey-day of globalization and new technology

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as the most important catalyst in the process of globalization has generated enthusiastic anticipation that they will empower women by transforming gender relations while eradicating gender inequalities. The purpose of this Sociological reflection is to debunk the myth of 'gender neutrality' in the halcyon days of globalization, that digital technology is pure and unbiased and hence free from any gendered implication. Judy Wajcman points out that the mutability of gender discourses in the virtual world is severely inhibited by the 'visceral, lived relations of the material world'. Even *Second Life*, a virtual online world with over two million registration and recognized as champion of anti-establishment values is major source of virtual pornography. The paper demonstrates that the global communication network, within the process of capitalist globalization, has emerged as a sort of global marketplace for selling and buying of commodities --- human bodies, their parts or images of both women and children. The Internet has grown into an inviting medium as a marketplace for sexual partners and pornographic goods and services of every conceivable kind.

The study, thus questions the disembodied character, neutrality and gender blindness of cyberspace. It unfolds the deeper point of making women's bodies as the target for commodification and female body parts subject to a virtual panoptican gendered gaze, and therefore, continually re-erecting a new-fangled gendering process through ICTs in the zenith of Globalization. The massive literature on both Globalization and ICTs paid only scanty attention to this particular gendering of new technology and thus, hopes for gender-neutral democratization of science and technology remains a pipe dream. The paper is premised upon feminist post colonial perspective(s) which indubitably rejects widely assumed neutrality of male relations/technological practices, and successfully unveils the hidden power relations underlying technological knowledge and skill.

RC35-352.1

BHAMBRA, Gurminder* (University of Warwick, g.k.bhambra@warwick.ac.uk)

Postcolonialism and decoloniality: A dialogue

Postcolonial studies is most usually associated with the triumvirate of Edward W. Said, Gayatri Spivak, and Homi K. Bhabha, although contributors to the field both pre-date these theorists and are disciplinarily more diverse. While postcolonial studies can be seen to have emerged within the humanities, more recently it has begun to influence the disciplines of the social sciences, particularly sociology. Decoloniality is the name given to a similar movement emerging in Latin America and focused, in particular, on the experiences of this continent in the context of understanding modernity. This presentation addresses both developments and seeks to examine the productive tensions between them.

RC13-529.3

BHATIA, Ajeeta* (University of Mumbai, ajeetabhatia@indiatimes.com) and GADRE, Aneela (G.E.S's B.V.College of Arts and Commerce)

Yoga--- An universal spiritual leisure value

Yoga is as timeless and ageless as life itself. It is a way of life so to say as a style of living. India is the holy land of the genesis of this science. Yogic culture and spiritual values are the principal reasons why the western and other non-Indian cultures are so attracted towards India. Westerners are not only attracted to yoga but they are also deriving the maximum benefits out of it. India has a plethora of various cultural and spiritual practices that have empowered mankind to face the challenges of the modern world.

Leisure can be understood as the time utilized fruitfully which is non-remunerative but which energises us by regular practice and thus equips us to straddle both the material and spiritual realms effectively. The world is slowly awakening to the fact that the human body needs its moments of relaxation and nothingness to come back revitalized. The umpteen opportunities and options available to people to relax their mind and body can be understood by the sheer variety of gyms, ayurvedic retreats, spas etc. Yoga seems to be the only indispensable, cheaply available and permanent ashram of learning. Though Yoga originated in India, it has been popularized by the West by innovating it and marketing it under brand names like Power Yoga, Hot Yoga. It is interesting to note how our basic human values like Truth, Non-violence, Peace etc are incorporated as Yogic Niyamas and and it is these Niyamas alongwith Yamas that govern our life patterns.

This paper makes an attempt at understanding Yoga as a leisure -time activity which not only reflects the cultural and ideological values but also has a great impact on human life in modern times.

RC34-77.2

BHATIA, Anjali* (Lady Shri Ram College for Women, University of Delhi, India, anjaliabhatia6@gmail.com)

Constitution of youth in fast food culture: An inquiry into global-local dynamics in contemporary India

It is intriguing that subsequent to the arrival in India of global corporation McDonald's, fast food bespeaks a culture hitherto referred to as 'fast food culture'. This culture strikes a relationship of identity with young people, via media advertisements, promotional campaigns, restaurant practices and eating practices. These young people comprise boys and girls who are student-customers as well as part-time employees. Interestingly, while this characteristic of fast food culture makes it a target of vandalism at the hands of Hindu Right activists, young people have taken to it enthusiastically.

This innovation attributable to McDonald's has been adopted by popular indigenous eateries as also by coffee chains leading to the creation of a youth-centric fast food cultural context which is global-local.

Predicated on a democratic work environment as also on relationships of friendship prognosticating romance, the distinctive way of life fashioned for youngsters is decidedly modern. This development signals the advent of a distinct life-course category ---youth---identified with a distinctive way of life in spheres of work and pleasure.

I hold that it is imperative to investigate the role assigned to youth in the structure of modernity purveyed by McDonald's. Against the backdrop of the demographic dominance of young people is demography in the service of a politics of a consumerist culture?

However, notable is the fraught relationship between this politics and prevailing gendered cultural norms about growing up, working and career choices which are governed by caste, class and familial aspirations.

I hold that the contemporary India is in the throes of a global-local dynamics; and this provides an occasion to capture the constitution of youth at this juncture. It goes without saying that such a constitution offer analytical views into important theoretical questions.

RC53-663.1

BHATIA, Anjali* (Lady Shri Ram College for Women, University of Delhi, anjaliabhatia6@gmail.com)

Eating out and the lifecourse: Childhood in globalizing India

The arrival in India of global fast food corporation McDonald's is a harbinger of a global fast-food culture. A distinctive feature of this culture manifested in products (Happy Meal, toys), advertising, promotional events, restaurant practices (birthday parties, Roland McDonald shows, rewards for performance at school) and restaurant presentations (play areas, child-chairs) is that it puts the spotlight on children.

My doctoral study of fast food eating practices in New Delhi, India, post-liberalization of the economy, sheds light on how these child-centred practices instituted by McDonald's have caught on with Nirula's--a popular indigenous fast-food eatery I investigated, as well as several others I observed. Whereby, it is imperative to recognize that, without encountering any social or political resistance, this child-centric fast food cultural context has expanded. Its unqualified acceptance and warm reception by the consumers is self-evident in practices such as treating children, rewarding

children, celebrating birthday parties and participating in Roland McDonald Shows. Thus, the expansion as well as the popularity of this culture compels us to treat it as a global-local context.

I hold that this development provides an occasion to examine the contours of childhood in contemporary India. My contention is that contemporary childhood is constituted amidst a global-local dynamic that is played out in the fast food cultural context.

This paper demonstrates how contemporary childhood is ridden with conflicts and contradictions. On the one hand, it is a phase of play; while on the other hand, it is fraught with pressures of schooling and excelling.

This observation points to the salient aspects of the contours of this childhood viz. a pivotal role in class formation; gendered politics and transgression.

RC44-177.2

BHENGU, Sithembiso* (University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, Bhengus@ukzn.ac.za)

Workers, wages and livelihoods: Linking workplace and community struggles in post-apartheid South Africa

The paper explores a significant area of study on workers, wages and livelihoods, interrogating reproductive capacity of capitalism in post-apartheid South Africa and possibilities for class struggle on shop floor and in communities. The paper is based on ethnographic research with Dunlop workers, premised on a claim that wage income is the locus around which livelihoods (forms of reproduction) are mobilised across rural-urban divide. The paper asserts that the crisis in South Africa is not necessarily a crisis of accumulation, but a crisis of reproduction (subsistence and survival). Furthermore the paper looks at complexities in how concrete economic, political and social conditions of workers and their households as well as concrete class struggles play out on shop floor and in communities in everyday life.

RC41-685.4

BHOSLE, Smriti* (L.J.N.J. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, smritibhosle@gmail.com)

Child labour in India: Role of state and NGOs in protection of rights of children

Childhood is the most innocent phase of any individual. Every child deserves healthy and normal childhood. But for many children, the reality of childhood is altogether different as they are employed as labour and their childhood is disturbed. There are 250 million child labour according to UNICEF estimation. The UN and ILO consider child labour as exploitative. The UN Convention on the Rights of child considers that 'states parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development'.

Child labour is one of the very crucial issues currently confronting India and many other South-Asian countries. According to 2001 Census, India had close to 13 million child labour. Children work for long hours with small wages and are more docile and easier to manage than adults. As a consequence, large number of children lacking in skills and education, grow up as unskilled workers. With no access to quality education, millions of children are left to work, often in dangerous and exploitative conditions. The poverty of the family and lack of education are the most significant factors of child labour. The attempt has been made in the paper to examine the demography of child labour, impact of poverty on child labour and child schooling. It also identifies the rights of children and the initiatives taken by state authorities and NGOs for the protection of the rights of children.

RC24-243.3

BIAGI, Marta* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - CONICET, translex07@gmail.com)

Social representation of water and ecological paradigms in urban cultures of Argentina and Brazil

This paper examines the social representations of water in selected urban cultures of Argentina and Brazil. Some questions have guided this investigation. What is water for the urban dweller? What are the actions that a citizen is willing to exercise?

We developed a methodological triangulation (qualitative- quantitative) with the aim to broaden the understanding of the social representation of water and the environmental paradigms of the selected urban cultures.

A qualitative research with an exploratory descriptive design was initially conducted in two cities of Argentina—Gualeguaychú (Entre Ríos Province) and Buenos Aires—to detect the social constructions the inhabitants developed about water. We selected a single case study with multiple units of analysis (according to Yin's case analysis methodology) as we were looking for a holistic, in-depth investigation of the potential mechanisms of social commitment.

The preliminary study conducted in Argentina helped review the empirical dimensions of the typology of ecological paradigms (Dunlap and Van Liere) and the new versions of that theoretical construction of the human-nature relationship.

After three qualitative rounds we conducted a quantitative research with a sample of 800 citizens of Buenos Aires.

The study was replicated in the city of Salvador (Brazil) with a sample of 419 people. The comparative research offers interesting insights of the ecological values, beliefs and conducts from the Latin American culture points of view.

Certain variables of the old and the new paradigms appeared in the same person at different points of the conversation. However, the dominant paradigm in terms of ideas and beliefs concerning water was the ecocentric model.

The quantitative research showed the weakness of the citizens' self-control concerning water conservation. Up to this moment our results are similar to other studies, meaning that the diffusion of environmental values and beliefs has not crystallized in a stable process of pro environmental behaviors.

RC36-158.5

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Crisis, alienation and self-management praxis

In the contemporary context of mutation of the capitalist system and its socio-metabolism in times of crisis, centers as the U.S. and the European Union, register high remarkable destructiveness phenomena in the world of work and subordination of everyday life. This work proposes, in contrast, to analyze the experiences and actually self-managed labor movements in Argentina comprising -hologramatically- these practices as possible resistance laboratory in front of alienation and social modulations imposed by the neoliberal hegemony.

Beyond the local character of the same, may be indicated by hypotheses, these alternative essays alternative host operating characteristics as resistance to friction between labor and capital, and place under discussion in their own daily practice the alienating the buying and the selling of force work, even if this relationship is mediated by the market and their endless demands of subordination. From this perspective, theoretically and empirically will focus on three relevant dimensions of self-managed work conflict that make for the reappropriation of the collective, for the recovery of the production process and the aggregation and subjectivity of knowledge.

These dynamics shape the processes of change against the destructiveness generated by today's capitalism and connote the tensions of the split social subject, estranged from its being generic and alienated of biopolitical power. The singularity of this research proposal is developed with a co-research methodology, which epistemic practice includes workers participation as a condition of dialogical creation of knowledge. Consequently, it is placed in question the potential of these processes and their intellectual innovations that help to reverse the above processes destructiveness, as well as to incorporate comprehensive approaches with the emerging contributions of Latin American critical thought.

RC15-724.2

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The quality of social-health services and the role of social activism in Tuscany

The Associations for Social Advancement (ASAs), instituted in Italy with the law no. 383/2000, have their own specificity, in terms of advocacy, within the Third Sector, in relation to their specific activity of social intervention on behalf of the collective population in various sectors, among which the social-health sector.

Because of this formal recognition, the ASAs have taken on an increasingly relevant role in the current mix of welfare services as well as in governance of social-health, assuming in some cases as citizen/users representatives, like in Tuscany. With the emergence of the public health consortium called "Società della Salute" (SdS) that is, from 2008 (law no. 80), the ordinary form of management and programming of the regional social-health system, Tuscany intended to propose a redistribution of powers among the different actors in the field – the medical profession, the state, the health-industrial complex, the citizen/users (Light, 1995) – to orient the Priority Setting to the citizens' needs and to improve the quality of services.

Our paper critically considers this configuration through an analysis of the role of ASAs in the governance of SdS (Contandriopoulos, 2004) and of the "type" and "level" of ties between these associations and the local community in connection with an evaluation of the ASAs' management of power, through the category of gender.

The analysis has led to highlight as too often the APS play a role that is almost completely autonomous from the local community, in that they tend to represent yet a further pole of attraction of power within the "field", transforming the tetrahedron of Light into a hexahedron, in which the portion of power gained by the ASAs is subtracted from the other actors; and how this trend is in inverse relation to the active participation of women in the ASAs' management (Biancheri, 2000).

RC15-668.7

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Stereotypes about fathers and family planning

Analysis of parents' roles may be derived from diverse theoretical approaches operating in the field of human reproduction. They can be categorized as the evolutionary-biological, theory of rational choice, social norms and value of the child approaches. Our own stance is mainly drawing from social norm approach, stressing the importance of parental stereotypes.

Data from a pilot study (4 "task" focus-group discussions: 2 male, 2 female, aged 25-32, with a play-role instruction to simulate family-planning negotiation between two engaged partners) confirm the importance of stereotypes – mainly about men's untrustworthiness. Paradoxically, women on the one hand feel limited by expectations that they should have dominant responsibility for childrearing, on the other hand they reproduce and foster negative stereotypes consisting of assumptions that man: (1) excuse from conceiving a child because of feeling not prepared/mature for fatherhood, (2) prefer enjoying life and seek work-fulfilment, and (3) are unreliable and threaten the family by leaving the women with full responsibility for offspring. All these components may serve women (a) as a base for hesitation to found a family and reproduce, and (b) to raise the value of marital status as compared to alternative forms of unions.

Our data also suggest that there is an important challenge to the above described stereotypes: participants-fathers who actively reflect their own responsibility/commitment in family, reproduction and childcare and behave according to it, were highlighting the value of the child. Moreover, these men actively question the overall distribution of the negative stereotypes about men in general. Deconstruction of the negative stereotype about men's fatherhood potential may be a key element in pursuing a sustainable reproduction. These preliminary findings are further explored on a broader sample consisting of ten focus groups, where the different perspectives of women and men are compared.

RC32-181.6

BIDASECA, Karina* (Universidad Gral San Martin, karinabidaseca@yahoo.com.ar)

Postcolonial feminism: An essay about third feminism

Postcoloniality refers to relations of domination that record glocales coloniality in the colonized countries as well as the metropolis of the north diasporic women receive from their former colonies, with all that that means when the North has confirmed that multiculturalism failed. The case of the veil for example, or ablation, such as those rhetorical Salvationists, are paradigmatic of the global discourse of war. It is in that intersection between colonialism, imperialism and global capitalism where they play the lives of third world women. And feminism or postcolonial "Third feminism" is thinking just those intersections, those spaces "in-between" where they articulate common differences and develop strategies for collective identity, as Homi Bhabha says. But the "nepantla" in Nahuatl, that Gloria Anzaldúa is situated in the border town where you can close the wound colonial to be born a "new mestiza" the scar on the soul, says Moira Millan. To be born a "new mestiza" based on the subversion of language (use of bilinguismo) and the woman who can be a woman and a lesbian (Wittig) and that is the act of resistance (chicanas).

RC21-514.10

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Conflictual planning in vila autodromo, Rio de Janeiro

The implementation of mega-events in Rio de Janeiro city such as 2007 Pan-America Games, 2014 World Cup, and 2016 Olympics has considerably impacted its urban and social fabric. Thus, as a result of social and spatial ruptures which has been produced in the city during the process, some of the low income communities have been threatened, and others have been evicted during the implementation of the facilities linked to the mega-events.

This paper deals with a case in the Vila Autódromo community, located in Jacarepaguá region in Rio de Janeiro, which, since 2007, under different justifications, is at risk of being dislodged.

The main objective here is to present part of the building process of what has been called as "conflictual planning" as an instrument to support the Vila Autódromo community struggle in order to avoid to be evicted. In order to achieve that, we recover part of their struggle history, which has lasted approximately 30 years, focusing the different positions that have been taken by different social actors involved in the conflicts related to the right of staying in the land they live.

Considering the main demands of the community involved in the process, a group of students and researchers from two federal Brazilian universities expanded the collective resistance, exercising a way of planning that combines different kinds of knowledge aiming at a popular project that could effectively represent an important tool for their struggle.

This case study is particularly important due to its symbolic and political dimensions in the dispute among conflicting city projects.

RC21-212.9

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Diversity and homogeneity: Reflecting on the production of housing

Popular settlements are heterogeneous environments where a pre-modern way of life has lived alongside advanced technology. Such settlements have encompassed a wide range of families from different social profiles which, in turn, have developed different roles in the community. The needs and interests of these families can also be opposed to the interests of rest of the community. However, examining the public housing stock for low income people has not pointed out the same diversity that we find inside the community. This paper argues that as housing project solutions have been repeatedly standardized, they have not solved the needs required by the social diversity of the communities for which they were designed. The study focuses on examples of regional municipalities in projects to remove families located in areas threatened by any kind of environmental risk. The two cases here studied suggest that in order to reduce costs, the houses offered for these low-income families tend to be homogenized, not responding to their needs, and often do not maintain any correspondence with their previous living space. The main characteristics of residents and the built environment of popular settlements will be examined in comparison with the proposals for new homes offered to eliminate the risk situations. This paper tries to provide inputs for the treatment of working class housing, deepening the knowledge about the self-produced and informal spaces of this social group, and also a critical view of current housing production for low income populations in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The data here presented is part of the findings of a research projects developed by the Núcleo de Estudos e Projetos Habitacionais e Urbanos da Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which has had as its main role the provision of technical assistance to social urban movements.

TG05-371.2

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Why are we doing it? Negotiating expectations in the PV process

One of the most recurring strengths attributed to the use of Participatory Video is its ability to enable social change, advocacy, activism and empowerment. Yet, to what extent is this a joint vision of all parties involved in the PV process? Why do researchers and participants do Participatory Video? What are their differential motivations and how does this affect decision-making during the PV process? In this paper, we reflect on these questions through discussing PV experiences of research carried out by the authors in collaboration with indigenous communities in the North Rupununi, Guyana and in Tumucumaque, Brazil. PV formed part of a project involving local communities, local, national and international civil society organisations and academic researchers. We evaluate the different perceptions and distinct worldviews of the individuals, groups and organisations involved in the PV process, and attempt to trace these to decisions made during various stages of the PV process, from training to film editing. We conclude that a significant component of the PV process needs to include the iterative surfacing of individual motivations and worldviews using an adaptive research approach. This helps to negotiate expectations of all researchers and participants at different stages of the PV, enabling greater outcomes for all participants, while at the same time producing more nuanced and grounded academic research.

RC55-20.1

BIJL, Robert* (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, rvbijl@planet.nl)

Social aspects of sustainable progress

The report by the Stiglitz Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress highlighted the idea that sustainability in essence is about quality of life. This presentation discusses and elaborates this notion. It argues that sustainable development should be seen as a process which does not focus on economic development alone, but which also includes well-balanced ecological and social development. Social aspects of sustainability deserve attention because of their instrumental and intrinsic relevance. A society needs a sense of community and commitment. The presence of social capital is very important for the liveability of a society. It is argued that the amount of social capital may fluctuate over time. This means that in the long term, future societies may be better in a social respect (more trust, more participation, less inequality) than today's. Ensuring social sustainability is thus not only a matter of ensuring that pres-

ent social cohesion is preserved, but also ensuring that this cohesion will increase or improve. The presentation ends by addressing lines of research on social sustainability. The following research themes are mentioned: (1) Quality of life, social capital and social cohesion in a longitudinal perspective. (2) 'Sustainability of what, why and for whom?' Sustainability as an issue of choice: trade-offs. (3) Civil society and governance aspects of sustainability. (4) Public perceptions, values and opinions with regard to sustainability issues and (5) Fairness and inequality in relation to sustainability policy, both nationally and internationally.

RC11-534.3

BILDGTÅRD, Torbjörn* (Stockholm university, Sweden, Torbjorn.Bildtgard@socarb.su.se)

The impact of new intimate relationships in later life on social and filial relationships

Lots of prior social gerontological research has focused on filial relations in informal care as well as the impact of widowhood on social relationships in later life. In this paper we instead ask how a new intimate relationship in later life effect relationships with children, relatives and friends. In particular we focus on the effects that a new intimate partner in later life has on filial, social and care obligations. To answer these questions, qualitative interviews were conducted with a strategical sample of 28 Swedes, 63–91 years, who had established a new intimate relationship after the age of 60 (or who are dating). We found that the respondents describe changes over their life-time in what we conceptualize as the 'relationship chain' – a hierarchy in social and care responsibilities – where the new partner in established relations steps in at the very front of the chain. This is positively perceived by the informants, who recurrently describe their partners as a resource for their own autonomy as well as that of their children, relatives and friends.

RC11-534.5

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Time as a structuring condition behind new intimate relationships in later life

Mobility in and out of intimate relationships has become more common in late modern societies also in later life. However, it has been a neglected issue in social gerontology and sociological studies on ageing. In this paper the research questions are: What characterizes the formation of new intimate relationships in later life? Are there any specific, more or less universal, conditions that separate them from relationships in earlier life phases? Qualitative interviews was used with a strategical sampel, consisting of 28 Swedes, 63–91 years, who have established a new intimate heterosexual relationship after the age of 60 or who are dating. The results showed Time constituting a central structuring condition for new intimate relationships in later life. In the results three aspects of time – *Available free time*, *Lived time* and *Remaining time* – which all have a constituting and an important formative power on new late in life relationships are discussed in relation to theories of late modernity and the Third Age and in relation to changing demographical conditions.

RC05-599.1

BILGE, Sirma* (University of Montreal, sirma.bilge@umontreal.ca)

Mapping Quebecois sexual nationalism at times of "crisis of multi-cultural accommodation"

The language of gender equality and sexual emancipation has become increasingly pivotal to western citizenship and migrant integration debates, giving rise to a new brand of nationalism in which women's rights and gay and lesbian rights are construed as the core civilizational values of the West, while migrant communities, particularly Muslims, are cast as threatening them. Operating through a re-configured Orientalism and the rhetorics and politics of "clash of civilizations", this incorporation has serious national and international consequences and constitutes a new inflection of racism in an era boisterously asserted as committed to diversity though anti-multiculturalist and post-racial. Yet, such enrolment also needs to be read in its connections with neoliberalism, which links biopolitics to geopolitics (Grewal 2005) and has made an array of social movements,

such as feminism and gay and lesbian movement, marketable. Expanding on this critical framework inspired by postcolonial feminist and queer anti-racist writings, this paper uncovers the ways in which gender and sexuality have become a key mode through which technologies of governmentality have come into existence via doxic frames and assumptions pertaining to "secularism", "modernity", "sexual freedom", "human rights" and "feminism versus multiculturalism". The context of this inquiry is the recent Quebecois debate over "reasonable accommodations" which concerns the extent to which minority religious accommodation should be practiced.

RC02-585.3

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Crisis, public debt and financialization of the Brazilian economy

Departing from the global context of substitution of liberal Keynesian ideology by the monetarist neoliberal one, the text tackles crisis phenomena and capitalist reconstruction which contributed to the financialization of the Brazilian economy. Our hypothesis is that such a process occurred in a context of socioeconomic reorganization, in which the state's role was fundamental, despite the neoliberal discourse sidelined by the intention to restore the level of wealth to classes whose incomes were reduced by welfare policies. In Brazil the neoliberal ideology and its monetarist logic started to become consolidated in the middle of the 1990s, with the *Real Plan* as its main landmark. Besides inflation control, that plan aimed to ensure Brazil as destination of financial global capital which was suffering from few investment possibilities. To do so, besides measures aiming for status as market economy, Brazil started to attract short-term capital through inflating interest rates to among the highest in the world. Reproducing the historical connection between capitalism and state, financial expansion of the Brazilian economy also occurred under this association in which public debt was the great engine of the process. If on one hand Brazilian public debt is not too high amongst the main world economies, on the other hand, interest expenditure is the country's second greatest expense, beaten only by public pension expenses. It is in this point—besides the crises that tend to be catastrophic for the poorest—that fictitious economy reveals its concrete face. If public debt is not concrete in a strict economic meaning—production of value—it is concrete in its capacity to impose material restrictions to large social segments. Finally, another effect of the substitution of ideologies was moving the old polarization 'capitalism versus socialism' into another polarization within the former. Hence, neoliberalism was actually a conservative revolution inside capitalism.

RC05-441.7

BISIG, Elinor* (CONICET CIJS UNC, elinorbisig@gmail.com)

La infancia en el discurso médico académico, Córdoba 1900-1950

A la luz de las actuales dificultades para la superación del modelo tutelar de protección de la niñez, cobra particular importancia la reconstrucción de los recorridos sociales históricos de las representaciones, debates e intereses que subyacen a este campo de política pública, como la comprensión de la forma en que los principales actores sociales asociados a su producción y reproducción modelaron la categoría infancia. Se aborda esta temática en el discurso académico de la Universidad de Córdoba, donde la elite letrada, en estas áreas de visibilidad discursiva, construye sujetos, programa soluciones aplicables a las masas, toma un rol activo de control y disciplinamiento. El objetivo es una nación futura, habitada por una raza nacional a la cual se deben incorporar los buenos elementos de la migración, y anular la mala herencia de la mezcla criolla y mestiza. Para ello, las disciplinas imperantes en la planificación pública serán el higienismo, la eugenesia, la criminología y la psiquiatría.

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RC02-717.3

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Reforming the welfare states in new growth economies and mature welfare states

Welfare states are being reinvented in some of the new "growth societies". And they are being reformed in the old welfare states. The pressures for reinvention and reform are the same forces of globalization, demography and cost increases, although they work in opposite ways in the two different, contemporary groups of societies.

The new growth economies are in a sense 'pre-modern': individuals are still not liberated from their traditional, local and/or family backgrounds, and societal institutions remain to some degree undifferentiated. In those societies, the challenge of providing for the daily needs of individuals is being met by institution-building: new groups of actors are being empowered in connection with institutional reform and process optimization. This is a costly process, stressing the fiscal capacities of the political economy.

The old welfare states are 'post-modernizing' - industrial structures are morphing into a service and knowledge society, and cost pressures are escalating. In those societies, New Public Management has been applied to combat those cost pressures for two decades; efficiency has improved, but the fiscal squeeze remains. In several quarters, the idea of finding innovative means to handle these pressures, has grasped some of the policy makers. Searching for new ways of organizing services is commonplace, but a new trend is to deliberately look for "radical innovation" instead of optimizing tools and processes, a radical innovation will alter the value definition and basic organization of welfare functions. Actors must take on new roles, and the traditional core processes of markets and bureaucracies must be supplanted or supplemented by new forms of cooperation and interaction.

RC19-382.4

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Between clientelism and universalism: The political dynamics behind social policy change in Argentina and Venezuela

During the last 15 years, Latin American governments have significantly expanded social expenditure as well as the scope of social policies directed towards the poor. The cases of Argentina and Venezuela stand out in the region for the magnitude of resources devoted to these policies. In both countries alike, the socially marginalized groups that constitute the main target of the new social policies have become a substantial base of support for the current governments. Nevertheless, the organizational characteristics of these policies in Argentina and Venezuela differ considerably. Whereas Argentina seems to be gradually moving towards more universalistic provisions, a largely "clientelistic" system of social assistance is consolidating in Venezuela. How can these differences be explained?

The present paper analyzes the political dynamics, social alliances, power balances and institutional structures which underlie the recent development of social policy in Argentina and Venezuela. Resorting to the concepts of "critical juncture" and "power resources", the paper argues that the social policy implemented during the last decade was profoundly shaped by the type of relation that the emerging governments and the socially marginalized groups established during the reconfiguration of the political regime since the late 1990s.

The analysis focuses on the differences in the organizational resources and the level of autonomy acquired by the marginalized groups through the emergence of social movements, the position that these groups assumed in the governing political parties since their coming to power at the turn of the century, the institutional structures and political legacies that channeled the contradictory relation between marginalized groups and national governments, and the differences regarding the aspirations of the national governments to gain the support from the middle sectors which tend to be critical of clientelistic social policies.

RC34-79.4

BLAIR, Sampson* (The State University of New York, sblair@buffalo.edu)

Adolescents' occupational aspirations: The changing nature of family and individual influence

Previous studies on the occupational aspirations of adolescents have noted that contemporary teenagers tend to have somewhat materialistic desires in regard to their future jobs and careers. Using data from a na-

tionally representative sample of high school seniors (The Monitoring the Future Project), this study examines how such aspirations have varied over recent years. The responses of high school seniors are examined for each year from 1990 through 2010. While adolescents do appear to have placed greater emphasis upon the extrinsic (e.g., income), intrinsic (e.g., self-satisfaction), and influence (e.g., authority) characteristics of future jobs, there has also been an increase in adolescents' desires to obtain jobs great altruistic rewards (e.g., helping others). The analyses suggest that the relative influence of familial characteristics on adolescents' occupational aspirations has waned over the years, and that individual traits bear greater influence in the development of such aspirations. Furthermore, notable differences are also evident between the occupational aspirations of adolescent females and males. Teenage girls report having a substantially stronger preference for obtaining a professional job, as compared to teenage boys. Adolescent girls also appear to have a stronger preference for occupations which allow them the opportunity for both social and altruistic rewards. The analyses are presented within the framework of a life-course paradigm, and the implications for both adolescent development and the structure of the paid labor force in the future are discussed.

RC24-742.1

BLANCO, Gabriela* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, gabrielita.blanco@gmail.com)

Mercados ambientales y desarrollo sostenible

El estudio empieza de la constatación de que las consideraciones teóricas existentes sobre los mercados ambientales (por ejemplo en Giddens, 2009) y, más concretamente, sobre los mercados de créditos de carbono (objeto de investigación de este estudio), tienden a centrarse principalmente en los aspectos referentes a la transferencia de tecnología involucrada entre los países en desarrollo y los ya desarrollados, pero carecen de un mayor análisis sobre la creación de los proyectos que dan forma a los mercados a nivel local, en el sentido de analizarse los distintos actores locales y las argumentaciones que son movilizadas en el proceso tecnológico con fines a la promoción de un desarrollo sostenible. Una alternativa teórica para la investigación de este aspecto es la perspectiva de redes socio técnicas (Callon, 2004) y del debate sobre democracia técnica (Callon; Lascoumes; Barthe, 2001), que será en este estudio referencial teórico para tratar de responder a la siguiente cuestión: ¿cuál es el papel de la interacción y convergencia de conocimientos, en los procesos tecnológicos, de laicos y expertos en la construcción de mercados ambientales en los países en desarrollo? O más específicamente, ¿en qué medida las redes socio técnicas que generan los proyectos de mecanismo de desarrollo limpio (MDL) en Brasil son capaces de promover una experiencia de democracia técnica? El estudio propuesto utilizará una metodología cualitativa, teniendo como datos secundarios a todos los 266 proyectos aprobados por la Comisión Interministerial sobre Cambio Climático Global para componer el mercado de créditos de carbono en Brasil – en el período de 2004 a 2011 – y, como datos primarios, entrevistas recogidas por el método "bola de nieve" con ejecutivos, consultores, representantes de la sociedad civil y ministeriales que participan del mercado en cuestión. Debido al carácter inicial de este estudio, no se presentan todavía resultados.

RC32-218.4

BLAY, Eva Alterman* (University of São Paulo, eblay@usp.br)

Feminismo, los derechos humanos y justicia social

El movimiento de mujeres en América Latina, en la etapa contemporánea, al mismo tiempo buscó el restablecimiento de la democracia y la igualdad de género. En Brasil, Argentina y Chile en particular, hubo un cambio constitucional profundo y desarrollado una nueva cultura política. En los tres países, mujeres fueron elegidas para la Presidencia de la República. Los derechos humanos han avanzado como con la "ley Maria da Penha" en Brasil, que castiga a los perpetradores de la violencia contra las mujeres. Las desigualdades en el área de la división del trabajo, el salario y la violencia deben ir más allá para extender a las mujeres todos sus derechos y la justicia social plena.

RC19-761.1

BLOFIELD, Merike* (University of Miami, m.blofield@miami.edu) and **MARTÍNEZ FRANZONI, Juliana*** (Universidad de Costa Rica, Juliana.Martinez@ucr.ac.cr)

Can public policies catch up with the "silent revolution"? Responses from Latin America's "best case" scenarios

Latin America has undergone a "quiet revolution" (Goldin 2006) over the past two decades, at the intersection of work and family, resulting from women's massive participation in labor markets along with a dramatic change in family composition. While scholarly and policy attention has begun to catch up with this transition, to date we have little systematic analysis on how governments have responded, and the determinants of their responses, except that, over-all, they have been very slow in recognizing the changed social realities. Our project seeks to fill this gap by addressing the following questions: Why have policies on work-family reconciliation specifically taken so long to catch up with social structures? Under what circumstances and with what results is policy catching up with deeply transformed families and labour markets? When do these issues make it onto the political agenda, and how do policies, policy reforms, and lack thereof, vary across these countries, both in terms of policy adoption and policy implementation? What are the effects of different policies on both gender equity and social equity? How salient are social factors (structural changes, public opinion) versus political factors (interest groups, government ideology, women's policy machineries, etc) in driving policy responses? And finally, what factors explain the similarities across countries as well as policy variation?

To address these questions, our project focuses on the more advanced Latin American countries, Brazil, Costa Rica, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. We focus on the period between 2000 and 2010, distinguishing between policies that were already adopted and implemented by then, and policies that were introduced during the last ten years.

RC24-531.1

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Building urban climate resilience in an unequal world? Towards a comparative sociology of world city eco-housing assemblages

With the importance of cities rising on climate governance agendas worldwide, promising new studies are emerging on the political, economic, and socio-technological factors shaping urban sustainability experiments and low-carbon transitions in world cities. So far, however, sociology remains marginal to these conversations. This paper suggests that an adequate sociology of urban climate resilience will need to address three core theoretical issues. First, we need to position urban resilience transitions within a changing moral geography of how climate change rewrites global socio-ecological inequalities. Second, to understand the impact of this moral geography of carbon within particular cities, sociology will have to adopt a city-based comparative methodology; not least in comparing cities across global North-South divides. Third, to understand how urban climate resilience activities work on the ground, sociology should embrace insights from urban studies on the importance of professional knowledges, material practices, and place-making assemblages in shaping trajectories of urban change. To elaborate the theoretical claims, this paper draws on on-going multi-sited ethnographic work on municipal climate planning projects in the built environment sectors of three world cities, positioned very differently in the moral geography of carbon: Copenhagen (Denmark), Kyoto (Japan) and Surat (India). In each of the three cities, I show, eco-housing is shaped through specific social, ecological and technological relations, materializing a contested set of professional knowledges that intermingle 'global' climatic risks into dense layers of localized matters of urban concern. Asking how climate change is (literally) brought 'home' in each city, I compare the power-laden ecologies of actors, sites, materials and knowledges that shape the climate resilience housing practices of each city. Overall, I stress how eco-housing makes for important sites of urban political ecology, allowing us to map how climatic concerns manifest themselves in cities and trans-locally, across a widening set of global socio-ecological inequalities.

RC44-618.4

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Rights of fathers to leave in Denmark and Sweden – Why so different gender equality logics?

While both representing the Scandinavian welfare model emphasizing gender equality, Denmark and Sweden have followed different historical

paths in the development of leave policies for families with smaller children. Whereas the Danish policies are not based on explicit expectations that fathers should take leave, Sweden has promoted gender equality and active fatherhood since the mid 1990s. Sweden has thus been much more active in transforming the gender contract. Interesting contrasts between these two national approaches are visible also in regards to the division of public/private responsibilities of care for smaller children. Denmark's lack of intervention in how parents share leave periods has been accompanied by an early and very extensive investment in public day care, also for the smaller children under the age of 3, while in Sweden the expectation is that parents are responsible for the care of the youngest children, exemplified in the long leave which extends well beyond the child's first year.

This paper seeks to understand the dynamics and processes of the development of the national leave legislation and leave policies in the two countries. We take in the paper a special focus on the actors who have driven the development, with an emphasis on the role of political parties, the labour movement and the workplaces, where the latter have at times been at the forefront of introducing gender equality incentives in leave rights. We apply the theoretical framework of historical institutionalism, and we discuss, whether the development has followed a dependant track and to which extent and why there has been path breaking developments. Our analysis is based on national parliamentary debates and policy documents of the two countries.

TG05-94.5

BLOUSTIEN, Geraldine* (University of South Australia, gerry.bloustien@unisa.edu.au) and **WOOD, Denise** (University of South Australia)

Exploring the nature, problematics and ethics of social activism for the disabled in virtual 3D worlds

Drawing on an ethnographic study of individuals and communities in Second Life who are engaged in social activism and thinking through a Deleuzian perspective of subjectivity (Deleuze and Guattari 1987; Deleuze 1997; Hickey-Moody and Wood 2008; Hickey-Moody, 2009), this paper explores the ways in which visual representations in the form of avatars might be used to challenge conventional media representations of otherness and difference particularly in the field of physical disability. Many associations around the world use the 3D world of Second Life (SL) to educate, raise and increase awareness of social problems. As part of this strategy they frequently garner and coordinate support and fund raising events. Recent examples concerning health literacy include the collaboration between the United Nations and the Aimee Weber Studio (www.aimeeweber.com) to bring the UN Millennium Development Goal to SL with the aim of increasing the global reach of their struggle to eradicate poverty. Perhaps, even more importantly, many grassroots communities themselves have used 3D virtual worlds such as SL to re-assert and reclaim their own sense of identity often in opposition to the limiting quotidian definitions of 'otherness' and difference, where 'some 'bodies are more able than others'. The particular focus here will be on communities self-defined through aspects of disability. One such is *Virtual Ability*, a unique orientation centre for SL residents offering a training course made especially for people with real life disabilities. While the aim of such organisations is to make the Internet immersive (ie virtual worlds) accessible and useful to disabled individuals, they are not unproblematic and their presence and tactics often lead to renewed debates and political controversies about how otherness should be represented to those both inside and out side of the particular groupings.

TG05-411.2

BLOUSTIEN, Geraldine* (University of South Australia, gerry.bloustien@unisa.edu.au)

Playing for life: Reflecting on participatory video to research youth music and media practices

Once I feel myself observed by the lens, everything changes: I constitute myself in the process of 'posing', I instantaneously make another body for myself, transform myself in advance into an image. (Barthes 1982: 10-11)

Engaging participants directly with the processes of selection and creation of their video footage, its editing and distribution, as part of a comprehensive ethnographic research strategy, has the potential to reveal valuable new insights. However, perhaps even more importantly, **the pro-**

cesses of gaining such knowledge can produce creative pedagogic sites in their own right. The shared, informed conversations which evolve through the inevitable affective process of ongoing contestation and negotiation, challenge conventional understandings of the relationship between the researcher and the researched and any notion of the objective and subjective divide. The processes also provide valuable perspectives on how knowledge is sourced and legitimated in the first place, in other cultural contexts. This paper draws on a number of longitudinal case studies from Australia, the UK, Europe and the US (Bloustien and Peters 2011; Bloustien 2012) to consider the significance and the efficacy of PV methodology to explore young people's out of school creative arts and music practices as strategic pathways to agency, employment and socio-economic inclusion.

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RC35-352.4

BOATCA, Manuela* (Freie Universität Berlin, manuela.boatca@fu-berlin.de)

What's in a name? Postcolonialism and decoloniality as difference within sameness

The decolonial perspective's gradual departure from subaltern studies and the „postcolonial studies“ label can be traced back to both formal as well as more substantial reasons. While some of the substantial ones, such as postcolonial studies' neglect of Iberian colonialism, speak to the very geopolitics of knowledge central to the decolonial approach, some important decolonial concepts, such as Occidentalism and coloniality itself, directly complement and refine notions already present in postcolonial studies. The paper argues that, as far as the most promising approaches within each of the two "camps" are concerned, there are more similarities than there are differences and that both approaches can make crucial contributions to an overcoming of sociology's Occidentalist premises. To this end, it focuses on the continuities between decoloniality and dependency theory as well as world-systems analysis in order to show how the decolonial perspective can be made fruitful for different strands of sociology.

RC55-346.1

B OCCAGNI, Paolo* (University of Trento, paolo.boccagni@unitn.it)

Migration as self-sacrifice – For (whose) greater good? On the (dis)placement of well-being in the narratives of immigrant care workers in Italy

This paper aims to contribute to the debate on migrants' life quality and wellbeing, by revisiting the narratives of thirty migrant women employed in co-resident care work in a North Italy town. As female immigration for care exemplarily shows, a search for wellbeing marks all the steps of a migration process, and yet it is likely to prove elusive – for migrants at least – for the most of it.

A massive employment of live-in immigrant labour, in a country with weak and familist welfare arrangements, has proved critical to the everyday domestic care (hence to relatively better life quality) of the elderly. At the same time, it is an expectation to achieve greater well-being – first of all for those left behind – that has typically driven female migration flows from Eastern Europe and post-Soviet countries. How immigrant women construct their wellbeing – and often the lack of it – is however a less obvious point, which my paper will address. Is their family-oriented affective and moral commitment, and possibly the emotional support they receive from "home", enough for them to enjoy some wellbeing of their own, against a background of harsh or even exploitative work conditions? How does a tacit "externalization of wellbeing" – towards the homeland (i.e. in favour of their children left behind), and towards the future (as it is procrastinated to a supposedly "imminent" return there) affect their life quality, along with their perceptions and personal feelings of wellbeing? Would a "stratified understanding" of their wellbeing – possibly in perceptual, material and relational

terms – provide a better account of it? Migrants' emic understandings of their well-being, along with some external indicators of it (such their access to social and health care, or the properties of their informal networks), will be explored in this respect.

RC31-538.4

BOCCAGNI, Paolo* (University of Trento, paolo.boccagni@unitn.it)

The "capacity to aspire" in migrants' life projects and trajectories: A new lens on the migration-development nexus?

This paper explores the relevance of Appadurai's "capacity to aspire" to the migration-development debate. Migration, in this optic, can be helpfully understood as an aggregate, if uncoordinated exercise of individual (and familial) capacities to aspire, under a variety of external constraints. Its contribution to the homeland's development, while variable and case-sensitive, still seems relatively understudied with respect to migrants' capacities to cultivate a future-oriented agency, while potentially keeping connected with their home societies, even from abroad.

Building on my ethnographic and biographic analysis of the transnational ties between a group of Ecuadorian migrants to Italy and their non-migrant counterparts, I will understand migrants' capacity to aspire as a socially stratified and unevenly distributed resource – one that, however, deserves to be factored in the current M&D debate as far as three issues are concerned:

- the grassroots expectations of a better future, however vague, that drive emigration – hence the relevance of future life aims as a cognitive, emotional and moral anchor for migrants' life trajectories (and as a critical factor for "mapping" their position in the development field);
- the changes migrants' home-related inclinations undergo as a result of their exposure to different social networks, cultural milieus and life conditions abroad;
- importantly, and simultaneously, the faceted impact of emigration on the mindsets, social representations and capacities to aspire of those left behind.

The impingements of migrants' capacity to aspire on development, and social change more broadly, should be stratified in the light of its contents, transnational reach and differential potential to be turned into a "collective asset", rather than being (legitimately) circumscribed to one's personal or familial interests. How do migrants' physical detachment from home, and their social inclusion abroad, affect the "home-side" of their capacity to aspire? What are the consequences for development in home societies?

RC05-114.2

BODEMANN, Y. Michal* (University of Toronto, michal.bodemann@utoronto.ca) and **BLUMER, Nadine** (University of Toronto)

The German-American hyphen: Leading culture, parallel society and multiculturalism in 19th century America

The German-American Hyphen: Leading Culture, Parallel Society and Multiculturalism in 19th Century America

It might come as a surprise that with today's mainstream discourse condemning "parallel societies" of immigrant groups in Germany, the German immigrants to the US in the 19th century were themselves an example of a relatively closed group. German immigrants of that time period promoted a distinctive form of German "Kultur" and sociability, political clubs, separate German schools and holidays, and a flood of German language papers, beer and food. The receiving society was not especially accepting of this as German habitus and culture did not correspond to the Anglo-Saxon "Leitkultur." Around WWI, this culminated in a veritable oppression of all things German, culturally as well as politically, all the way to lynchings and book burnings. One or two decades later, in part because of anti-German policies, in part because of the assimilation among the later generations, the German ethnos, now without significant sustaining institutions, had practically disappeared from the surface of American life. This paper draws parallels to the current situation of Turks in Germany.

RC47-577.1

BODY-GENDROT, Sophie* (University Paris-Sorbonne, bodygend@wanadoo.fr)

Comparing (In)security in public spaces

The transformation of cities challenged by phenomena of globalization brings along issues of conflicts and unrest. How does this process affect public spaces in cities? When global cities are confronted to risks and threats, do public spaces contribute to the problems and/or the solutions? Such cities are indeed the key targets of skilled terrorists, of violent organized gangs and, less dramatically, of actors exerting various forms of actions, 'voices' and protests in the public space. While there are convergences in social and economic forces at work, differences do occur in the public or private forms of control which are mobilized, according to country, region and city and they are best understood with a comparative approach.

The paper deals with contested definitions of public spaces and with ruptures in order. Public space is indeed a resource for political invention, for disorganizing society in view of a better world. Public space reveals the users' social competence.

Historically, bottom-up mobilizations and disorders have been checked by city officials in the name of order by all sorts of tools (among which municipal ordinances and stops and searches) with more or less tough or lenient efficacy.

Private actors are also worth studying. They develop their own strategies of appropriation of public spaces in order to maintain spatial hierarchies. New boundaries result from separate worlds having to share some of the city, one way or another. Control of heterogeneous users in public spaces is then more appropriate than a mere separation of worlds ignoring one another. But how does it affect public space? In brief, the general questions set by this paper are: Can cities solve social/political conflicts via public spaces? Which cities? What do we learn from comparisons?

RC48-747.1

BOEKKOOI, Marije* (VU University Amsterdam, m.e.boekkooi@vu.nl)

Building and crumbling of solidarity: An examination of the Dutch campaign in the run up to the G8 protests in Heiligendamm

In this paper I focus on solidarity in its practical expression of willingness to join common campaigns and work together. I studied organizers of different leftwing groups in the Netherlands -ranging from large NGOs to small Marxist organizations and autonomous networks- in the run up to the G8 protests of 2007 in Heiligendamm, Germany. Some organizers aimed to unite all left-wing groups in a common campaign. This study describes the obstacles they encountered which made that many groups declined to cooperate, while others cooperated only in their own separate coalitions or networks. I identify specifically two factors that impacted on groups' decisions whether or not to join, and later, whether to stay or to leave the common campaign.

The first factor are pre-existing bonds. When groups did not know each other yet, they often held stereotypical ideas about each other, which –at least initially- stopped them from joining. Knowing each other however was not always conducive for cooperation either. Often previous attempts to cooperate had failed, leaving people with negative experiences, reducing the willingness to cooperate again.

The second factor I identify is identification, i.e. the perception to which network one belongs, regardless of whether one actually knows people in that group or not. Organizers who identified with universalistic groups, such as the alterglobalist movement, were willing to cooperate with others (whom they all saw as part of 'us') and they were motivated to include ever more groups in the cooperation and tried to *keep* everyone involved, even when cooperation was difficult. On the other hand, organizers who identified with particularistic groups, joined the cooperation to strengthen their own particular group and reach their own group's objectives. They were therefore less inclined to join, to listen to others, or to stay when cooperation got difficult.

RC20-112.1

BOGNER, Artur* (University of Bayreuth, artur.bogner@web.de) and **NEUBERT, Dieter*** (University of Bayreuth, Dieter.Neubert@uni-bayreuth.de)

Peace versus justice: The peace process in West Nile / Uganda

The paper will discuss the complex, difficult and often antagonistic empirical relationships between peace consolidation, state consolidation, and justice or "positive peace" (Galtung). For a number of decades northern

Uganda, and to a lesser degree Uganda as a whole, has suffered from a long-term "cycle of violence" (Elias) that has apparently ended in 2006 when the last of the major active rebel groups, the LRA, moved its remaining fighters mostly consisting of previously abducted (former) child soldiers to the neighboring Congo and CAR. During this long-term process balances of power as well as codes of conduct and sentiment as well as agencies and procedures of conflict regulation, that is to say violence-control, have changed (at local, supralocal/regional, and suprastate levels). It is adequate to speak of a decivilising process in North Uganda that has changed its dominant direction only a few years ago. Until today the activities and world-view of the LRA marked the climax of this long-term process in which diverse governments as well as various rebel movements have been entangled. A recently concluded field-research project was focused on the West Nile region. The peace process in this province was made possible by military successes, amnesty offers by the government (including the Amnesty Act of 2000) and a peace treaty with local rebels signed in 2002. Our findings show that while the peace or de-escalation process in this province was successful, there remains a protracted antagonism between the requirements of a "negative peace" (i.e. the absence of collective violence) and state consolidation on the one hand and those of a "positive peace" on the other, that would be compatible with the demands of justice and democracy in a more emphatic sense.

RC09-135.1

BOGNER, Artur* (University of Bayreuth, artur.bogner@web.de)

Visions of the use of freedom: Competing concepts of socio-political order

The third wave of democratisation and especially the breakdown of the Warsaw Pact after 1989 led to Fukuyama's diagnosis that liberal democracy in combination with a liberal economy was the only viable option in the face of "a total exhaustion of viable systematic alternatives to Western liberalism". Twenty years after this statement we know better. There are still numbers of states with political and economic systems following different lines of thought. When the "Arab Spring" began in 2011 the hopes that democracy will be established in a quasi-automatic process came up again and the mixed outcome up to date shows that democracy does hardly establish itself quasi-automatically.

The experiences of Africa South of the Sahara after the democratic movements came up in 1989 offer a very good example for the changes of authoritarian socio-political systems challenged by democracy. We observe that once a certain political freedom was there - provided top-down or hard-won by protest movements - the unleashed political powers pursued competing models of socio-political order such as liberal democracy, neo-traditionalism, neo-patrimonialism, theocracy or socialism. The interesting point is, that in many cases the result of this competition is a society and a state with a plurality and ambiguous intertwining of orders implying frictions and contradictions and multi-polar balances of power. Contrary to what many expect, some of these pluricentric (or heterarchic) systems show a surprising permanence. Socio-political systems in modernity may be much more diversified than Fukuyama had expected.

RC31-437.2

BOGUS, Lucia* (PUC-SP, lubogus@uol.com.br) and **MARIZ, Maria Elisa A** (UNINOVE)

Women entrepreneurs: Portuguese immigrants in Sao Paulo

This paper presents the trajectory of Portuguese female immigrants who came to the city of São Paulo in the last two decades of 20th century and records their surviving strategies, initially looking for work and subsequently as entrepreneurs in their own business: restaurants, travel agency, fado singer, and others. Its primary aim is to identify, from their narratives, the entrepreneurship level of these women and the capital stock equity of their ownership, use, and from which they could be able to develop over four decades living in this huge metropolis. In this context, it is also sought the way social networks supporting their arrival were accessed during their period adapting to the city and on performing their business ventures. The analytical and interpretative path from the face to face interviews with these Portuguese immigrants allow us to conclude that capital stock is an extremely relevant resource to entrepreneurship, which they know exactly how to deal and apply on access and development of social networks and also on empowerment inherent to Luso-Brazilian cultural dialog.

RC18-225.1

BOIDI, María Fernanda* (Universidad de Montevideo, fernanda-boidi@gmail.com) and **QUEIROLO, Rosario** (Universidad de Montevideo)

Zproblemas en el paraíso? Inseguridad y democracia en Uruguay

Según múltiples indicadores, Uruguay es uno de los países más democráticos de las Américas. Sin embargo, más de un tercio de sus ciudadanos están dispuestos a justificar un golpe de estado por parte de los militares ante mucha delincuencia.

¿Qué es lo que hay detrás de esta aparente disposición a traicionar los valores democráticos de los que se precian los uruguayos? Por primera vez en más de 20 años, la seguridad ha destronado a la economía como el principal tema objeto de preocupación; la inseguridad -real y percibida- crece y con ella las libertades a los que los ciudadanos parecen dispuestos a renunciar.

En este trabajo presentamos el mapa de actitudes y comportamientos ciudadanos ante la inseguridad de acuerdo a los datos de la ronda 2012 del Barómetro de las Américas, e indagamos sus consecuencias en materia de tolerancia política y apoyo a la democracia.

RC54-98.3

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"Time is in your hands": Body, sensitivity and technique in Córdoba city

In the contemporary social forms, time vector orientations have been radicalized: considering from time related to daily shores, to its discipline in factories, and finally a tendency to "leisure time" -also productive-, changes have taken place in its forms, mechanisms and the agents for its regulation. At the same time, new forms of circulation between bodies, goods and ideas, hence affectivities, has been established. The development of technique is its main mediation.

In this article we analyze some of the cited transformations in Córdoba City, Argentina. We take two cases into consideration: some urban decisions that changed the order of the classist relation body/place -'flesh and stone' in Sennett's way (1997)- since the renovations for the Bicentennial celebration; and the consumptions of NTIC (New Technologies of Information and Communication) by the city's subaltern classes. Our hypothesis focuses on establishing a link between the two phenomena as spaces of the reconfiguration of social sensitivity: from architecture to 'customized objects' (such as cell phone) are oriented to optical and tactile reorganization of experience in which the 'time' dimension becomes essential. The feeling -allowed by the cell phone- of having 'time in hands' appears as a fanciful possibility of 'independence' experiences for the subaltern classes whose mobility has been stopped in the space of the city, from some operatories that fix in a classist way the limits and forms of motion.

RC54-557.1

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Bodies, emotions and city(ies) in Latin American (1 st decade of the XXI century.)

Practices, smells, shapes and chromaticity update the itineraries of senses, fate and intensity of emotions that the city arouses, soothe or silence in the bodies that inhabit it. Assuming the existing dialectical relationship between the city (as materialities and images) and the senses (stimulated inside and by the bodies that inhabit it), the urban polysemy set up its base in relations of domination that shape the city in a given time-space.

Conceived as part of an exercise of reflexivity from Latin America city(ies) this session aims to bring some clues for the analysis of this locus, which in the fact of living (it) emerges as a whole, but that under the hiatus that configures it can only be apprehended and experienced in a fragmented way in different and unequal experiences of inhabiting, that is, as a place felt through the body in constant inter-subjective co-constitution.

From this perspective, *feeling-in-body-with-other-bodies* is the condition of possibility of the social interactions within the framework of material conditions of existence, emerging as the key analytical approach to the mechanisms and effects of domination that mark spaces and experiences 'with' and 'in' the neo-colonial city, both the bodies that travel around it with full enjoyment of their senses and those who just survive at its edges-limits.

Thus, the purpose of this session is to analyze the policies of bodies and emotions in the latin-americans cities that produce processes of imprisonment, segregation and territorial exclusion, observable from the corporeality of those for whom the 'access' to it (working, studying, organizing themselves, eating, etc.) has become a daily battle. Conversely, there are those others in which the fantasy of a 'neat and beautiful' city to everyone is established at the set of patterns that govern the real and mental walls through which a desirable or undesirable interaction develops a classist space-corporal geometry of its inhabitants.

RC17-88.3

BOLL, Karen* (Copenhagen Business School, kbo.ioa@cbs.dk)

Organizing with or without organization theory?

This paper originates in a curiosity as to how managers organize *with* or *without* organization theory. Doing fieldwork in a larger public sector institution there seemed to be some devices which could broadly be related to 'organization theory'. For instance, project work, risk assessment and change management ideas. These devices were indeed used to organize. However, a lot of organizing also seemed to be going on without any organization theory per se. A claim which can be illustrated by a manager saying that 'we don't use any such fancy concepts'. Based on these empirical observations I investigate how organization theory (or the absent hereof) relates to endeavors of organizing. The following set of questions are in focus: How are organization theories brought into organizations to solve particular problems? Which shapes do the theories take and what effects do they have? And, also, what about the areas cleansed from organization theory? What shapes the organizing in these areas? The implication of conducting such analyses is that we might see that organization theory operates in lesser important or 'wrong' areas. Hence, accepting the premise that central areas of organizational reality are cleansed from organization theory, the paper will discuss why organization theory is not present where the organizational problems are occurring.

RC09-135.5

BOLONHA, Carlos* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro / Faculdade Nacional de Direito, bolonhacarlos@gmail.com), RANGEL, Henrique (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro / Faculdade Nacional de Direito) and ALMEIDA, Maíra (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro / Programa de Pós-Graduação em Direito)

Three sociological aspects of a political court

There is a significant growth in the political activity of the Brazilian tribunals. In this frame, it is possible to point out a particular actuation of the Federal Supreme Court (STF). At the last decade, the larger parcel of the social demands attempt on basic rights can be attributed to this institution. The lack of others branches is bringing this new panorama of activism of this Court and, at the same time, it is necessary to verify how often this activity can respond to individuals and social groups' expectation. The STF had well defined institutional functions. Recently, it is incurring in democratic responsibilities attributed to others department. This fact remakes a democratic difficulty, especially, in representative grounds. It seems like the legal sphere was placed in the background. However, it is necessary to observe – even with the eloquent silence of others branches – the possibility of an illegitimate political activity of Court. In this sense, the problem of legitimacy in the political activity of STF would be analyzed under three sociological aspects. First, the growth of this political activity of STF can be attributed to the absence of basic rights and the previous unsatisfactory concretization of constitutional norms. Second, when the Court is dodging from the legal sphere, the social facts involved in the matter must be taken as parameter of decision-making. Third, this political activity of STF must produce relevant effects in reality. This third sociological aspect, at turn, can be interpreted by two perspectives. Firstly, it must be faced as the principal objective with the assumption of political responsibilities. Secondly, the impacts of decision as benefit of facticity echoes positively throughout the political activity of Court, helping an approach to legitimacy sphere.

RC02-275.2

BONDER, Gloria* (Area Genero, Sociedad y Politicas . FLACSO Argentina , glorbond@gmail.com)

Gender, state and economy : The need of a multiple mainstreaming

The presentation aims to reflect on the need to redefine the strategy of gender mainstreaming policies and programs that prevailed in the last decade . Based in the analysis of initiatives in this field and in considerations of current changes in society , economy, subjectivities, actors and power relations , it will debate gender technocratic discourses and practices, highlight the depolitization of feminist theory and encourage the need to innovate in theory and practices sensitive to the complexity and uncertainty of current era

RC52-300.3

BONELLI, Maria da Gloria* (Sao Carlos Federal University, gbonelli@uol.com.br)

Brazilian judges in-between professionalism, gender and difference

This paper analyzes how Brazilian judges experience difference, focusing on how professionalism, gender, generation and diversity intersect in identity formation among women and men who are judges in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. In attempting to avoid attaching one fixed meaning to the concept of difference, we work with Avtar Brah's typology; this in turn enables us to capture how difference is perceived and experienced by our interviewees. Our results provide a look at how the specificities of the professionalization process influence the composition of the two courts we have studied (one at the state and another at the federal level), at how they increase or reduce the gender stratification within these careers. Being a judge is experienced through difference, in particular as the "other" to those outside the career and wherein identification is intersected by questions of gender, sexuality and generation. Although professionalism establishes boundaries between "us" and "them", it is also diluted through the ways in which the above-mentioned social markers and attributes permeate the self and professional groups. We interviewed 18 judges (women and men) from the São Paulo State Courts (*Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo*) and 10 judges from the Regional Federal Courts (*Tribunal Regional Federal*) from the São Paulo circuit.

RC05-485.5

BONFANTI, Sara* (Umeå University (Sweden), sara.bonfanti@soc.umu.se)

Analyzing migrant youth's patterns of social exclusion in Sweden: What role for ethnicization processes?

Starting from 1980s, the concept of social exclusion has become a buzz word in the discourse of international organizations and western-countries' policymakers and has often been narrowed down to the relation between the individual and the labor market.

The case of Sweden effectively illustrates this trend. Traditionally regarded as a model of tolerant and egalitarian multicultural welfare society, Sweden has recently seen the introduction in its political debate of the term *utanförskap* (outsideness), which is mainly used to point out the lack of employment among people with foreign background.

This paper aims at illustrating and explaining in a more comprehensive way the features of young migrants' "outsideness" in Sweden.

To this purpose, Amartya Sen's conceptualization of social exclusion as capability deprivation proves to be particularly useful, since it enables to distinguish among different modalities and levels of exclusions, i.e. active/passive exclusion and social exclusion/unfavorable inclusion, and to conceptualize social exclusion as a multidimensional phenomenon.

I apply such capability-based conceptualization of social exclusion to interpret the output of an exploratory Latent Class Analysis which maps the population of young people currently living in Sweden. More specifically, I cluster the outcomes of young migrants' trajectories of life in terms of different degrees and modalities of inclusion and distinguishing among the different life domains in which such inclusion/exclusion takes place (e.g. education, attachment to the labor market, housing). Exploring similarities and differences between the patterns observed among Swedish-born youngsters and those characterizing youth with migrant background,

it clearly emerges that differences in youth's human capital or in the one of their parents do not justify my findings.

Indeed, as confirmed by a critical exam of the policies of integration implemented by Sweden since the 1970s, the actual practices of inclusions adopted by this country have been characterized by significant processes of ethnicization.

RC31-227.2

BONFANTI, Sara* (Umeå University (Sweden), sara.bonfanti@soc.umu.se)

Back to the "origins"? A capability-based assessment of the most recent migration policies in Sweden

In this paper I use Amartya Sen's Capability Approach as a framework to assess the impact of migration policies in a fashion that overcomes the limits of the approaches usually employed for this purpose. Indeed, despite being targeted to human beings all over the world, with a range of different characteristics, needs and capabilities, migration policies are usually evaluated from a 'high-income-nation' and capital centred perspective. The latter appraises the outcomes of people's international movement merely for the contribution it gives to the maintaining of "Northern growth and competitiveness".

Resting upon a person-centred, capability-based explanatory and normative framework, which conceives migration as a fundamental human capability, I examine the impact on migrants' multidimensional well-being of the most recent reforms implemented by Sweden in the fields of education for adults and labour market mobility.

My analysis shows that, in discontinuity with the tradition of highly inclusive migration policies Sweden has built since the 1970s, such reforms strongly contribute to de-construct migrants from third countries as denizens/potentially full citizens, bearers of rights and safeguards. In sharp contrast with the evaluation provided by the 2010 'Migrant Integration Policy Index' (MIPEX) - a survey of the integration policies implemented by 31 Western Countries funded by the European Commission - I argue that these measures, e.g. employability-enhancing devices and 'circular migration' schemes, tend to construct migrants as a cheap and 'silent' factor of production, conveniently exploitable within the second tier of an increasingly polarised labour market. In sum, these reforms, disenfranchising migrants of some fundamental capabilities, such as the capability for voice, autonomy and work and for affiliation/cultural freedom, risk bringing the country back to the epoch of guest-workers recruitment programmes.

RC34-76.3

BONFIGLIO, Juan Ignacio* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani. Facultad de Ciencias Sociales. Universidad de Buenos Aires. , jbonfiglio@gmail.com)

Efectos del cambio estructural sobre las trayectorias ocupacionales de jóvenes de sectores populares en la Argentina de fines de siglo XX

Los cambios estructurales correspondientes a las últimas décadas del siglo XX produjeron significativas modificaciones en las formas de integración social de los jóvenes de sectores populares en términos de acceso al empleo y posibilidades de movilidad ocupacional ascendente. Consideramos en este sentido que el proceso de segmentación del mercado de trabajo y los efectos de las estrategias de los hogares en este contexto podrían constituirse como mecanismos que permiten explicar estos cambios. Sobre la base de esta hipótesis nos ocuparemos de analizar la forma en la que los procesos de desigualdad producto de las transformaciones en la estructura social de las últimas décadas impactaron sobre las formas de integración social de los jóvenes de sectores populares.

Los principales esquemas teóricos de los que partimos, son por una parte las perspectivas de la segmentación del mercado laboral para la caracterización de un proceso de creciente diferenciación al interior del mercado de trabajo producto de la evolución del régimen social de acumulación que predominó en la Argentina desde mediados de la década del 70, por otra parte, se toman las elaboraciones sobre estrategias familiares de vida para dar cuenta de los procesos que tienen efectos en el mercado de trabajo producto de las respuestas de los hogares a las transformaciones que tienen lugar en la estructura ocupacional y del empleo.

A partir de un estudio de caso se propone analizar en clave histórico comparativa las condiciones en las que jóvenes de sectores populares de

distintas generaciones realizaron la transición al mundo del trabajo, teniendo en cuenta las condiciones de ingreso al mercado de trabajo, el balance de los primeros años de sus trayectorias ocupacionales y los factores que inciden en el éxito o fracaso de dichas trayectorias.

RC32-181.7

BONIFACIO, Glenda* (University of Lethbridge, glenda.bonifacio@uleth.ca)

Pinay postcolonial subjects in the global economy: Feminist research discursive practices and ethics

Pinay or Filipino women are perhaps the most studied subject in gendered global labour and care migration. They are often sought after by many scholars, activists, and even policymakers in understanding the complex interplay of gender, race, nation, and citizenship that shape their experiences. This paper examines the practice of doing feminist research with Pinays in Canada and Australia and the challenges of positionality and recognition embedded in the research process; the dilemmas of being simultaneously both an "insider/outsider"; the scholarly and personal negotiation of the contested spaces of research and advocacy; and the question of relationships beyond scholar-subject. It draws attention to the significance and relevance of feminist research practice in the current preferred global modality of quantitative research in labour migration.

RC32-686.1

BONIFACIO, Glenda* (University of Lethbridge, glenda.bonifacio@uleth.ca)

Sharing the burden, living the cost: Ethical dilemmas in community engagement

Scholars often engage in community activities which allow rich opportunities to understand the intersection of theories and realities. The knowledge and skills of scholars based in the academe provide community organizations with an important resource for insights and even leadership. Scholars who simultaneously hold positions in educational institutions extend this service *gratis*. Their commitment to become involved in certain organizations is greatly commendable amidst pressing academic obligations. But this engagement is wrought with ethical issues. This paper highlights the ethical dilemmas of a non-white scholar in pursuing advocacy work in a predominantly 'white' community; the contested notions of "principle" and "politics of survival" of community organizations dependent on government funding; and the challenge of forging academic alliances for activism and more engaged citizenry. It poses the question: to what extent do immigrant scholars become activist in host communities?

RC17-118.5

BONNIN, Debby* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, bonnin@ukzn.ac.za)

Globalisation and the work of South African textile designers

The work of South African textile designers has changed significantly over the last thirty years. Thirty years ago textile designers in the home sector market were recognised as skilled, professional workers. Primarily employed by large textile manufacturers, they were formally qualified, worked in large design studios, and had control over their work and creativity. Designing by hand, their creative abilities were recognised in the industry and they were accorded due status and respect. From the late 1980s / early 1990s technological changes began to undermine some designers' autonomy and control but there was still acceptance that those designing for the home/furnishing market were an elite and that the new technologies were not suitable for their type of work. But from the mid-1990s South Africa, and in particular the textile industry, began to integrate rapidly into the global markets.

This paper examines the impact of this globalisation on the work of South African home textile designers. It argues that the way in which the global integration of the textile supply chain has happened in South Africa has facilitated dramatic changes to the work of textile designers. As a consequence textile designers do not enjoy the status, autonomy and control of their work that was previously evident. Furthermore, the paper suggests, that just as the new technologies have played a key role in enabling the development of the global supply chain, so they have also allowed and even facilitated this marginalisation. The paper thus opens up a new area

for discussion and draws attention to a different dimension of globalisation in impacting on the work of a particular profession.

The research is based on qualitative methodologies. Utilising snowball sampling, in-depth interviews have been conducted with South African textile designers and other key informants in the supply chain.

RC07-676.5

BORDE, Radhika* (Wageningen University, radhika.borde@wur.nl)

Sacred land and the politics of voice

This article investigates the environmental struggles of the Dongaria Kondh tribals in Eastern India as an example of resistance to Baudrillard's conception of the code by which modern industrial society speaks to and understands itself. Baudrillard explicates the code to be images or simulacra in the nature of floating signifiers into which meaning may be invested by capitalism's drive to reproduce itself. Refusing to allow their land to be acquired by a mining corporation called Vedanta Resources, the tribals counterposed their understanding of land as sacred, to the symbolic meaning ascribed to it by capitalistic logic – a valuable Resource which needed to be exploited for the projected global demands for Aluminium. Interestingly, this refusal to 'speak in code', was encoded by the several western activists who were associated with the struggle. This encoding took the shape of a mediated identification of the tribe with the Na'vi, the heroes of a Hollywood sci-fi blockbuster who too resist a mining corporation – with sacred discourse as well as all-out violence. The 'encoding' of their resistance was 'heard' by the government, with in fact more receptivity than was required for keeping the mining company away from their home in the Niyamgiri hills (several legal actions have been taken against Vedanta Resources by the Indian Government) – but does this speech act of allowing themselves to be represented as the real life Na'vi, constitute a victory over their subaltern status? Are the Dongaria Kondhs using simulacra to fight a mode of hyper-real (re)production that they do not wish to participate in? This article will explore these paradoxes and will attempt to contribute to the theorizing on social movements.

RC52-456.1

BORGHI LEITE, Aline Tereza* (UFSCar - Federal University of São Carlos, alineborghi@hotmail.com)

Between the university and the practice in journalism education: The contributions of the sociology of professions about the construction of the journalists' professional identity

In the matter of Sociology of Professions' studies, in general, the approaches are dedicated to understanding how the professions have been built and consolidated, analyzing how they have changed along this trajectory, and investigating how a particular profession or professional group obtained social status, and how it can socially construct its professional identity. Facing the new occupational structure of labor markets, in the last decades, the new Sociology of Professions' approaches are rethinking the bureaucratic professional model, according to which the professional value was built upon the diploma. In this level of research, regarding the relation established between the academic education and profession, Dubar's perspective becomes relevant, according to which professional identities are constructed in social interaction and the diploma is no longer seen as fundamental for the formation of professional identities. In debates about the role of universities in teaching journalism, some of the arguments support that the journalism career has a specific status as the social prestige of journalists is not achieved through regular diplomas or selective courses, but through other sources ("vocational skills", "quality of speech", "credibility of the comments", "the art of handling an article", "social visibility" and "proximity to the power"), which exceed the contents of the standardized academic programs. The reflections proposed in this presentation intend to answer the following questions: What are the criteria that indicate a professional value within the profession of journalists? What are the requirements regarding the admission control for this profession? In order to think about these questions, in this paper, the aim is to consider the contributions of the professions' studies to comprehend the profession of journalism, analyzing how this professional career, built in university courses of journalism, represents a significant feature of the social identity of professionals.

RC32-13.1

BORGHI LEITE, Aline Tereza* (UFSCar - Federal University of São Carlos, alineborghi@hotmail.com)

Gender inequalities among journalists in São Paulo - The Brazilian context of the increasing feminization of the profession of journalism and journalism education

Through recent decades, in Brazil, the world of communications is undergoing significant changes, characterized by the growth of women's presence in journalism and in university courses; increase of the level of education of journalists, specially the women professionals - in São Paulo, women predominate among journalists registered formally with higher academic degree of education -; the introduction of technology in the media; the concentration of journalists in the segment "extra-writing" (professionals who are not employed in journalism companies) and changes over regulations of this profession, questioning the admission requirements for this career. The aim of this paper is to understand, within this scenario marked by the feminization of the profession, the disparities present within the profession of journalism, in terms of unequal power, prestige, education and social recognition of professional qualifications, in order to test internal segmentation hypothesis of this profession, with a gender perspective. For this, data are presented to show the distribution of men and women journalists in São Paulo, analyzing the division of higher positions and the differences in average earnings by function, using as main source of information the Annual Social Information of the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

RC15-64.3

BORGSTROM, Erica* (University of Cambridge, eb442@cam.ac.uk)

Planning for an (un)certain future: Choice within english end of life care

Over the last few parliaments, English healthcare policy has increasingly included neoliberal ideals nestled within the state-provided system. This has been particularly embodied through the use of the term 'choice'. Whilst in some sectors of healthcare choice carries consumerist connotations, within the relatively new field of end of life care, it serves to mark the last chance to express autonomy once one's inevitable fate is known.

Particularly, within the first national end of life care strategy (2008) choice represents planning the *setting* of one's death – one's preferred place of death – whilst delicately manipulating the timing and means of one's death through descriptions of refusing treatments (thereby sidelining discussions of assisted suicide). In order to enable choice, healthcare professionals are to openly discuss end of life care with patients who may die within the next year and/or suffer from a long-term illness. In turn, patients are expected to express their preferred priorities of care (and death), which can be documented and followed.

Through ethnographic research, it is apparent that although people (including patients and professionals) generally like the idea of choice, the notion of *planning and documenting* choice is less desirable. Many demonstrate that it is difficult to do as an action given the importance of relationships in shaping experiences of dying and the uncertainty that surrounds death. This creates an inability to plan and therefore choose. This paper explores these issues, demonstrating that this anxiety around planning and the rhetoric of choice in this context serve to illustrate deeper unresolved concerns about morality and mortality.

RC24-211.2

BORJESON, Natasja* (Södertörn University, natasja.borjeson@sh.se)

Issues of traceability and corporate responsibility

The objective of this paper is to discuss how and if corporations' strategies for traceability along their commodity chains may further corporate responsibility and, in the end, a more environmentally friendly production. The paper focuses on the case of chemicals in textiles; the textile production and commodity trading is one of the most global industries in the world with production and distribution lines spread over numerous regions with a multitude of production steps, suppliers and sub-suppliers. Moreover it has a great environmental impact coming from the use of toxic chemicals in both fiber production as well as in many manufacturing stages. During the last decade, there has been an increased pressure on companies to take

accountability for the entire commodity chain down to the last sub-supplier. Accordingly, the textile companies today find themselves facing the difficult task of trying to manage very complex product chains. The concept of traceability is being seen by the industry to be a key issue when trying to take on a more responsible approach and in improving their environmental practices. The paper looks into the concept of traceability and discusses such strategies using a literature review and semi-structured interviews. The analysis also includes lessons learned from other sectors. A particular topic that is addressed is the role of stakeholders, such as the media, NGOs and political consumers, in formulating and working for the new business strategies.

RC02-661.7

BORRASTERO, Carina* (IDAES/ UNSAM – CONICET, carinaborrastero@conicet.gov.ar)

Notas sobre el estado y la apropiación del excedente en las teorías neoschumpeterianas de la innovación y el desarrollo

En el trabajo exploraremos las concepciones del Estado y su rol en el sistema económico en las teorías neoschumpeterianas de la innovación y el desarrollo. De este modo, intentaremos echar luz sobre la manera en que se articulan desde estas perspectivas lo que los autores llaman el orden económico y el orden institucional al interior del sistema socio-productivo, lo que resulta fundamental para una comprensión integrada de la dinámica de los procesos de desarrollo. En particular, nos interesa la específica relación establecida a nivel conceptual entre el Estado y la cuestión de la apropiación del excedente económico surgido del cambio técnico, porque creemos que la manera en que se conceptualiza dicha relación conlleva implicancias relevantes para la comprensión general de los procesos de desarrollo en su vínculo con la dinámica de la innovación tecnológica. En este sentido, sostenemos que las teorías neoschumpeterianas abordadas proponen una visión restringida del Estado ligada a la ausencia de una preocupación por la teorización sistemática del problema de la apropiación del excedente, que dificulta una comprensión acabada e integral de la dinámica del desarrollo en los países de América Latina. Destacamos también que, con todo, proponen una serie de claves analíticas de utilidad para analizar las dimensiones económicas y tecnológicas de los procesos de desarrollo, muchas veces ausentes en las perspectivas sociológicas más tradicionales sobre estos procesos. Analizaremos en el plano interno o lógico las propuestas de B.A. Lundvall, R. Nelson, G. Dosi y C. Pérez, considerados como los referentes centrales de las teorías mencionadas.

RC30-488.1

BORY, Anne* (Université Lille I, Clersé, anne_bory@yahoo.fr), **CRUNEL, Bérénice** (IEP Toulouse, LASSP) and **OESER, Alexandra** (Université Paris-Ouest, ISP)

La recomposition des solidarités ouvrières face à une délocalisation: Le cas de l'usine molex de villemur-sur-tarn

En septembre 2009, le groupe Molex, l'un des premiers constructeurs mondiaux de connectique, ferme son usine de Villemur-sur-Tarn, village rural du Sud-Ouest de la France, qu'il avait achetée en 2004, et licencie 283 salariés, après une année de conflit social.

Il s'agira ici d'abord de retracer la progressive atomisation des collectifs de travail et d'analyser les impacts, pour les salariés, des successifs rachats et réorganisations de l'activité et des espaces de l'entreprise. La spécialisation des postes, l'intensification des cadences ou encore l'individualisation du contrôle, assorties d'une restriction croissante des espaces de sociabilité ouvrière en marge du travail ont ainsi abouti à l'affaiblissement des solidarités instituées.

Puis nous montrerons comment la fermeture a donné lieu à une recomposition des solidarités ouvrières, et à une mobilisation qui s'est en partie internationalisée. Celle-ci s'est caractérisée par une visibilité médiatique et politique et une longévité notables. La recomposition des solidarités autour d'un discours commun (préservation de l'outil de travail, lutte contre les « patrons-voyous » étrangers) peut expliquer en partie une réussite « médiatique » qui a également permis l'inscription dans un réseau d'entraide syndical interprofessionnel, national et international. Des lignes de fractures préexistantes ont ainsi en partie été surmontées dans et par la mobilisation. D'autres sont néanmoins apparues une fois la fermeture effective, dans l'expérience différenciée de la perte d'emploi.

Pendant la lutte contre la fermeture et dans les mobilisations collectives ayant survécu au départ de Molex, l'opposition entre le local et le global a traversé tant les discours publics que les pratiques militantes. L'analyse de ce jeu d'échelle constituera un dernier point.

Cette communication s'appuie sur une recherche socio-historique collective menée depuis janvier 2010. Elle pourra être présentée en français, en anglais ou en espagnol.

RC44-180.4

BORY, Anne* (Université Lille I, Clersé, anne_bory@yahoo.fr), **BARRON, Pierre** (Université Paris VIII), **CHAUVIN, Sébastien** (Université d'Amsterdam), **JOUNIN, Nicolas** (Université Paris VIII, CSU-CRESPPA) and **TOURETTE, Lucie** (indép.)

Le mouvement des travailleurs sans papiers: Quelle démocratisation pour les pratiques syndicales françaises?

Les grèves de travailleurs sans papiers qui ont mobilisé plusieurs milliers de personnes en Ile-de-France entre avril 2008 et octobre 2010 ont marqué une étape inédite de l'action syndicale française. D'abord parce que ces grèves ont allié la revendication traditionnelle du mouvement des sans-papiers – la régularisation – et un mode d'action propre au mouvement ouvrier, mais rarement mobilisé depuis le début des années 1980 – la grève avec occupation du lieu de travail. Au-delà de la visibilité qu'elles ont donné à des travailleurs souvent camouflés, malgré leur présence massive dans les secteurs du bâtiment, du nettoyage, de la restauration, de l'aide à la personne, elles ont également été les premières grèves coordonnées concernant ces secteurs, et plus largement des PME, le secteur de l'intérim et le travail au noir.

Ces grèves comportent des enjeux déterminants pour le syndicalisme, particulièrement en termes de démocratisation. Au fil des mois de grèves, plusieurs milliers de travailleurs sans papiers, majoritairement africains, ont découvert l'action syndicale, le fonctionnement des organisations de salariés, et des pans entiers du droit du travail. Plusieurs centaines ont appris à négocier avec leurs employeurs, à revendiquer leurs droits, à organiser une mobilisation collective. Pour autant, la direction du mouvement est restée l'affaire de permanents syndicaux français. Cet enjeu de démocratisation du mouvement a été et demeure essentiel pour l'analyse sociologique et la réflexion syndicale.

Enfin, le pari des syndicats était qu'au-delà de la revendication de régularisation, ces grèves ouvriraient les espaces productifs occupés par les sans-papiers à l'action syndicale, notamment grâce à la syndicalisation des grévistes. Nous examinerons ce qu'il en est, un an et demi après la fin des dernières grèves.

Cette communication s'appuiera sur une enquête ethnographique collective menée depuis février 2008, et discutera les constats empiriques français au regard d'autres expériences de syndicalisation de travailleurs étrangers.

RC04-496.3

BOSTROM, Ann-Kristin* (Swedish National Agency for Education, ann-kristin.bostrom@skolverket.se) and **TOROPOVA, Anna** (Stockholm University)

Democracy in school

The International Civic and Citizenship Study (ICCS) of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) investigates how young people are prepared for their roles as citizens in a number of countries worldwide. The notions of civics and citizenship have different interpretations particular to a certain national context, and within a country they may have different meanings for students depending on their gender, ethnic, immigrant and/or socio-economic background.

The present study is a secondary quantitative analysis of data collected during ICCS 2009 survey from five countries: Sweden, Austria, Poland, Italy and Switzerland. The five countries were chosen on the basis of their different national context as well as migration history and current trends. The study aimed to bring out communalities and differences among civic and citizenship views of students with immigrant and non-immigrant background in selected countries. Variables reflecting social capital at student individual level, family and home background level, classroom and school level, and country level were selected from the International Student Questionnaire. Further, the principal component analysis was applied to single out the 'clouds of individuals' that would represent profiles of individual stu-

dents. Mapping of student population groups around the principal components allowed to see certain trends emerging among different student population groups within a country as well as across countries at various levels.

The study results showed that on one hand, variations are present not only between native and immigrant students in a given country, but also within these groups, i.e. immigrant students themselves may differ in their civic experiences, attitudes and beliefs. On the other hand, similar components at various levels (e.g. support for ethnic and immigrant rights) were found for students with different immigration backgrounds coming from countries with different national context, in particular in terms of migration trends.

RC24-211.1

BOSTRÖM, Magnus* (Södertörn University, magnus.bostrom@sh.se), **JÖNSSON, Anna Maria** (Södertörn University), **GILEK, Michael** (Södertörn University) and **KARLSSON, Mikael** (Södertörn University)

The practice of responsible procurement and global complex product chains

The management of social, environmental and health risks associated with products from global product chains is one of the most pressing task for contemporary society; a task that involves public as well as private actors and poses great challenges in terms of capabilities, knowledge, communication, collaboration, and policy instruments. In various sectors, public and private organisations face increasing pressure from the media, NGOs, political consumers, and other stakeholders to assume responsibility and deal responsibly with various risks in their procurement strategies. Given the huge social and ecological complexities and uncertainties involved, how are buyers coping with this intricate situation?

In this paper, we focus on public and private procurement organizations in the area of textiles (and chemical risks). We ask how private and public procurement organizations struggle to develop feasible practices in their efforts to achieve responsible (sustainable) procurement. The paper focuses on the interaction between procurement organizations and their suppliers and sub-suppliers. It pays attentions to such aspects as dissemination of information, learning, development of (reflective) trust, communication (barriers/bridges), and social and environmental monitoring. We refer to literatures on environmental governance, risk communication, and commodity chains. The paper builds on, firstly, a series of semi-structured interviews of staff responsible for environment, procurement, and CSR within Swedish public and private buyers, and secondly, detailed case studies of three organizations, one private and two public, which were selected because they had serious ambitions to engage in responsible procurement (challenges identified among these organizations are thus likely to be general).

RC24-492.8

BOTTARO, Lorena* (National University of General Sarmiento, lbottaro@ungs.edu.ar) and **SOLA ÁLVAREZ, Marian*** (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, mariansoal@yahoo.com.ar)

Participación ciudadana en las decisiones sobre el uso de los recursos naturales. La experiencia de los movimientos socioambientales en Argentina

La explotación y exportación de bienes naturales no son actividades nuevas en nuestra región, por el contrario, ha sido la forma en la que América Latina se ha insertado históricamente en el mercado internacional. Sin embargo, encontramos que en los últimos años se han profundizado un modelo extractivo basado en la sobreexplotación de los recursos naturales. Como es el caso de los emprendimientos mineros metalíferos a gran escala, la expansión del monocultivo de soja, la deforestación de los bosques nativos, la construcción de grandes represas y obras de infraestructura, entre otros.

En la presente ponencia procuraremos caracterizar las experiencias de movilización que surgen a partir de la resistencia a diferentes proyectos de gran envergadura destinados a la explotación de los recursos naturales. Estos movimientos socioambientales inauguran un nuevo capítulo en la tradición de los movimientos sociales en Argentina.

Nos proponemos indagar en las particularidades que presentan estas experiencias que se definen por la defensa del ambiente y de los estilos de vida locales con cuestionamientos a las formas tradicionales de representación política y participación ciudadana. Las asambleas socioambientales

proponen nuevas formas de participación a partir de la organización social y ampliación de las esferas de la democracia a través de distintas formas horizontales de discusión y decisión política.

RC15-532.4

BOUCHARD, Louise* (Université d'Ottawa, louise.bouchard@uottawa.ca), **ALBERTINI, Marcelo** (Universidade de São Paulo) and **BATISTA, Ricardo** (University of Ottawa)

Bibliometric analysis of research on health inequalities

Since the 70s, health inequalities have been recognized as a major public health problem worldwide. After the 1980 Black Report, which revealed health inequalities among different strata of the population, research and scientific publication has increased. The objective of the present study was to analyze the evolution of scientific production of health inequalities.

We used descriptive, relational and qualitative indicators based on the volume of publications and citations and collaborations between authors and citations practices and on key words and concepts. The references were taken from the Web of Science database, and *Le Bibliothécaire* software, was used to process bibliographic information. The search strategy used keywords related to the concept of health inequality, including equity and health, health inequities, inequalities and disparities.

The search identified 25 463 scientific papers with 65 547 authors and an average of 3.7 authors per article. Medicine, Public Health, Epidemiology, Social Medicine and Sociology/Anthropology were the disciplines most frequently involved in this area of research. The most cited papers were published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, *JAMA*, and *The Lancet*. *Social Science & Medicine* had the largest number of publications.

The first article was in 1968 and focuses on civil rights in the United States and the elimination of racial discrimination in access to medical care. The concept of inequality was initially preferred by the authors but supplanted by that of disparity at the turn of 2007. The paper by Marmot (1991) is one of the four papers that hold the largest number of citations and contributes to the central perspective of social determinants of health and the British influence on the international status of research on social inequalities of health.

RC52-263.2

BOUCHARD, Louise* (Université d'Ottawa, louise.bouchard@uottawa.ca) and **WARNKE, Jan** (Université Laval)

Équité d'accès aux professionnels et aux services de santé en langue minoritaire

Bien que le Canada se soit doté de deux langues officielles, le français langue majoritaire au Québec et l'anglais langue majoritaire dans le reste du Canada, un certain nombre de francophones et d'anglophones de ce fait vivent en contexte linguistique minoritaire. Des études antérieures ont montré que cette situation agit comme déterminant de la santé et entraîne un état de santé et un accès différentiel aux services. L'objectif de cette communication est de comparer la minorité à la majorité linguistique en termes d'accès aux professionnels de santé capable de desservir en langue minoritaire.

Nous avons utilisé le recensement de 2006 pour créer la base de données des professionnels, stratifiée par sexe, âge, capacité linguistique et la base de la population francophone et anglophone minoritaire. Nous avons construit un indice comparatif permettant d'établir le ratio du nombre de professionnels capable de desservir en langue minoritaire par rapport 100 000 de population minoritaire et majoritaire (IPSLOM).

Les minorités linguistiques sont désavantagées par rapport à la majorité linguistique en termes d'accès aux professionnels de la santé dans 8 des 13 provinces/territoires canadiens. La variation dans les valeurs de l'indice IPSLOM montre une variation considérable au niveau des régions socio-sanitaires. Les minorités linguistiques de l'Ontario sont désavantagées dans 12 régions socio-sanitaires sur 14, du Québec dans 18 régions sur 18 et du Nouveau-Brunswick dans 4 régions sur 7.

L'équité en matière de soins de santé est une dimension cruciale de la politique canadienne. De nombreuses études montrent que malgré un accès universel aux soins, des disparités importantes perdurent que ce soit en termes d'accès aux services qu'en termes des résultats escomptés en ce qui a trait à la bonne santé. Notre indicateur IPSLOM s'est avéré d'une grande utilité pour cerner les inégalités d'accès des minorités linguistiques aux professionnels et aux services de santé.

RC11-48.3

BOULD, Sally* (University of Delaware, Salbould@udel.edu) and CASACA, Sara (Technical University of Lisbon)

Older women's employment: Pension crisis and crisis of care

The political economy of pension issues is highly gendered but current approaches often assume gender neutrality. At these ages, 55-64, it is often assumed that women and men no longer have family responsibilities; thus gender differences are analyzed in terms of discrimination, labour market segmentation as well as overall earning disparities. Older women however, typically have responsibility for parent care, a responsibility which is growing rapidly with population aging. At the same time European Union (EU) labour policies are encouraging older women to stay engaged in the labour market under proposals to reduce their access to early retirement schemes. In many countries women's retirement age has been increased more than men's.

The impact of these policies will be dramatically different for women under different welfare regimes. The Nordic states already have relatively high employment rates for older women (Sweden 66.7%; Finland 56, Denmark 50.9%) but these welfare states have also provided for help with caring for elderly parents. In the Mediterranean states women's employment at older ages is quite low but the overwhelming responsibility for elderly family members falls on the women.

This paper reviews the employment rates for women age 55-64 in the 15 original EU countries using the most recent Eurostat data. The context is the availability of support available to older women for elder care under the different welfare regimes. Of critical importance in aging societies is the unpaid work of caregiving for the very old who need assistance in activities of daily living. Daughters and daughters-in-law overwhelmingly take on this role and this unpaid work needs to be recognized in current efforts to reduce public spending on pensions as well as other benefits, such as unemployment, which are currently supporting caregivers.

RC24-636.4

BOURBLANC, Magalie* (CIRAD/CEEPA, University of Pretoria, magalie.bourblanc@cirad.fr)

The South African new water act and its "ecological reserve": A case of international influence over a transitional regime?

In the aftermath of Apartheid era, the new democratic South African regime prioritized the adoption of reform Acts on land and water issues in particular. Indeed, water access especially has demonstrated the most striking inequalities among the South African racially-divided society (Schreiner and van Koppen, 2002). However the National Water Act voted in 1998 is renowned not only for its declared objective of fighting against injustices inherited from the past. It is also perceived as one of the most ambitious Act in the world from an environmental perspective (Biggs, Breen et al., 2008). Indeed, thanks to the introduction of a "Reserve" in the Act, both basic human needs and an ecological reserve are meant to be catered for. In addition, the human reserve and the ecological one are both considered to be constitutional rights, which also make it rather unique in the world. Such a progressive Act especially from an ecological viewpoint can be surprising for a country facing a tremendous social challenge, i.e. providing basic water service delivery in extensive third-world like areas of the country. This paper focuses on the actors and networks which have been instrumental in the adoption of the concept of an "ecological reserve". It examines whether or not this provision is the result of potential links with international/transnational coalitions or interest groups. The paper then studies the implementation phase and more precisely how the way the ecological reserve is being determined has evolved over time from considering the reserve with purely ecological criteria to seeing it through more societal and sustainable lenses. The extent to which there has been an outside influence on this shift is also investigated.

RC23-426.1

BOWDEN, Gary* (University of New Brunswick, glb@unb.ca)

Climate science as a cultural contest

This paper explores the cultural contest over climate science with particular reference to the United States. Cross-national comparisons of public attitudes about climate change and climate science routinely find substantially higher levels of climate scepticism in the US than in other

countries. The standard explanation for these findings points to a mixture of intentional disinformation (e.g., US energy industry interests that actively promote scepticism so they can continue burning fossil fuels) coupled with media practices (e.g., a journalistic norm to present both sides of an issue) which have facilitated the distribution of that misinformation. This explanation, however, appears inconsistent with evidence from the last few years. On the one hand, environmental and other groups expended large sums of money getting out their message leading up to Copenhagen. There was not, as the standard account suggests, an underfunded David valiantly trying to be heard over the well funded roar of the energy industry Goliath. Similarly, recent studies show that US media practices changed substantially following the release of An Inconvenient Truth and the publicity accorded Oreskes work documenting the level of consensus among climate scientists. At the same time this was happening, polling data show both an increase in the level of climate scepticism among the US public and in the rigidity and certainty with which those views are held by a certain section of the population. There is now less acceptance of climate science than of evolution among white evangelicals. In short, the extent to which the science is contested has increased at the same time that the mechanisms which supposedly fuelled the scepticism were losing power. An alternative explanation for the dynamics of American public opinion on climate change and climate science, one based on Douglas and Wildavsky's cultural theory of risk, is proposed.

RC24-161.1

BOWDEN, Gary* (University of New Brunswick, glb@unb.ca)

Conceptualizing risk in conjoined socio-ecological systems: Causes, consequences and the potential for solution

Drawing on concepts from complex adaptive systems theory, the paper argues that a conjoined socio-ecological system has existed since the emergence of humans -- a species marked both by tool use and language as a mechanism that facilitates large scale coordination of activity. However, the human impact on the functioning of the ecosystem has not been constant. While the biosphere, as a system, has been governed by 'natural' processes at the micro, meso, macro and global levels since before the arrival of humans, human intervention in and interaction with these processes has expanded through time from the micro/local up to and including the global (e.g., climate change). An analytic schema, involving three kinds of activity (natural, technological, social) operating at four distinct scales (micro, meso, macro, global) is developed to conceptualize the trajectory of human impact on the conjoined socio-ecological system in relation to a variety of planetary boundaries. The analysis is used to argue: 1) that complexity and risk are increasing and that we face a growing number of planetary scale ecological problems, 2) that technological approaches to these risks, while necessary, are, without associated social innovations, unlikely to ameliorate the problems and 3) that the major impediment to dealing with these emerging risks is social (i.e., the lack of institutional structures designed to effectively coordinate action at the global level) rather than ecological or technological. Factors affecting the relative success (e.g., Montreal protocol) and failure (e.g., Kyoto protocol) of such institutional structures will be examined.

RC31-345.5

BOYD, Monica* (University of Toronto, monica.boyd@utoronto.ca)

Destination Canada(?): Gender, race and changing policies for recruiting migrant domestic workers

The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that nearly 44 million persons over age 14 in 2010 are women domestic workers, accounting for 7.5 percent of female employees worldwide and representing eight out of ten of all domestic workers (ILO 2011). Many female domestics are international migrants, literally hidden in the households of destination countries, often lacking legal, civic and political rights given to their employers (Anderson 2006; Heimschoff and Schwenken 2001) and frequently without rights to residency status. Substantial concern exists over substantial human rights violations, the often ignored inter-country agreements designed to protect domestics, and the absence of regulations to ensure decent work conditions (but see: ILO Convention NO. 189 and Recommendation No. 201, June 2011).

Amid these global concerns, Canada is often singled out as an exception, if only because working conditions and the extension of rights in other countries are so much worse (Bakan and Stasiulis 1997). But Canada's history of domestic worker recruitment and related migration policies have been highly gendered and racialized. Starting in 2010, new major state initiatives appeared. By overviewing current Canadian policies related to the recruitment of migrant women to work in private households, three questions are answered. First, how and why did the current policies on live-in caregivers emerge? Second, who is recruited under Canada's caregiver policies? Third, what are the problems associated with the program and what have been the recent policy responses targeted at those women who are migrating to Canada as caregivers? Six problematic areas, with corresponding policy needs or actions, are highlighted: unscrupulous recruitment agencies; unscrupulous employers; time spent in carework prior to receiving permanent resident status; required medical examinations; family stresses caused by prolonged separation, and the growing educational levels of migrant caregivers accompanied by the increasing risk of downward mobility upon gaining permanent residence status.

RC24-531.2

BOYKOFF, Maxwell* (University of Colorado-Boulder, boykoff@colorado.edu)

The emergence of climate contrarianism as a 'wise (use)' social movement

Climate contrarianism as a social movement coalesced in the late 1980s, and has gone through many stages of expansion and prosperity, particularly in Anglophone countries. These 'contrarians' have laudably been deemed 'skeptics' as well as denigratingly been called 'deniers' over the years, as their stances have found common ground with many right-of-center ideological movements such as libertarianism and the US Tea Party. In addition, over time these groups have possessed varying degrees of power and influence on decision-making on climate change. This paper interrogates the growth pathways of this social movement, through interviews and participant observations at the 2011 Heartland Institute's Sixth International Conference on Climate Change. The project also draws on the tools of political ecology, sociology and psychology to help understand how these contrarians 'speak for the climate' in particular (and oft-amplified) ways.

This work seeks to better understand *motivations* that prop up these stances, such as possible ideological or evidentiary disagreement to the orthodox views of science (a.k.a. scientific consensus), motivation to fulfill the perceived desires of special interests (e.g. carbon-based industry), and/or exhilaration from self-perceived academic martyrdom and more general desires for notoriety. For instance, questions involve: to what extent have their varied interventions been effective in terms of sparking a new and wise Copernican revolution, or do their amplified voices instead service entrenched carbon-based industry interests while they blend debates over 'climate change' with other culture wars such as gun control, and abortion?

This paper is also motivated by the interest to better understand *effects* of this emergent social movement – sharing ideological kinship with the 'Wise Use movement' of the 1980s and 1990s – in terms of how it has contributed to (mis) perceptions and (mis) understandings that shape the spectrum of possibility for responses to contemporary climate challenges.

RC15-169.6

BOZOK, Nihan* (Middle East Technical University, nihanmortas@hotmail.com) and **BOZOK, Mehmet** (Middle East Technical University)

Pharmaceuticalization of society through the popular healthy life discourse: The case of Turkey

It has been discussed in the last two decades within the literature of sociology of health that the pharmaceuticalization of society has many aspects such as medicalization of the certain periods of life and daily life, health consumerism, promotions and marketing strategies of pharmaceutical industry and health policies of the state. This presentation is going to focus on the popular healthy life discourse in Turkey as one of the aspects and causes of pharmaceuticalization of society.

Popular healthy life discourse seems to aspire to make individuals live longer and healthier by informing individuals about the conditions of healthy body and invites them to control and discipline their bodily conditions and lifestyle choices. In Turkey, this discourse has pervaded through the popu-

lar medicine and anti-aging experts who show up in the television programs and write daily articles in the newspapers and internet since the last decade. On the one hand, these experts describe the symptoms of diseases such as cancer, AIDS, osteoclasia, chronic illnesses. On the other hand, they offer herbal remedy prescriptions by reference to the herbalist origins of traditional Turkish medicine. They don't only inform and alert individuals who suffer from a certain disease, but also the pre-patients and/or potential patients. At the first glance healthy life discourse seems as if it opens the way of one's becoming her/his own doctor. However, experts, who are the actors of the information bombardment of healthy life and creators of the lay explanations of sophisticated medical language in Turkey, make health fall under continuous scrutiny of individual her/himself and give support to the process of transformation of patients and pre-patients into consumers of health services and medical drugs. This presentation is going to investigate this process as a certain aspect of pharmaceuticalization of society.

RC24-243.4

BOZONNET, Jean-Paul* (Institut d'Etudes Politiques, jeanpaul.bozonnet@sciencespo-grenoble.fr)

Why the poor do not act against climate change: A class victimization narrative

There are many academic works dealing with public opinion about climate change. Most of them have previously shown that the vast majority of Europeans are concerned about it, and are afraid of a catastrophe to come; and yet they also emphasized that few ordinary citizens are willing to actually act. Why this gap between rhetoric and practice?

One answer lies in climate skepticism, a phenomenon recently highlighted by some sociologists; such an explanation is not enough to justify the wide gap between opinion and behavior. So we propose an alternative hypothesis: a large part of Europeans, especially among the lower classes, tell a story midway between that of the official IPCC scientists and the States on the one hand, and that of climate skeptics on the other hand. This account agrees with the concerns about climate and also predicts the final disaster, but it assigns responsibility to the State and big business, considering the sacrifices required from people as unfair. It claims a social class issue, which is not only a question of global warming, but of environmental justice, and in which the poor play the role of victim.

We propose to measure the importance of this story among European citizens. To do this, we will rely on Eurobarometer surveys of March 2008, and June 2011.

RC44-179.1

BRAGA, Ruy* (University of São Paulo, ruy.braga@uol.com.br) and **PIMENTEL, Fábio*** (Universidade de São Paulo, fabiodemarias@yahoo.com.br)

Information work and the proletarian condition today: The perception of Brazilian call centers operators

The increase in company outsourcing over the last 3 decades in Brazil has led to the development of a new type of worker on the margins of the productive system: the call center operator. Responsible for a wide range of information services, the rapid expansion in call centers has stirred the interest of a number of researchers in different areas of knowledge. Analyzing the work of the Brazilian call center operator, the proposal looks to deepen our comprehension of the changes currently affecting today's Brazilian working class.

RC47-473.1

BRAGA VIEIRA, Flavia* (Universidad Federal Rural de Rio de Janeiro, flaviabv@gmail.com) and **BRINGEL, Breno*** (Instituto de Estudios Sociales y Políticos - Universidad Estatal de Río de Janeiro (IESP-UERJ), brenobringel@iesp.uerj.br)

Educación, formación política e internacionalismo en los movimientos sociales rurales latinoamericanos contemporáneos

Los procesos educativos y formativos son un elemento central en la configuración de los movimientos sociales rurales latinoamericanos, tanto en su interior como en su relación con otros actores sociales y la sociedad. En las dos últimas décadas, dichos procesos han ganado creciente relevancia, convirtiéndose en una de las principales herramientas de interacción de militantes de diferentes procedencias nacionales y contribuyendo,

además, a la reconfiguración de las prácticas e imaginarios internacionalistas entre los movimientos sociales rurales latinoamericanos. Con este telón de fondo, esta ponencia pretende reflexionar acerca de la tensión entre la producción de conocimiento *sobre* los movimientos sociales y *en/desde* los movimientos sociales a partir del análisis de los espacios transnacionales de educación y formación política. Para ello, la argumentación se divide en tres partes: en primer lugar, se analizan las principales teorías del activismo transnacional contemporáneo *vis-a-vis* la experiencia y la auto-reflexión de los movimientos sociales rurales latinoamericanos; en segundo lugar, se examina la internacionalización de los movimientos sociales articulados en torno a La Vía Campesina Brasil, tratando de identificar las interacciones y dinámicas existentes con otros movimientos sociales latinoamericanos en el ámbito formativo y educativo desde un doble criterio: por un lado, examinando aquellos cursos, espacios y eventos de dimensión regional en los que participan los movimientos de La Vía Campesina Brasil y, por otro lado, analizando aquellos realizados en Brasil donde hay una dimensión latinoamericana en términos de interacción militante y producción de significados. Finalmente, esto nos lleva a reflexionar, a modo de conclusión, sobre cómo la generación de un internacionalismo complejo que articula escalas, redes, territorios y diferentes dinámicas de interacción y difusión afecta la (re)construcción de identidades y saberes que desafían el individualismo y el nacionalismo metodológico, reivindicando nuevas aperturas epistemológicas.

RC20-202.3

BRAGONI, Beatriz* (CONICET UNCuyo, bbragoni@lanet.com.ar)

Rituales funerarios heroicos y memorial cívico

El siglo XIX hispanoamericano exhibe una verdadera saga de ceremoniales fúnebres destinados a enaltecer el papel de los grandes hombres en la configuración del arsenal simbólico que contribuyó a moldear la mitología fundacional de los estados nacionales. Sobre la base de la combinación selectiva de prácticas culturales heredadas de la tradición barroca, y de los nuevos contextos institucionales y políticos, el lenguaje estatal republicano hizo de la asociación entre individuo o héroe, cuerpo nacional y posteridad un recurso de afirmación de la autoridad nacional, y de cohesión social y política. Convertidos en piezas angulares en la fabricación del panteón nacional, los funerales de estado realizados a lo largo del siglo XIX en la mayoría de las repúblicas latinoamericanas, se convirtieron en instrumentos políticos formidables de construcción política y cultural por lo que su análisis resulta eficaz para examinar, entre otras cosas, las implicancias de la manipulación estatal y política destinada a dotar al régimen político de una meta narrativa articulada y espectacular, y su impacto relativo en la transformación del ritual funerario en memorial cívico. La ponencia se ocupa de contextualizar la dilatada empresa de colocación de San Martín como héroe nacional argentino en las coordenadas de los rituales funerarios del siglo XIX europeo y latinoamericano, avanza en la dimensión privada y personal de la construcción mítica, restituye la compleja ingeniería institucional, política y cultural que lo colocó a la cabeza del panteón de los padres fundadores de la nacionalidad argentina, y subraya las resignificaciones de su legado en el siglo XX.

RC38-366.6

BRANDHORST, Rosa María* (University of Goettingen, rosamaria.brandhorst@gmx.de)

Transnational family ties between Cuba and Germany: Isolation, restrictions and agency

Since colonial period, Cuba's economy and society have been organized around extended family networks. In revolutionary Cuba the role of the family has decreased substantially, as the state has assumed many of its traditional functions. But since the economic crisis sufficient social services could no longer be provided. Thus the family has regained its position as a primary force in society – now organized transnationally. In spite of the relative isolation of Cuba, an increasing number of families live in a transnational space. In the face of the economic crisis and the dual economy, these transnational households emerge as new sustainability projects for the families and the system. Simultaneously they pose a potential challenge to the status quo. This presentation will analyze the formation of transnational families between Cuba and Germany and their impact on social transformations in Cuba. I will address these phenomena drawing on results of reconstructive analysis (according to Rosenthal) of biographical interviews in the scope of my PhD-thesis. To trace the migration process

and the negotiation of roles I opted for a 'multi-sited' cross-generational approach by interviewing Cubans in Germany and their family members in Cuba. The presentation provides insight into the dynamics of two selected transnational families. These cases will show how in spite of the apparently impermeable borders, migrants maintain transnational family ties. The crossing of national borders is connected with reciprocal benefits. Transnational relations are used for instance by immigrants to guarantee child caring and by the relatives left behind to consolidate the household income. The actions of migrants affect the lives of their relatives in Cuba. Financial support creates new social disparities. In consequence, the country is divided into those who receive remittances and those who are excluded from this possibility. Socialism is thus sustained and undermined by these transnational family networks.

RC21-738.6

BRASLOW, Laura* (City University of New York, Graduate Center, lbraslow@gc.cuny.edu)

Consuming neighborhoods: Aesthetics, reputation, socio-spatial change and belonging on local shopping streets

New York City, like many large American and some global cities, has experienced rapid socio-spatial change between the 1980s and today. Widespread market-led re-development and re-investment in the central areas of the city, combined with demographic changes through processes of both immigration and gentrification, have dramatically changed how the public spaces of the city look and feel. In turn, the aesthetic characteristics of urban space are central to how cities and neighborhoods are understood and inhabited by old, new, and potential future residents, and to a significant extent to residents' sense of belonging or exclusion.

These processes can be clearly observed – by residents, visitors, and sociologists – on local shopping streets. Storefront businesses (including retail stores and other public businesses such as restaurants and service establishments) are a highly visible spaces of public life in of many urban neighborhoods. Compared to residential or office spaces, storefronts are typically located in high-traffic areas at street level, and are designed to draw the attention of passersby. Moreover, changes in storefront aesthetics are highly legible to residents as weathervanes of broader trends of socio-spatial change, either in the present or the near future. As such, although their primary goal may be to advance their business interests and attract customers, local businesses and their owners play a central role in producing and disseminating markers of neighborhood character and neighborhood change.

This paper explores the relationship between street aesthetics, symbolic meanings, understandings of neighborhood character, and patterns of sociospatial change, belonging and exclusion in three New York City neighborhoods. Visual data on the exterior and interior aesthetic characteristics of stores is considered, as well as observation and interviews with proprietors, shoppers and local residents. This information is supplemented with quantitative historical data on changes in local businesses in each area from 1980-present.

TG07-521.3

BRASLOW, Laura* (City University of New York, Graduate Center, lbraslow@gc.cuny.edu)

Imaginaries, nostalgia, affect and sociospatial change: An embodied theory of belonging and displacement

Cities are, most fundamentally, spaces characterized by density and heterogeneity. As such, urbanites and visitors are regularly bombarded with a dizzying range of sensory experiences.

Prevailing understandings of how individuals navigate and situate themselves within complex spatial and social arrangements are primarily cognitive, focusing on the process of incorporating and making these stimuli legible to the experiencing subject. Yet, new scholarship on embodiment and affect provides a more robust alternative to this cognitive orientation.

TG05-279.3

BRATCHFORD, Gary* (Manchester Metropolitan University, gbratchford@stu.mmu.ac.uk)

Visual activism in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories: New media technologies enable witnesses and visual citizenship

This paper will examine how Visual Activism impacts upon the visibility of the Israeli occupation locally and internationally. I will examine the relationship between Visual Activism and new media technologies in Israel and the Occupied Territories (Gaza and the West Bank), investigating how Palestinian, Israeli and international visual practitioners have engaged in anti-occupation political protest and collective action since the second Palestinian Intifada (2000-present), and specifically from 2004 onwards.

My intention is to frame Visual Activism as a tool which draws the addressee into a new critical paradigm of spectatorship; a perspective that contributes to, and enables the development of new political subjectivities. My contention is to examine what it means to be a visual citizen or an enabled witness through the use of interactive media technologies and networks related to activist activities in Israeli and Palestine.

The thrust of my research will focus upon the work of multinational visual activist collectives (Active Stills), individual Israeli practitioner David Reeb, the social-media resistance group for the protection of Bilin, Palestine (Bilib-village.org) who produce a sustained attention to the occupation, enabling a different type of visibility. Significantly, recent scholarly work by visual theorist David Campbell (2009) writing after the Operation Cat Lead, 2008, brought to question the need for what he called a 'continuous narrative' within the Occupied Territories. Campbell called into question the role of military censorship and visual reportage during the conflict as conflated and misrepresentative, suggesting the conflict exacerbated the normal conditions of occupational practices as temporal and exceptional. This paper will highlight the significance of Visual Activism as a tool which enables activists and visual practitioners to sustain a political visibility across a number of mediums and technologies, addressing the issues raised by David Campbell.

Words:287.

RC04-229.1

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The role of support staff and social inequalities in UK secondary schools – Putting 'others' back into policy

This paper draws on a 2½ year qualitative study (2008-2011) in four 'ordinary' English secondary schools which explored how schools enact, rather than implement policy. Funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council, the research worked on the interface of theory with data, arguing that it is only possible to begin to think sensibly about policy and its enactment if we work with an extensive and conceptually dense definition of policy and policy processes (Ball et al. 2012). Thus we recognise policy as a composite of regulation and imperatives; principles; and multi-level and collective efforts of interpretation and translation (creative enactment). Furthermore, policies are enacted in material conditions, with varying resources and set against existing commitments, values and forms of experience. They involve a variety of actors in the process of their production and this paper considers the role of some of those actors, support staff – often just described as 'others' in official documentation – who are omitted from most accounts of policy processes in schools.

In UK secondary school environments, it is in particularly learning support staff (teaching assistants, learning mentors, behaviour officers, etc.) who often have most contact with young people who are considered 'problem' students, therefore the policy sense-making (or enactment) of this group of staff can be crucially important to the school experiences of these marginalised groups. This paper will thus examine how policy translation(s) by support staff in the four case study schools may impact and interact with some of the social inequalities the schools are presented with. It will also ask whether some of these policy enactments may even be instrumental in creating school-intern social inequalities.

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RC11-48.2

BRAVO ALMONACID, Florencia* (CIMeCS/IdIHCS-CONICET-FaHCE/UNLP, flor_almonacid@hotmail.com)

Vejez, género y pobreza: Estrategias de reproducción de los hogares en el barrio el Sur

La presente ponencia indagará las interrelaciones entre la edad y el género a partir del estudio de las estrategias de reproducción puestas en juego por unidades domésticas integradas por adultos mayores en situación de pobreza del barrio El Sur, ubicado en la periferia de la ciudad de La Plata, Argentina.

Las estrategias de reproducción, son entendidas como la trama de prácticas y representaciones puestas en juego por las unidades domésticas tendientes a su reproducción. Utilizar la perspectiva de las estrategias de reproducción posibilita estudiar las articulaciones entre las condiciones económico-políticas y las condiciones específicas de producción y reproducción social de las unidades domésticas.

En decir, el estudio de la vejez en la pobreza se abordará a partir del análisis de la reproducción de los hogares pobres integrados por personas mayores, estudiando las articulaciones económico-políticas generales y las condiciones específicas de producción y reproducción social de las mismas, indagando principalmente tres planos de manera articulada:

A nivel micro social, analizando a la unidad doméstica e indagando las relaciones entre las diferentes clases de edad y al interior de las mismas, a las relaciones intra e intergéneros, intentando visualizar impacto y reordenamiento del hogar por la presencia y/o participación de las personas mayores en el mismo.

A nivel meso social, se analizará dichas unidades domésticas en relación con otros actores, como otras unidades domésticas, organizaciones de la sociedad civil y las presencias estatales, ancladas territorialmente.

A nivel macro social, se analizará el impacto y las significaciones asociadas a las políticas sociales destinadas a las personas mayores.

La investigación, que forma parte de la línea de investigación que desarrollo como becaria doctoral del CONICET "Envejecer en la pobreza: estrategias de reproducción en hogares pobres con personas adultas mayores en Altos de San Lorenzo, Partido de La Plata", se realiza a partir de un abordaje cualitativo.

RC34-265.2

BRAVO REINOSO, Pedro* (Colectivo Internacional de Pensamiento y Prácticas de Infancia y Juventudes, pdroandrefsc@gmail.com)

El cuerpo como manifestación política de las culturas juveniles

En este trabajo analizaremos la dimensión política del cuerpo, para lo cual comenzaremos analizando lo político desde dos puntos de vista: por un lado como expresión de los antagonismos sociales que nunca podrán conciliarse y por otro lado como lugar desde donde el deseo sirve de soporte a las luchas políticas y culturales, descubriendo en el goce un factor político que precisa ser tomado en cuenta. La política así entendida hace referencia tanto a los espacios de lucha social de grupos ubicados en posiciones discursivas distintas como también a la pantalla de deseo que sostiene las estructuras ideológicas. A partir de esto centraremos nuestra atención en las culturas juveniles para analizar como el cuerpo abre el horizonte de nuevas posibilidades de participación política y de ocupación en el espacio público. El cuerpo se manifiesta como un territorio donde las identificaciones que los jóvenes realizan se manifiestan y entran en contacto con otras presentes en el tejido social; el cuerpo es territorio, lugar donde las culturas juveniles se expresan e irrumpen en el entramado social. El cuerpo es territorio donde también los antagonismos sociales se encarnan en los cuerpos juveniles y a partir de éste se libra una lucha simbólica de carácter política; en el cuerpo se llevan las marcas de la exclusión, de la violencia y de las aspiraciones. El cuerpo de las culturas juveniles es también un cuerpo de goce, donde el deseo se conecta con la política. Nuestro estudio pretenderá hacer una lectura política y cultural de algunos de los aportes del psicoanálisis lacaniano tal como han sido elaborados por autores como Laclau, Mouffe, y Zizek con la intencionalidad de leerlos en clave poscolonial.

RC21-554.7

BRECKNER, Ingrid* (Hafen City University Hamburg, ingrid.breckner@hcu-hamburg.de)

Linguistic diversity in urban spaces

Global migration processes created and create a huge variety of practicing different languages within urban social spaces. However, multilingualism has not considered yet as a resource of urban development in urban research. In colonial cities, as for example in African countries or

India, multilingualism is educated and practiced as a resource of education and development. In comparison, in European societies, multilingualism is also increasingly practiced in everyday life, but language policies in general are still oriented at monolingualism. As a consequence, immigrants are considered as deficient speakers as long as they do not master the standard language proficiently according to the regulated formulated for incomings. Enterprises acting globally, already discovered multilingualism as a resource for their economic profit. This paper aims at developing perspectives how in different areas of urban policies the variety of language capacities of immigrants and residents can be valued in concrete action strategies. It is based on research in cooperation with linguists and ethnologists.

RC38-260.1

BRECKNER, Roswitha* (University of Vienna, roswitha.breckner@univie.ac.at)

Visual dimensions of biographical processes – a conceptual approach

This paper aims at exploring general dimensions of constructing biographies in and with photographs.

In biographical research, narration based theoretical and methodical concepts have developed concerning the way how biographies are created, how experiences are communicated in narrative interviews, how the relation between a 'lived life' and a 'life story', its social contexts and embeddedness in societal discourses can be understood. But how can we conceptualize biographical processes based on pictures? What happens from a general biographical perspective when we use photographs or other visual material in our everyday life, placing them on book shelves, in pockets, creating photo albums, exchanging them in social networks, etc.? The paper aims at discussing distinctive features of visual dimensions in processes of constructing biographies.

RC34-268.5

BRENNER, Ana Karina* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, anabrenner@yahoo.com.br)

Youth activism in political parties: A case study with university students

Part of the emerging field of youth studies in Brazil, this communication explores and analyzes the experience of young political party activists. These activists are changing how we understand political action. They are creating new groups and political demands engendering alternative ways of mobilizing political activism and transforming what occurs in traditional politically engaged civic practices, such as political parties, trade unions, etc. Interestingly however, the parties continue to rally the support of these young people. I here present a research that focuses on the experience of young activists, the paths they took in joining the political parties, their actual experience in the parties, the time invested and how the party experiences relate to other aspects of their lives. By individual interviews with university students it was possible to reveal their engagement in political parties. A range of selection criteria was developed that enabled bringing together a very diverse group drawing from all social backgrounds; young people of the intellectual elite, the middle and lower classes were among the 21 activists interviewed. The young militants fall into different categories of activism – Student Movement, grassroots organizations, social organizations, internal workings of the party, etc. They also relate their experiences: friendships, romantic relationships, family, career choices and labor market. The study, result of my PhD thesis, tracks the political engagement of these young activists, changes in their investment and mobility through various aspects of party activism composing a mosaic of experiences.

RC36-221.1

BREWER, Rose* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, brewe001@umn.edu)

Systemic change, racism, and economic crisis: Blacks in the U.S., Africa, and the African diaspora

The focus here is on the intertwined systems of late capitalism, patriarchy and white supremacy. Black lives in the U.S., Africa, and the African diaspora are situated in the context of an advanced capitalist logic and the global structures of white supremacy and heteropatriarchy. The economic crisis, thus, is not strictly material but also deeply rooted in ideology and

identity. Given this, what possibilities for social transformation exist for Blacks in the U.S., Africa, and the African diaspora? How might the logic of revolutionary change unfold in these contexts?

RC44-315.5

BRICKNER, Rachel* (Acadia University, rachel.brickner@acadiau.ca)

Becoming political: Teachers' activism in the face of Michigan's public education crisis

After eight years of Democratic leadership, in 2010 Michigan voters elected a Republican governor. Like his counterparts in Wisconsin and Ohio, Governor Rick Snyder has presided over a series of legislative and policy changes that would dramatically affect the strength and effectiveness of teachers' unions. Unions can no longer automatically collect dues from their members, for example, nor can they bargain over how to evaluate teachers' performance. Governor Snyder has also enacted measures that will dramatically affect the effectiveness of the public school system. He slashed the budget for public schools and is currently weighing legislation that would eliminate the cap on private charter schools. As such, public school teachers find themselves in a climate of fewer state resources and weaker organizational ability to advocate for stronger teaching and learning conditions.

While Michigan's teachers' unions have been active in mobilizing against these changes, the union response has not matched the intensity of Wisconsin's or the recent success of Ohio's. Indeed, not all teachers have been politically active or even supportive of their unions. Drawing on a series of semi-structured interviews with current and retired teachers from three school districts in south east Michigan, this paper examines how Governor Snyder's recent political decisions have influenced the activism of individual teachers. Reflecting on the experiences of teachers who have become newly, or differently, active in politics yields insights about the factors that have driven their activism. Moreover, teachers' experiences yield insights about the factors that are necessary for teachers' unions to become more successful, not only in terms of mobilizing against policies that weaken public education in Michigan, but in mobilizing their members to become active in the struggle to maintain strong public schools and teachers' unions.

RC21-142.4

BRICCOLI, Massimo* (Politecnico di Milano, massimo.bricocoli@polimi.it) and CUCCA, Roberta (Politecnico di Milano)

Local effects of a diffused and misleading rhetoric: Social mix and local housing policies

The paper focuses on a specific dimension of the use of the concept of social mix, by discussing the results of intensive empirical work developed on the most recent program of municipal housing promoted in Milan (Italy). The paper will highlight how in the Italian context the social mix approach has been justifying not only actions oriented towards the residential de-segregation of low-income or ethnic minorities groups, but also projects aiming at answering to the housing needs of some specific medium-low income groups that are considered functional to support urban growth. After decades of institutional inertia of housing policies, this attention has been justified as an innovative policy orientation, opening to the involvement of private social housing providers and taking care of the needs of new vulnerable groups, while previous social housing policies were oriented only towards weaker social actors. In this conception, the concept of social mix has been represented as an innovative tool of social justice, among differently disadvantaged social groups. However, until now, this plan has represented a big failure in terms of results. Due to the high cost of the rents, only a part of the stock has been allocated, although a huge housing emergency in the city and a long waiting list of low-income inhabitants. By analyzing this case study, the paper attempts to highlight the existence of different rhetoric in the public debate about social mix, as well as its influence on the design of local public policies. Moreover, the contribution intends to analyze and discuss the possible negative consequences of these programs in terms of social justice. Starting from the research conducted in Milan, the paper will discuss the emerging criticalities with a more comparative perspective, in connection to research work developed in Toronto, Canada and Hamburg, Germany.

RC02-736.8

BRIDGES, Todd Arthur* (The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, bridges@mpifg.de)

The organizing governance structure of a shadow financial market

Since the 1980s, a new market-based financial system has exponentially grown in size and has supplanted the traditional bank-based system as the dominant source of credit and liquidity for the global economy. The growth of this new financial system, however, has not been associated with an expansion in the formal laws and regulations that govern economic action. As a result, large sectors of the economy operate beyond traditional law and regulation, and pose systemic risks to the broader economy and society. The goal of my project is to investigate one of the four major markets in the U.S. shadow financial system—the growing and influential hedge fund market—to uncover what governing mechanisms have been created in the absence of formal regulatory institutions. My investigation uses a systematic application of sociological theory and methods to elucidate both the proximate and distal causes that institutionalize order and governance within hedge fund organizations and the broader organizational field. The empirical data come from 3 years of fieldwork, 40 semi-structured interviews with expert informants in the hedge fund industry, and a comprehensive quantitative database.

The project provides policymakers and federal regulators empirically-based insight into how powerful and opaque financial organizations in the shadow financial system avoid the formal institutional environment, govern in the absence of formal law and regulation, and have created a number of governance failures—which can potentially be mitigated to protect the broader economy and society. At the same time, the project provides sociologists and economists an empirically-based social laboratory to advance a theoretical understanding of how organizations actively construct governance structures within a shadow financial market, how informal governance structures are interrelated with the formal institutional environment, and how the interaction of multiple governance mechanisms converge to create a governing architecture with well-defined governance failures.

TG04-727.3

BRIGGS, Daniel* (Senior Lecturer in Criminology and Criminal Justice, d.briggs@uel.ac.uk)

Deconstructing deviance and risk abroad: Ethnographic encounters with British holidaymakers

British youth have a notorious reputation for binge drinking, drug use, sex, violence, self injury and risk behaviours within most major European holiday resorts. Consequently, there is much concern about their social activities abroad - especially in the Balearics. While research has documented these behaviours among British youth on these islands, it has tended to rely on survey data and offered little understanding of why these behaviours might take place. This is the principle aim of my paper. My research aims were to examine risk behaviours among British youth abroad and investigate the reasons which underpin these attitudes. The paper is based on findings from ethnographic research with British youth in San Antonio, Ibiza over the course of 2010 and 2011. The data suggests that British youth engage in these behaviours because they are exciting; to escape the constraints of work and family in the UK; and because these behaviours are integral to the construction of their life biographies and identities. The data also indicates that these behaviours are aggressively and commercially endorsed by various aspects of the social context of Ibiza.

RC47-657.3

BRINGEL, Breno* (Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Políticos - Universidade Estadual de Rio de Janeiro (IESP-UERJ), brenobringel@iesp.uerj.br)

Construyendo alternativas, negociando significados: Luchas por el (anti)desarrollo y traducción en el activismo transnacional

La lucha de los movimientos sociales también es una lucha constante por significados, no sólo entre movimientos y adversarios, sino también entre los propios actores sociales y entre diferentes procedencias (nacionales, geográficas, etc.) Este paper tiene la intención de analizar cómo demandas y conceptos aparentemente contradictorios que emergen en la escena pública a partir de actores y lugares diferentes son procesados y negociados en las redes transnacionales de activismo que, en el Norte y

en el Sur y con perspectivas variadas, trabajan (e inciden sobre) la amplia temática del "desarrollo". En particular, serán analizadas las nociones de "buen vivir" (impulsada por los movimientos indígenas de América Latina/ Abya Yala) y de "decrecimiento" (impulsada por diversos colectivos ecologistas en Europa), así como los procesos de traducción y de conformación de demandas aglutinadoras que pueden generar inteligibilidad entre las luchas sociales.

RC55-197.3

Brites, Rui* (CIES-IUL, rui.brites@iscte.pt) and FERREIRA DE ALMEIDA, João (CIES-IUL)

João Ferreira de Almeida (CIES/ISCTE, ferreira.almeida@iscte.pt)

The Gross National Happiness (GNH), by analogy with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has occupied large space in the media, especially after the creation of a committee in 2008 to study the concept. This committee, which included two prestigious Nobel prizes: Joseph Stiglitz from Columbia University and former Director of the World Bank, Amartya Sen from Harvard University and Jean-Paul Fitoussi, Director for Research of OFCE and professor emeritus of IEP in Paris, made in their report twelve recommendations for the measurement of the subjective well-being. The authors emphasize that knowledge of GDP is not enough, making it necessary to collect additional information focused on the people welfare sustainability. Moreover the authors claim that happiness, as an expression of subjective well-being is a multidimensional concept based on eight key dimensions that must be considered simultaneously (Stiglitz, Sen & Fitoussi).

The purpose of this presentation is the operationalization of the synthetic index of subjective well-being proposed in the Report, based on information provided by the European Social Survey, round 5 (2010) and hence calculate the Gross National Happiness in the participating European countries.

TG07-649.3

BRITO, Celso* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, celsodebrito@yahoo.com.br)

La capoeira Angola lyonesa "glocalizada"

L'objectif de ce travail est d'analyser le groupe de Capoeira Angola à partir de la ville de Lyon en France (Groupe de Capoeira Angola Cabula) et ses relations au sein de la communauté transnationale de la Capoeira Angola. L'analyse considère l'ensemble de règles ritualistes de la Capoeira Angola, appelé fondements, pour la formation des identités des sujets angoleiros qui sont organisées dans un système de lignée fondé sur l'idée d'ancêtre mythique africaine. On voit que le «système de lignée» élargit au monde, à travers de la formation de noyaux émergents et de son alliance avec des groupes de Capoeira Angola traditionnelles, selon la logique spécifique des fondements. Le système lignée fonctionne selon les fondements liés à l'ancêtre mythique africaine qui, à son tour, a également déclaré le fonctionnement du rituel Roue de la Capoeira Angola. Les fondements comme des symboles culturels arrivent jusqu'aux noyaux émergents emmenés par des sujets voyageurs, des images médiatiques et des travaux académiques qui forment un monde imaginaire de la Capoeira Angola. Ce monde imaginaire de la Capoeira Angola est vu comme un processus d'identité contemporain, dans lequel la tradition, la modernité, le local, le global, le sacré et le profane sont présentés comme des concepts en relation dialectique dont la synthèse arrange la Capoeira Angola Glocalizada.

RC53-53.1

BRITO, Olivier* (Burapha University, olivierbrito@gmail.com)

Tourism and child beggary: The ambivalence of a vital and strategic relationship. a comparison of bangkok and Mumbai

The image of the interaction between international tourists and local beggars is a strong mark of globalization as it represents a split between two worlds. On one hand, the tourist symbolizes the cosmopolitan establishment that can move effortlessly across geographical boundaries. The other world, represented by the beggar, refers to social exclusion and a monotonous street life (Bauman, 1998). Tourism reconfigures the traditional nature of the begging interaction. Urban begging has often been described as humiliating since the passersby are indifferent towards beggars (Lankenau, 1999a), this situation is referred by Goffman (1963) as a nonperson treatment. In response, beggars enhance their image by building relation-

ships with bystanders who become a source of social, psychological and financial support (Lankenau, 1999b). The latter situation does not apply to our setting which is not characterized by indifference; it relies on a unique cross-cultural interaction. More than never begging becomes a scheme that requires expertise, emotional control, identity management and dramatization skills (Lankenau, 1999b). This research focuses on communities where begging is based on child participation with a view to understand the determinants of child begging, explain the tourists' perceptions and reveal the impacts on family structure, education, and socialization. I have chosen a cross-cultural approach comparing fields from Bangkok and Mumbai combining ethnography and Grounded Theory. I consider that Grounded Theory has the potential to lead to better ethnography (Timmermans & Tavory, 2007). The data collection is based on participant observation conducted over a period of two years, and on a psychometric scale named "begging scale" created in order to measure the stigmatization of beggary. We will demonstrate that the begging encounter is a construction aimed to gain the tourists' sympathy. We will describe how the children stage their own identities in order to fit in the tourist's stereotypes on beggars and vulnerable children.

RC35-621.1

BRITO, Simone* (Universidade Federal da Paraíba, simonebrito@hotmail.com)

Against a new transcendental monster: Poor elias in Brazil and the dilemmas of figurational sociology

This work discusses the epistemological relevance of the "civilizing process" concept to understand cultural aspects of non-Europeans societies. Following the debates within the field of Figurational Sociology over the relevance of using 'civilizing processes' or 'process', the idea is to develop the theoretical implications of using such a theoretical model in the Brazilian socio-historical context. Drawing from Brazilian contemporary discussions on Elias' theory, mainly in fields of Sports and Education, rather than Sociology, the objective is to understand how the 'civilizing process' has been constructed to 'fit' in our particularity. Is it possible that in order to understand the balance of emotions, this usage of the idea of civilizing process concept is creating a kind of universal, all-encompassing process - another transcendental monster? Trying to criticize such interpretations of Elias' work that transcendentalizes a theory that is, in fact, radically historical in its core, we try to point some elements that could help to clarify the link between the foundations of civilizing processes theory and empirical research through the idea of a 'strong sociological agenda'.

TG03-281.1

BRITO DE OLIVEIRA, Lucia Maria* (University of Brasilia, luciamboliveira@gmail.com)

Human rights and the idea of risk

How to refuse such interesting debate? The discussions about Human Rights and the Idea of risk can only enrich the concepts and the understandings of both. Can the idea of risk be a threat to human rights? The answer is negative. By pointing out the risks, the only few certainties one can have are the human, the fundamental rights.

Which is the real threat to human rights based on the idea of risk? Can it be used as an exception to the full exercises of rights? The threat is the distortion about the contents of the human rights. By transforming its fundamentals, one can not only destroy them but also distort them. It must have been in mind that the full exercise of rights is a daily activity. Rights once forgotten are vague words of a past no one wants to learn.

By studying the jurisprudence of the regional human rights courts in a diachronic and synchronic perspective, it is possible the synergetic approach those cases and advisory opinions are able to tell about societies of a specific region of the planet and how those lessons can be learnt by other people in different parts of the world. The Inter-American court of human rights can be an important example.

RC21-758.4

BRITTO, Ana Lucia* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, anabritto@gmail.com) and **SOSA DE OLIVEIRA BARBOSA, Paula** (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Climate change, urban and environmental planning: Discussing the case of Rio de Janeiro

The literature about climate change identifies different impacts on large cities and urban agglomerations. Increased mean temperatures and humidity variations can lead to human health risks. The expected sea level rise and the predictable, and already detected, increase in the number of extreme weather events, like floods, also pose new risks. Rio de Janeiro City could have over 10% of its total area affected by the sea level rise; the metropolitan area 18%. Furthermore, in the last three years, this region has experienced a remarkable increase in the occurrence of extreme rainfall events, leading to flooding, landslides and other damage. Urban planning and city management have to deal with these impacts.

Upon issue of Law No. 12187 29/12/2009, Brazil's National Policy on Climate Change was established. At the local municipal level, until early 2011, only Rio de Janeiro (27/01/2011) and São Paulo (05/06/2009) established public policies on climate change with mandatory targets. Recently, in the case of Rio de Janeiro municipality, an urban development master plan has also been approved (01/02/2011). The purpose of this paper is to examine how these two instruments address the issue of adaptation to climate change. We also seek to examine discussion of the same issue in the context of participatory councils dedicated to urban policies (Compur) and environment policies (CONSEMAC). The decision to treat the adaptation issue is justified insofar as it is directly linked to that of territorial planning. It has the potential to bring the ways of thinking about territorial planning into question, and to integrate urban and environmental planning through implementation of the adaptive measures that are defined, in this paper, not only as investments in infrastructure, but also as non-structural measures.

RC24-492.10

BRITTO, Ana Lucia* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, anabritto@gmail.com)

Public water supply and sanitation policy in Rio de Janeiro: Discussing the emergence of new forms of inequality and injustice

In Rio de Janeiro City, access to water and sanitation services is still highly unequal. Many large areas occupied by low-income people suffer intermittent water supply and non-existent sewage systems, such as, the western area, where residents are predominantly low/middle-income. For many years, although recognized as a municipal duty, the various governments never assumed the respective service management. The delegation of services to the statewide public company, CEDAE, meant abdication on the part of the municipal government from engagement in service management. The prospect of the mega sporting events, namely the World Cup 2014 and the 2016 Olympics, are inducing change in this situation. Because of the environmental requirements related to these projects, and the logic of real estate valuation related to them, the Rio de Janeiro municipality has become more proactive concerning water and sanitation services by forming public-private partnerships. For instance, for expansion and management of the west zone sewage systems, a 25-year concession is to be granted to a private group.

The objective of this paper is to discuss the current municipal policy for water supply and sanitation services, examining the emergence of new forms of inequality and injustice. We also seek to identify obstacles concerning democratization of water services governance and management, considering that this policy has been developed without social control, guided by a fragile water and sanitation plan that does not include these principles. Our hypothesis is that the paths followed by municipal water supply and sanitation policy in the past four years have aggravated a situation of unequal access to these services, designed to treat such services as a commodity, not as a citizenship right.

RC49-60.2

BRODSKY, Stanley* (University of Alabama, biminip@gmail.com)

Societal coercion of individuals into mental health treatment: Therapeutic innovations and ethical implications

As western societies move to centralization provision and control of mental health services, there is an increasing tendency for many persons who are reluctant to enter therapy to be assigned to psychotherapy professionals. Drawing on his 2011 book, "Therapy with Coerced and Reluctant Clients," Dr. Brodsky will discuss individuals for whom coercion may be indicated, the ethical issues of forcing people into therapy, and the effects on

professionals who offer these services. Special emphasis will be directed towards the common and stereotyped ways in which services are offered. In place of automatic and often ineffective methods, three major approaches will be described: Not asking questions, constructionalism, and use of objective self-awareness.

The presentation will examine the ways in which so-called social deviants are defined and referred, often by the courts, by families, or by employers as a condition of continuing employment. The nature of coercion will be a particular topic of concern, with the development of a nuanced conceptualization of coercion as well as the ambivalence often experienced by nominally coerced clients.

The interaction of societal pressures and demands will be reconciled with the actual activities of service providers. This reconciliation will be demonstrated through the presentation of actual client-therapist dialogues with accompanying sociological commentary and constructs.

RC19-73.3

BRONZO, Carla* (School of Government, João Pinheiro Foundation, cbronzo@gmail.com)

Possibilities and limitations of income transfer programs and social assistance services: Are we condemned to the punishment of sisyphus?

Programs of cash transfer have been a dominant strategy in the fight against poverty and a pillar of social protection on the continent. These programs break with the insurance model and innovate by requiring shared responsibility from the families.

Are recognized the impacts on poverty and inequality, education, health, nutrition, housing and in relationships within the family. What are the limits of this type of program to generate autonomy or empowerment of families and individuals? There is in poverty, especially the chronic one, the presence of psychosocial aspects that directly affect both its production and reproduction and the possibilities of overcoming.

In Brazil, Bolsa Familia transfers income to more than 13 million households and, together with the Social Assistance System (SUAS), respond for most of the social assistance policy that is centered on the relationship between income transfers and social assistance services, mixing universal and targeted strategies. The SUAS organizes and regulates the social assistance policies in all federative levels and defines the architecture and operation of protective services by levels of complexity.

The services are significant in promoting changes in the relational aspects and the benefits can avoid the misery of the beneficiaries. However they are insufficient to leverage a change in living conditions of families, a real empowerment. Deficits and demands not considered in education, health, housing and work define the limits of protection policies.

This paper examines these issues and presents the results of a quantitative (608 questionnaires) and qualitative research with beneficiaries of Bolsa Familia and social assistance services in Belo Horizonte, a Brazilian metropolis, measuring effects on relational dimensions and more intangible aspects. The results show such effects (measured by the relational index and the willingness to collective action), but point out the barriers - structural and systemic - that constrain the possibilities for effective poverty overcoming.

RC11-336.1

BROOKE, Elizabeth* (Swinburne University, lbrooke@swin.edu.au)

Thriving or surviving? Extending working lives in different occupational contexts

Older workers' choices to continue working are occupationally embedded and this paper is concerned with identifying their experiences of careers in three occupational contexts: aged care employment, health care and the energy sector. The paper asks: How does age intersect with varying occupational contexts to influence the extension or shortening of career trajectories? How do specific processes and experiences of employment shape the continued engagement of older workers in their careers within occupational contexts? And, which processes and experiences diminish older workers' engagement in work, potentially shortening their career trajectories?

The paper is based on 'Workability' (1) research project case studies collected in organisational surveys of older and younger energy sec-

tor workers (n= 200), health sector workers in rural facilities (n=160) and aged care personal care workers (n=69). Baseline data from the surveys are presented. The paper focuses on the findings of qualitative interviews conducted at multiple levels with workers across ages in these three organisations.

The findings reveal how occupational experiences influence perceptions of extending working lives. In the energy sector skills and access to training arose as critical issues for older technical workers, particularly in regard to learning in new technologies, whilst alternative 'youthful' career structures emerged; in the aged care sector, for personal care workers, managing the exhaustive physical demands of care work was critical to thriving or surviving in this occupation; while for hospital nurses in the health sector, the distribution of work tasks was a critical issue. These findings embedded in distinctive occupational contexts formed the basis for proposals to the organisations for future interventions.

(1) Workability: See Ilmarinen, J. (2005). Towards a longer working life! Ageing and the quality of working life in the European Union. Finnish Institute of Occupational Health.

RC15-633.2

BROOM, Alex* (University of Queensland, a.broom@uq.edu.au) and **KIRBY, Emma*** (University of Queensland, e.kirby@uq.edu.au)

Masculinity, moralities and being cared for: An exploration of experiences of living and dying in a hospice

Hospices are playing an increasingly important role in end of life care in Australia and internationally and the in-patient hospice experience has not been well documented by social scientists. This paper explores some important facets of the contemporary hospice experience through an examination of the perspectives of 11 male and 9 female Australian in-patients in the last few weeks of their lives. Through a series of qualitative in-depth interviews, we explore their conceptions of death and dying and their experiences of being cared for. The results illustrate a range of important themes including: tensions around what constitutes 'the good death'; dying and caring as moral practice; and, the centrality of gender identity and relations in shaping experiences of dying and caring. We argue for a sociological approach to death and dying that better elucidates the interplay of identity, morality and relationality at the end of life.

RC15-430.2

BROSANAN, Caragh* (University of Newcastle, caragh.brosnan@brunel.ac.uk)

Investigating the 'neuro' in neuroethics: The implications for neuroethics of the multiplicity of neuroscience and the brain

Accompanying the recent proliferation of neuroscience, there has been a so-called 'neuro-turn' in the social sciences and humanities, of which the birth of 'neuroethics' is one example. Like many of the new 'neuro-disciplines', neuroethics makes bold claims about the implications of neuroscience in terms of, in this case, creating ethical dilemmas and changing how we understand ethics. Elsewhere, there is a growing critique of the enthusiasm for all things neuro, and calls for the meaning of this category, and of neuroscience itself, to be problematised. This paper interrogates the 'neuro' of neuroethics, drawing on data from a sociological study which used ethnographic methods to examine how ethics intersected with everyday work in a translational neuroscience group researching neurodegenerative diseases. The findings of this study debunk the monolithic construction of neuroscience within neuroethics: the daily work of this group involved a diverse array of practices and entities, which group members did not view as contributing to a coherent body of knowledge. Furthermore, the brain itself took on many forms in this setting. Following Annemarie Mol, it is argued that both neuroscience and its commonly understood referent, the brain, are not fixed entities, and are better understood as multiple, only being enacted through practice. This multiplicity calls for a re-evaluation of neuroethics as a meaningful pursuit, when its object of ethical analysis is no longer stable. Through this discussion, the paper contributes to sociological understandings of both neuroscience and ethics, whilst helping to take the 'neuro' out of its black box.

RC21-514.2

BROUDEHOUS, Anne-Marie* (Université du Québec à Montréal, broudehoux@mac.com) and **FREEMAN, James*** (Concordia University, jpfreeman@mac.com)

Accumulation by multiple dispossessions: The case of Porto Maravilha, Rio de Janeiro

This paper views the transformation of Rio de Janeiro for the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games as exemplary of current trends of *neo-liberal governmentality* (Swyngedouw). As urban politics are held hostage to the dictates of unrepresentative organizations like the FIFA and the IOC, and looming event deadlines provide the pretext for planning by *state of emergency* (Stavrides) and for the imposition of the *state of exception* (Vainer) in order to reconfigure the urban territory to serve the needs of capital, a series of dispossessions are taking place.

This presentation is based on David Harvey's concept of accumulation by dispossession, to explain the need of capital to colonize new territories and appropriate common goods in order to fructify. It examines the case of the planned dispossession of Rio de Janeiro port area with the Porto Maravilha project. The paper will focus on the multiple dispossessions that characterize this project: 1. A territorial dispossession, marked by planned gentrification and the expulsion of poor residents; 2. A historical dispossession, resulting from the combined effects of cultural instrumentalization and the silencing of the area's slave history; 3. A symbolic dispossession, with the appropriation of the identity and representation of local neighborhoods, such as Morro da Providencia and Morro da Conceição in their touristic commodification; and 4. A legislative dispossession with the passing of exceptional measures and legislative innovations that accelerate the redevelopment process while dismissing the democratic rights of the residents. The article concludes with a discussion of the diverse modes of resistance and social movements that seek to reappropriate the city and its public spaces.

RC35-477.3

BROWNE, Craig* (University of Sydney, craig.browne@sydney.edu.au)

Democratic revolution: Politicising the social or socialising the political

This paper compares the conceptions of democracy and democratisation that are associated with North American pragmatism and contemporary French theories of democratic creativity. I argue that Alexis de Tocqueville's notion of the 'democratic revolution' constitutes a shared point of reference for these two perspectives and that they likewise have in common an interest in the relationship between social creativity and democracy. In the case of North American pragmatism, these considerations inform John Dewey's suggestive, though incomplete, notion of creative democracy and George Herbert Mead's related interpretation of the intersubjective character of democracy. Creative democracy aims to enable individuals to reconstitute the relationship that they have to social institutions and Dewey's pragmatism subsequently influenced deliberative, associative and reflexive cooperative models of democracy. The contemporary French theories of democratic creativity, like those of Cornelius Castoriadis, Claude Lefort and Marcel Gauchet, were equally influenced by Tocqueville's notion of the democratic revolution and his interpretation of the French Revolution. French theories of democratic creativity initially developed in response to the distorted institution of emancipatory ideals during the twentieth century and this results in the somewhat different conception of democracy as a regime. My analysis details how these contrasting and overlapping perspectives contribute to the project of democratisation and provide novel interpretations of the very notion of democracy and its preconditions. In particular, I suggest that pragmatism's understanding of democracy as primarily a social and moral ideal leads to a notion of democratisation as resulting from the socialising of the political; whereas French theories of democratic creativity imply that democratisation involves the politicising of the social.

RC04-759.1

BRUEL, Ana Lorena* (professora, analorena.brue@gmail.com)

Educational opportunities distribution: Analysis elements over the access to public school of the Rio de Janeiro municipality

The study analyzes the composition of the groups of students that entered the elementary school between 2008 and 2010 in public schools of the Rio de Janeiro municipality. The study aims to identify distinction factors among the groups of students located in schools with better or worse results in the national evaluations. In the case analyzed, the rules to concretize the initial registry of the students consider procedures parents selection, with important alterations from 2010 on, and procedures of vacancies attributions by the municipality administration. It is well known that, the social differences create different chances of access to the schools that are considered the best ones and to the advantages that those opportunities create to the most favored groups. Hence, the results of the educational processes can be related to the opportunities provided by the family of the students, what points to the existence of advantages to the students that come from most favored families. The results point that, in schools with better results in the evaluations, there are more students with the following characteristics: 1) students that call themselves of white descent; 2) students whose mothers are graduates in college or high school; 3) students that live far from the school; 4) students that have the expected age to be in their first year of elementary school. The study, of transversal character, identified a trend to students' selection even in their very first registry in the elementary school, because the differences in the groups of people that are studying in the schools with better and worse results in the national evaluations can't be considered of random nature, what suggests the existence of selection procedures. The selection can occur in the family relation with the school or in the school relation to the students and their families.

WG01-192.5

BRUM, Ceres* (universidade federal de santa maria, ceresk@terra.com.br)

Maison du Brésil: Territory, nation and internationalism in Paris

This paper presents some reflections on the Maison du Brésil. My aim is to analyze the meanings that characterize it as a Brazilian territory in Paris, as a temporary residence for Brazilian elite researchers. It looks at the international circulation of students and researchers who live there and have an educational experience of multiple dimensions, while experiencing deterritorializing identities and their consequences in a residential space that is simultaneously public and private. Based on documentary analysis and ethnographical fieldworks, I present some aspects of its history and daily life, specially how the *brazilness* is used to support the *elite* crisis of identities. I will focus on the "uses and abuses" of the nation and of the region, to analyze the particularities of established mediation of living in the Maison du Brésil to the education and international insertion of some researchers.

RC31-452.4

BRUMAT, Leiza* (CONICET-UADE, leizabrumat@yahoo.com.ar)

Políticas migratorias y movimiento de trabajadores en el mercosur: Desde fines del siglo XX a la actualidad

En esta ponencia se tendrá por objetivo abordar el régimen jurídico que regula el movimiento temporal de los trabajadores a través de las fronteras estatales en el MERCOSUR. Para esto, se presentará un breve estudio de las diversas normas que se ocupan del fenómeno a nivel internacional, poniendo especial énfasis en las regulaciones adoptadas en el marco del MERCOSUR.

Nos proponemos demostrar que si bien el régimen internacional fue avanzando, las disposiciones establecidas sólo regulan el desplazamiento de un porcentaje mínimo de personas, centrándose en las más capacitadas. Normas jurídicas, que además, se encuentran fragmentadas en una enorme cantidad de tratados y acuerdos bilaterales y multilaterales. En este contexto, presentaremos tanto la legislación que regula la movilidad de trabajadores en el MERCOSUR como los factores que impidieron que en su seno se establezca un acuerdo que regule el libre movimiento de la totalidad de los trabajadores de los países miembros del bloque.

RC14-743.2

BRUNET, Ignasi* (La vinculación de las instituciones de educación superior en México., ignasi.brunet@urv.cat) and **MORAL, David** (Universidad Rovira i Virgili de Tarragona)

La huelga como la ficción institucionalizada de la participación de los trabajadores en los conflictos colectivos

El propósito de la comunicación es analizar la incidencia que tuvo el recurso a la huelga como *forma de participación* de los agentes sociales en un conflicto colectivo, objeto de estudio. Nuestra hipótesis de trabajo parte de entender que la *ficción* funcional del uso de la huelga permitió, por un lado, equiparar una negociación formal, por "traslado colectivo", a una reestructuración empresarial, basada en una precarización de la producción y justificar los costes de la misma de cara a la clase empresarial. Por otro, anular los intereses "económicos" y "sociales" de los diferentes representantes de los trabajadores (comité de empresa y asesor sindical); finalmente, permitió la "participación" de los trabajadores en la negociación del cierre de su centro de trabajo.

Una huelga que, entendemos, nos presentó la tensión entre la propuesta formal empresarial de negociación colectiva, "traslado colectivo", y su intencionalidad oculta, una reestructuración industrial de espaldas al mercado y a los consumidores. Asimismo sirvió, a los representantes de los trabajadores, para armonizar la visión "negativa" a la negociación colectiva del Comité de empresa, ante la rentabilidad del centro de trabajo, frente a la "necesidad" de sus sindicatos de referencia de conseguir, ante la "evidencia" del cierre, una ganancia económica cómo parece mostrar la presencia del canon sindical de negociación.

RC17-444.9

BRUNET ICART, Ignasi* (Universidad Rovira i Virgili de Tarragona, ignasi.brunet@urv.cat) and **RODRÍGUEZ SOLER, Joan** (Universidad Rovira i Virgili de Tarragona)

Desarrollo local y crisis económica: Nuevos escenarios?

Esta comunicación pone el énfasis en la relación entre la crisis económica y las políticas de desarrollo local formuladas desde la Unión Europea. El desarrollo local en su vertiente europea se entiende como la respuesta regional-local a los cambios que se están dando en el escenario comunitario desde los años ochenta: crisis y reestructuraciones económicas, cambios sociodemográficos y ecológicos, cambios en los estilos de vida y pautas de consumo, etc. La Unión Europea comenzó a complementar sus políticas macroeconómicas con políticas de desarrollo local como respuesta desde el territorio a estos cambios. Pero el desarrollo local (fundamentalmente, en su vertiente de políticas de empleo), lejos de adquirir rango de política europea, se convierte en un conjunto de iniciativas innovadoras con una serie de elementos comunes (gobernanza regional-local, lógica bottom-up, cooperación público-privado, etc.). Unas iniciativas que se desarrollan bajo la lógica de la subvención a partir de programas específicos de desarrollo local, y no bajo el paraguas de una partida presupuestaria propia. Esta forma de articulación entre la Unión Europea y los diferentes territorios comunitarios (sean éstos Estados, regiones o municipios) muestra una debilidad inherente al desarrollo local, en tanto que política europea.

Esta comunicación pretende plantear el posible escenario de las políticas de desarrollo local a partir de la actual crisis económica y financiera. Dado el débil carácter de estas políticas se hace pertinente estudiar el posible impacto de la crisis en ellas.

RC24-773.2

BRUNNER, Karl-Michael* (Institute for Sociology and Social Research, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Karl-Michael.Brunner@wu-wien.ac.at), **SPITZER, Markus** (Austrian Institute for Sustainable Development) and **CHRISTANELL, Anja** (Austrian Institute for Sustainable Development)

Energy consumption practices and social inequality: The problem of fuel poverty

People living at risk of poverty or in conditions of manifest poverty very often cannot satisfy basic needs such as being able to heat their homes adequately. These groups of energy consumers are vulnerable to the consequences of insufficient or insecure access to energy. Reports by social welfare organisations state that a large part of low-income households has problems in paying their energy bills, at least for some time, and that disconnections are more widespread than expected. Rising fuel costs, bad housing conditions, the use of energy-inefficient appliances etc. belong to the list of problems these vulnerable consumers face and which call for

socio-ecological solutions that contribute to energy efficiency as well as to social empowerment.

The proposed paper presents results and policy recommendations from the project "Sustainable energy consumption and lifestyles in poor households" (German acronym: NELA) which investigates energy consumption in low-income households in the Austrian capital Vienna. The study is based on a broad, multidisciplinary approach regarding underlying social theories and guided by questions about the type of socio-cultural and everyday life images that shape energy consumption in low-income households and the target-group-specific strategies and measures that can be developed in order to combine energy efficiency and energy savings with an improvement of living standards. The methodological approach of the project is premised on the qualitative paradigm, and data was collected in qualitative interviews. In summary 50 interviews were conducted in low income households in Vienna, 10 interviews in more affluent households and subsequently analysed.

The main aim of the project is to identify potentials for energy efficiency and energy savings (and thus also of costs) and to develop and implement policy measures that help combat fuel poverty and social exclusion in close cooperation with key actors within the energy system (e.g. energy companies, policy makers, NGOs).

RC24-592.3

BRZEZINSKI, Maria Lúcia Navarro Lins* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, marialuci@yahoo.com)

A ideologia da água: Considerações sobre pré-noções em voga nas relações internacionais

O presente trabalho analisa criticamente as pré-noções sobre a água doce nas relações internacionais. A "crise da água", as "guerras pela água", a noção de "escassez" e de "direito à água" se tornaram ideias recorrentes nos estudos, relatórios e recomendações produzidos no âmbito das relações internacionais. Em especial, a escassez apresentada de forma geral e abstrata possibilita a ocultação das opções políticas e econômicas de apropriação, de utilização dos recursos hídricos e de hierarquização desses usos, excluindo a possibilidade de reflexão sobre as suas verdadeiras causas. Implica uma série de propostas pró-mercado, consubstanciadas essencialmente na atribuição de valor econômico à água, dogma que se pretende uma solução ideal para racionalizar os usos da água. Configurou-se, desta forma, o fenômeno da mercantilização da água, que pavimentou o caminho para a difusão de seus corolários: a instauração de uma "governança"; a adoção de um sistema de *full cost*; a resolução de conflitos por meio de consenso; a gestão integrada com a participação de *stakeholders*; e o afastamento do Estado da função de prestador de serviços públicos para reduzi-lo ao papel de regulador e provedor da segurança jurídica necessária ao capital privado. Para os cidadãos, resta a possibilidade de se tornarem consumidores, condição indispensável para gozar do direito humano à água. Estas ideias em conjunto constituem a ideologia da economia ultraliberal aplicada à água doce, contribuindo para travestir os objetivos de determinados grupos sociais em definições do mundo social válidas universalmente, mascarando o sistema de relações objetivas dos quais decorrem. O referencial metodológico do trabalho é a sociologia de Pierre Bourdieu, em especial, as ferramentas teóricas da violência simbólica – como um conjunto de meios de coerção não materiais - e do programa de percepção, segundo o qual as palavras têm a capacidade de "prescrever sob a aparência de descrever ou de denunciar sob a aparência de enunciar".

RC23-105.2

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De-politicizing uncertainty

In this paper we show how risk governance at an early stage of technological innovation effectively depoliticizes uncertainty. This is part of a larger investigation into the effects of health policy and risk communication on citizens' risk perceptions. We report on the interactions between key-actors of science, policy, industry and social movements in the Netherlands. They work on the uncertain health effects of electromagnetic fields (EMF) associated with mobile telecommunication technologies.

We align with work on risk governance which focuses on uncertainty (De Vries *et al* 2011) combined with an interpretive, relational perspective. Symbolic interactions in political processes establish or categorize both the risk object and the object at risk; in this way uncertainty-governance practices influence - and rely on - the shared interpretive resources to which citizens have access (Boholm 2011, Heyman *et al* 2010, Horlick-Jones *et al* 2003). We studied interactions between industry, science, politics and social movements via participant observation, interviews and policy documents.

Technological development shapes and is shaped interactively as these actors jointly depoliticize the technology. A coherent set of measures and practices effectively channels the uncertainty about EMF towards more research, more communication and care. Paradoxically, actors work hard to 'avoid politics' while acting in public (Eliasoph 1997). Although they explicitly seek public participation in decision making, deliberation with citizens is rather avoided while the consumer is sought for. When citizens do participate, dissonant frames and feelings are overruled by a strong moral narrative (a technological imperative). Sometimes citizens are able to counter this narrative by redefining uncertainty and by influencing the governance-practices.

RC34-517.4

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, Doris* (University of Wuppertal, buehler@uni-wuppertal.de) and **SCHWITTEK, Jessica** (University of Wuppertal)

Youth in Kyrgyzstan - structures, orientations, tensions

With this paper we aim to discuss the design of a recently initiated research project on youth in Kyrgyzstan as well as the underlying assumptions derived from preparatory fieldwork. The project called „Transitions into adulthood in Kyrgyzstan and their potential for generating tension – strategies, orientations, social rules and limited opportunities” was triggered by the June events of the year 2010 in which ethnic Kyrgyz and ethnic Uzbeks engaged in a bloody outbreak of violence which cost 2000 people their lives. These ethnic clashes were mainly acted out by young men. Nevertheless, our research doesn't focus so much on the „ethnicity” of this conflict but aims at analyzing the life situation of the young actors conducive to such destructive activity. This led us to a research design focusing on young people's conditions (including amongst others financial resources, labour market conditions, familial expectations, social capital) and their ways of coping with these conditions, their strategies and orientations to „work out” present decisions and a future perspective. We aim to identify certain problematic constellations of conditions and strategies/orientations which are likely to foster deviant behavior, and we wish to analyse how social inequality is (re)produced in this transitory society. From our preliminary field work phase, we derived several assumptions concerning these problematic conditions we would like to present as well. These include the high diversification of the educational system, expectations that are held towards young people by the family collective contradicted by a shortage of resources, and life planning strategies of the young actors trying to manage all of the above.

RC37-601.4

BUGNONE, Ana Liza* (Instituto de Investigaciones en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales (Universidad Nacional de La Plata - CONICET), anabugnone@gmail.com)

Pensar su tiempo, deshilar el orden social

Edgardo Antonio Vigo fue un artista plástico que utilizó distintas técnicas y formas de expresión, como la poesía visual, las performances urbanas, el arte correo, la escritura de manifiestos y otros textos, así como la edición de revistas, entre otras actividades. Vigo produjo su poética en clave de rebeldía de su tiempo, especialmente entre los '60 y '70, pero su rebelión transcurrió también por fuera del estereotipo más consolidado para la época. La obra de Vigo retoma algunos procedimientos de las vanguardias, como la utilización del objeto ya hecho, el uso de espacios alternativos de producción y difusión de sus obras, el abandono casi completo del formato de cuadro, entre otros. Interesa pensar en este trabajo de qué modo esta apropiación de técnicas y procedimientos previos, se combina con otra ruptura dirigida no sólo al sistema artístico, sino también al orden social. En este sentido, la obra de Vigo piensa su tiempo.

Así como tematizó ciertos acontecimientos de relevancia política de los ámbitos nacional e internacional, también realizó una operación novedosa en su obra: la utilización del discurso judicial-administrativo. Se analizan en este trabajo algunos de sus usos en acciones artísticas. Concluimos en que se trató de una materia que incorporaría en su poética para desnaturalizarla de su lugar original, aristocrático y privatista. En este sentido, toma un aspecto no menor del funcionamiento del orden social disociándolo de su lugar normal y, al ofrecerlo a todos a través de acciones artísticas, permite una apropiación descentrada, fuera de los límites impuestos por su naturaleza.

RC44-439.1

BUHLUNGU, Sakhela* (University of Pretoria, sakhela.buhlungu@up.ac.za)

The labour movement and intellectuals in post-apartheid South Africa: A troubled relationship

Intellectuals played a pivotal role in the revival of militant trade unionism in South Africa from the early 1970s onwards. These intellectuals were located within the burgeoning movement as well as outside it in universities and a wide range of labour supporting organisations. However, since the advent of democracy the labour movement and intellectuals seem to have 'walked away' from each other with the result that the partnership witnessed during the heyday of the anti-apartheid struggle came to an end. Today the two sides maintain a dismissive attitude towards each other and thus none of the vibrant union revitalisation debates one observes among labour activists and intellectuals in some Northern countries are taking place in South Africa. This paper explores the reasons for this troubled relationship and identifies several historical developments that need to be taken into consideration. Among these are what I have referred to as the "contradictory location" of some of these intellectuals in the labour movement (Buhlungu 2006), the relationship of the unions to party politics, the relative legislative protection that South African unions continue to enjoy, the allure of the neo-liberal logic for some intellectuals, and the effects of academic managerialism on intellectual work. The article concludes by presenting a theoretical proposition on the relationship between intellectuals and the labour movement, namely, the most fruitful and vibrant relationships between labour movements and intellectuals occur when the movement is on the defensive and in desperate need of fresh ideas from outside of itself. Similarly, intellectuals find working with labour movements most attractive when no one else takes their ideas seriously.

RC29-322.3

BUJES, Janaina* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, palavras.perdidas@yahoo.com.br)

Prácticas y saberes en la gestión de "jóvenes violentos": Ambigüedades en la aplicación de la ley en los procesos de adolescentes acusados de infracciones

Con la difusión de una retórica universalista de los "derechos humanos" y el surgimiento de nuevos sujetos de derechos a partir de mediados de 1980, la ley de protección de los niños y adolescentes brasileña surgió de forma pionera en América Latina para satisfacer las demandas de los activistas de derechos humanos. Buscando reconfigurar las prácticas de justicia al adoptar el concepto de "adolescentes ciudadanos" como "persona en desarrollo", la ley extiende la protección de los niños y adolescentes, así como la participación de la familia y de la comunidad en las políticas del cuidado infantil y de los jóvenes en el país. Sin embargo, la construcción de este aparato no ocurrió sin contradicciones y ambigüedades, sobre todo en lo que respecta a los jóvenes que participan en actos ilegales. Este trabajo propone discutir el paso de los debates político y discursivos para los términos jurídicos y prácticos, a través de la intervención judicial del Estado en la gestión de la juventud. Analizamos la construcción de un discurso represivo y la creciente institucionalización y control de una parte de la juventud caracterizada como "peligrosa" o "violenta" con el fin de comprobar cómo los preceptos introducidos por la nueva legislación son utilizados en el campo legal. Se utilizó como enfoque metodológico para esa investigación el marco teórico de las ciencias sociales en diálogo con la legislación, para analizar las prácticas cotidianas de los agentes estatales e instituciones en la producción de conocimientos centrados en los sujetos implicados. Tomamos como base para el debate y la construcción de las reflexiones el estudio de un caso que está en trámite en la justicia penal

juvenil de un adolescente en un "conflicto con la ley", del cual traemos algunos elementos que parecen recurrentes en la políticas de gestión de "jóvenes violentos" en la actualidad.

RC36-311.3

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Alienation, alienated labor and symbolic capital: A possible dialogue?

Alienated labor may be understood in two different senses, both present in the Marxian thought: one (present in the manuscripts of 1844) refers to the extent into which labor is estranged from its essence when his product becomes private property of someone other than the producer. The other (mainly present in *Capital*) refers to the way into which an amount of unpaid labor is appropriated by the non-producer (the capitalist) as if it was paid in the purchase of the merchandise labor force: since labor force is sold in the form of working-days, what happens is an exchange between nonequivalents. The first sense departs from the postulate of an essence of labor (that derives from the postulate of a human essence), understood as the very "human vital activity", conceptualized through an abstraction process that seeks to isolate the essential determinations from the accidental ones. Bourdieu reproaches this way of conceptualization as the "substantialist way of thinking", fated to produce ethnocentric idiosyncrasies. Although this sense is still present in the late Marxian formulation (particularly in his concept of labor), Bourdieu is sympathetic to the unveiling of the exploration in the process of sale of the labor force: he speaks of the way into which the "subjective truth" of labor conceals the "objective truth" of exploration. But for Bourdieu this is the way into which symbolic violence operates in the maintenance and reproduction of the distribution of symbolic capitals, and is not immediately present in its *production*: symbolic capital (cultural, social, etc.) is a concept he develops to understand the distribution of objective positions within symbolic fields and the social space as a whole. The paper will analyze the Bourdieusian formulation in order to understand to what extent the proposed dialogue is possible.

RC22-226.1

BURCHARDT, Marian* (University of Leipzig, marian.burchardt@uni-leipzig.de)

State regulation or public religion? Exploring the state-church nexus in post-apartheid South Africa

Many observers are still surprised by the high public profile religion has acquired over the last twenty years or so. Within sociology two approaches have emerged that interpret and explain the same, or at least closely related, sets of issues arising from these trends in very different terms: following Casanova theorists of "public religion" see these changes in emancipatory terms as the increased ability of religion to enter democratic public arenas and contribute to the public good; proponents of a "state regulation" approach (e.g. Jim Beckford) view them as effects of the enlistment of religion into governmental programs in the context of broader efforts to social control.

In this paper I explore the conceptual space opened through these hypothesis with regard to the relationships between state and religion in South Africa. The creation of a secular state after the end of apartheid has set the terms for state-church relationships relocating churches within civil society while offering them some space within the state. I reconstruct the above-mentioned conceptual space in terms of the far-reaching independence of the South African state from religious legitimation and examine the implications of this for the flexibility of the governmental management of religion and for religious positioning vis-à-vis the state. The empirical focus is on the most controversial themes such as same-sex marriage and abortion and on the shifting organizational ties between government and churches.

TG04-606.2

BURGESS, Adam* (University of Kent, A.Burgess@kent.ac.uk)

Media, risk and absence of blame for 'acts of god': Attenuation of the European volcanic ash cloud of 2010

This paper analyses the character, extent and patterns of media coverage of the 2010 volcanic ash cloud, comparing it with coverage of the Deep-

water Horizon oil spill, Mexican swine flu outbreak, Chinese earthquake and later, 2011 ash cloud. It does so drawing upon sociological themes and concludes that the ash cloud was reported largely in its own terms rather than being amplified as a wider, uncertain threat. As well as the absence of major incident and casualties two interrelated factors are highlighted to explain this result. Emphasising the importance of hazard duration, the unexpected arrival and short lived character of the ash cloud was one important factor that limited the potential for sustained media amplification. More broadly, this was an 'act of God' with no clearly responsible agents. This preliminary study suggests that contemporary media risk narrative requires a focus for institutional blame attribution, and without a plausible candidate amplification may not acquire momentum.

TG04-92.2

BURGESS, Adam* (University of Kent, A.Burgess@kent.ac.uk)

Risk, ritual and health responsabilisation: Japan's 'safety blanket' of surgical face mask wearing

This paper develops understanding of surgical mask wearing in Japan, now a routine practice against a range of health threats. Their usage and associated meanings are explored through surveys conducted in Tokyo, with both mask wearers and non mask wearers. It contests commonly held cultural views of the practice as a fixed and distinctively Japanese collective courtesy to others. Historical analysis suggests an originally collective, targeted and science-based response to public health threat has dispersed into a generalised practice lacking clear end or purpose. Developed as part of the biomedical response to the Spanish flu of 1919, the practice resonated with folk assumption as a barrier between 'purity' and 'pollution'. But mask wearing only became socially embedded as a general protective practice from the 1990s through a combination of commercial, corporate and political pressures that responsabilized individual health protection. Developments are usefully understood amidst the uncertainty created by Japan's 'second modernity' and the fracturing of her post war order. Mask wearing is only one form of a wider culture of risk; a self protective 'risk ritual' rather than collective, selfless practice.

RC19-73.1

BURGOS, Fernando* (Fundação Getulio Vargas de São Paulo (FGV-EAESP), fernandoburgos@uol.com.br)

The cash transfer programs in Brazil, Mexico, Honduras and Nicaragua: Similarities and differences in the fight against poverty

Poverty has always been one of the most striking economic features of Latin America. Although the large numbers of poor still deserves much attention, in recent years many governments have obtained interesting results in the decreasing of poverty. Among other reasons, this change was due to conditional cash transfers programs, which have been implemented in many countries. According to recent data from ECLAC, currently 19% of the population in 18 Latin American countries receive the benefits of these programs. This article aims to compare four social policies that transfer income to the poorest by imposing some conditions for the receipt: Programa Bolsa Família (Brazil), Programa Nacional de Educación, Salud y Alimentación – PROGRESA (Mexico), Programa de Asignación Familiar – PRAF (Honduras) and Red de Protección Social – RPS (Nicaragua). These countries were chosen because they represent two distinct groups. Mexico and Brazil have more than 100 million people in large territories, and Nicaragua and Honduras, have less than 10 million people and smaller territories. These features allow to analyze different situations. And although conceptually similar, there are differences between the programs, and especially between the results achieved. The comparison was conducted in five major areas: types of conditionalities, beneficiary population, selection criteria, values of transfers and results. A sixth area of comparison is related to the integration of these programs with other social policies seeking to verify whether these programs could avoid the perpetuation of the vicious cycle of poverty and also, represent a hope for the next generations. The comparative study was based on official documents, evaluation reports and international data base, which contributes to analyze and understand whether these cash transfer programs can produce good results in building a fairer society.

TG04-518.2

BURSTEIN, Nidia Irene* (Universidad Nacional del Sur, nidia-burstein@gmail.com)

Sociedad del riesgo y representación política: Nuevos sujetos, nuevos problemas

Autores como Beck, Giddens y Bauman, entre otros, alertan sobre las transformaciones que lo que Appadurai llama la "modernidad desbordada" provocan sobre la política. En ese sentido, el problema de la representación política constituye una cuestión central para la ciencia social. En efecto, "los riesgos se han convertido en el motor de la autopolitización de la sociedad industrial moderna e incluso más, con esta sociedad varían el concepto, la localización y los medios de la política" (Beck)

Es objetivo de este trabajo explorar las nuevas fuentes de incertidumbre que se ciernen sobre la representación política, provenientes de lo que se denomina hoy sociedad del riesgo.

RC20-202.4

BURUCUA, Jose* (UNSAM, jose.burucua@gmail.com) and KWI-ATKOWSKI, Nicolas (CONICET-UNSAM)

Martirio individual y colectivo como fórmula para la representación de masacres históricas

En el Antiguo (*Macabeos*) y el Nuevo Testamento (*Hechos*), el martirio es una expresión fundamental de las creencias religiosas. La masacre de los santos inocentes, en la cual Herodes supuestamente asesinó a los niños de Belén en un intento de eliminar a Jesús, fue analizada por los padres de la iglesia. Los mártires del cristianismo temprano eran creyentes que murieron o sufrieron por el sólo hecho de ser testigos de sus creencias. Este *corpus* real y mítico era esencial para la teología y fue representado con frecuencia en la iconografía cristiana. Pero una de las consecuencias de las guerras de religión y las conflictivas relaciones entre turcos y europeos durante la temprana modernidad fue que el martirio comenzó a usarse como metáfora para representar nuevas matanzas. Un hito de este desarrollo fue la serie de tres pinturas sobre la masacre de los inocentes, elaboradas por Matteo di Giovanni entre 1485 y 1495. La primera de estas imágenes mantiene las características clásicas del tema iconográfico, pero en la última la figura de Herodes se convierte en la de un sultán turco. Esta decisión incorpora eventos recientes (las masacres perpetradas por los turcos en Constantinopla y Otranto) en la masacre religiosa y mítica del pasado cristiano. Nuestro texto estudiará cómo se generalizó la representación de masacres reales como escenas de martirio en la Europa de la modernidad temprana y la época contemporánea. El análisis comenzará con los ejemplos de Di Giovanni, hará foco en el desarrollo de esta fórmula durante las Guerras de Religión en Francia e intentará una comparación entre estos usos tempranos y las referencias al martirio en la representación de genocidios contemporáneos. Finalmente, se buscará describir las relaciones entre esta metáfora y otros modos de describir y representar masacres históricas, principalmente como escenas infernales o cinegéticas.

RC05-599.5

BUSBRIDGE, Rachel* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, rachel.busbridge@hotmail.com)

(Re)constructing past and future in the settler colony

While the spatiality of settler colonial domination is well-explored, the temporalities that inform settler colonialism and its various assemblages of power are less so. In this paper, I consider how re-constructions of the past and claims over the future come to figure in assertions of ownership in the unique settler colonial space of Israel. I take as my focus two case-studies from the contested and conflictual space of Jerusalem: the 'City of David' archaeological park constructed in the Palestinian neighbourhood of Silwan, and the Temple Institute, an organisation dedicated to the rebuilding of the Third Temple. Although one is backward-looking and one forward-focused, I argue that both are indicative of a temporality of belonging that invokes past and future as a way to stake claim on the present. This temporality enacts exclusive ownership over space and nullifies alternate presence – namely, that of Palestinians.

As much as both organisations are admittedly on the extreme right of politics, I further contend that such a temporality nevertheless permeates mainstream Israeli society and is, indeed, productive of dominant contem-

porary variants of Zionism. This exclusive temporality not only precludes the diversities of connection to and in the city-space of Jerusalem, but also inhibits possibilities for future reconciliation. Unearthing and promoting alternate temporalities inside Israeli society, I conclude, is thus critical to the actualising of any imaginary that seeks a more inclusive, plurality-cognisant and hopeful Jerusalem.

RC30-196.2

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Occupational gender composition and workplace support: The role of motherhood

This paper analyzes the dependency between working in a gender-segregated occupation and perceived workplace support. It also examines the extent to which this effect is moderated by motherhood. In line with *expectation states theory*, persons working in gender-atypical occupations (that is, occupational minorities) are faced with biased performance expectations because they are seen to be less suitable for the occupational role and less competent to fulfill the demands of the position. It is assumed that this leads to isolation mechanisms and lower support at the workplace for these persons. Furthermore, it is hypothesized that these isolation mechanisms are moderated by motherhood, which is culturally associated with particularly low performance expectations. Quantitative analyses of German data confirm lower perceived workplace support for men working in women's occupations, and - even stronger - for women working in men's occupations. In addition, the study provides clear evidence that for women the effect of being an occupational minority on workplace support is driven to a large extent by mothers with young children: For mothers, working in men's occupations is associated with especially low levels of workplace support; mothers show by far the lowest value compared to all other groups. Therefore, the motherhood role seems to work as an additional status characteristic besides gender, leading to a particularly low level of workplace support for women in typically male occupations. In addition, the model shows especially for women that the degree of perceived workplace support is significantly larger in firms that have a family-friendly climate: If job-family compatibility at the workplace is high, this has strongly positive effects on perceived workplace support. From that result it gets visible that a family-friendly climate is important when analyzing determinants of workplace support or related measurements like job-related well-being from a gender perspective.

RC30-257.3

BUSCH, Anne* (University of Bielefeld, Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences(BGSS), German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), anne.busch@sowi.hu-berlin.de) and HOLST, Elke (German Institute for Economic Research (DIW))

Occupational sex segregation and management-level wages in Germany: What role does firm size play?

The paper analyzes the gender pay gap in private-sector management positions in Germany based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) for the years 2000-2009 using fixed effects models and Heckman's correction. It focuses on the effect of occupational gender composition on fulltime wages, and the extent to which wage penalties to management-level employees working in predominantly female occupations are moderated by the firm size—an effect that has not yet been analyzed in the literature. Drawing on human capital theory, devaluation of women's work and organizational approaches, we find wage penalties for "women's work" in managerial positions *only in large firms*. This speaks for a pronounced devaluation of predominantly female occupations for managers in these firms, which might be due to the observation that large firms tend to be older and characterized by more formalized structures, more established "old-boy networks," and a wider gap between wages for predominantly male and female occupations. Interestingly we find a positive segregation effect in small firms for women, showing higher wages for those who work in women's occupations. More research is needed to explain this. One argument may be that in small firms—where larger proportions of women are managers and "old-boy networks" may therefore be less common—female managers have more power to overcome traditional structures of inequitable pay for women's and men's occupations and to

give predominantly female occupations a slight advantage over men's occupations.

RC55-670.7

BUSSE, Erika* (University of Wisconsin River Falls, buss0101@umn.edu)

"The emotional costs of transnational fatherhood: Dilemmas of fathering from afar"

Fathers are expected not only to provide financial capital, but also to develop and provide emotional support to their children. This dual support gets at odds when labor migrant fathers ventured abroad to provide for their families leaving behind children and wife. Despite large volume of research on labor migration, the emotional costs associated with how fathers experience fathering from afar have yet to be studied, as migration research highlights (e.g. Deby 2010).

I argue that by focusing on gaining economic security in the U.S. to provide for their children left behind and on saving enough financial capital to bring the family to the U.S., fathers turn to the breadwinner role. Both the physical and emotional distance from their children make these men to embrace "breadwinnerhood"—which comes along with high emotional cost. This is particularly the case for families that are undocumented and for whom it is hardly impossible to move back and forth between their country of origin and the country of destination, like Peruvian immigrants in the U.S.

I found that while many of these working-class Peruvian immigrants delayed migration to be able to be with their children, the dare economic conditions in Peru made them accelerate the migration process. Once in the U.S., fathers concentrated in securing jobs. This fact limited their time to communicate with their children (and wife) distancing them from their families not only physically but also emotionally. Since fathering is a two-way street, for children left behind fathers become the image of the person they talk to once a day or a week, and who satisfies material needs. Consequently, fathering from afar fathers to retrench from their emotional connection and consolidate their breadwinner role. This paper is based on four-years of ethnographic work in the Peruvian community and their relatives in Peru.

RC24-773.3

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Hacer escuela en territorios de pobreza urbana y degradación ambiental: Un estudio en torno de los dispositivos pedagógicos en José León Suárez

En este trabajo nos proponemos discutir primeros avances de investigación que estamos desarrollando en una escuela secundaria básica, ubicada en contextos de extrema pobreza urbana, José León Suárez- Partido de Gral. San Martín1.

Nos importa enfocar la mirada entorno de las particularidades que presenta "hacer escuela" en contextos de degradación ambiental y pobreza urbana; esto es, centrarnos en el devenir de la vida escolar a través de las prácticas, relatos y vivencias de los distintos sujetos escolares. Proponemos que en estos espacios urbanos, las instituciones escolares, han dejado de ser un espacio de homogeneización y encuentro de diferencias, en tanto forman parte integral de los procesos y lógicas que presenta la metropolización selectiva, social y ambiental de la ciudad metropolitana.

Es así como la escuela bajo estas condiciones y signada por la lógica del gerenciamiento, ha quedado en gran medida "librada a su propia suerte", por lo que suele enfrentar diariamente problemáticas que le son muy difíciles de abordar, ello tanto por las condiciones de vida de los alumnos, como por las condiciones y políticas de escolarización que, en estos espacios urbanos, se imprimen en el "hacer escuela". Así, a partir de observaciones y relatos obtenidos durante el trabajo de campo, procuramos describir las características que adquiere la escuela atravesada por la degradación ambiental, propia de los territorios urbanos más pobres (Davies, 2007).

1. El trabajo se realiza en el marco del proyecto PIP CONICET La escuela en la periferia metropolitana: escolarización, pobreza y degradación ambiental en José León Suárez- Area metropolitana de

Buenos Aires (PIP N°11220090100079) dirigido por la Dra. Silvia Grinberg.

RC21-212.1

BUTCHER, Stephanie* (University College London, Development Planning Unit, stephanie.butcher.10@ucl.ac.uk) and **FREDIANI, Alex** (University College London)

Participation in the 'right to the city': Democratic imaginings and the role of collective action

In response to the rising significance of cities and unique manifestations of urban poverty, Henri Lefebvre's (1968) 'right to the city' (RTTC) holds the potential to operate as a powerful new articulation of rights for the disenfranchised urban poor. At its heart, this paradigm advocates for a conception of *citizenship as participation*, requiring a fundamental *re-imagining* of democratic processes at the city-level. With this in mind, this paper explores the institutional arrangements that facilitate this radical dialogue, making the linkages between democracy, collective action, and the RTTC.

Within informal settlements, one such 'democratic re-imagining' is represented by Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI)—networked residents that employ strategies of collective action to secure settlement improvements. The strength of their innovative methodologies is demonstrated in successful tangible outputs (improved access to water, sanitation, and housing) but also in its empowering effect, creating new spaces for resident participation in city governance. While these successes have been explored in detail, less attention has been focused on how the SDI methodology interprets the underlying normative and procedural debates on democracy, and the extent to which this orientation successfully stimulates radical transformative change as imagined by Lefebvre.

Focusing specifically on four elements: the design of democracy, collective identity, the nature of citizen-state engagement, and the role of institutionalisation, this article draws out the major theoretical discussions underpinning participatory processes. These debates and implications are illustrated through the case study examination of *Muungano*, the SDI-member federation working within the settlements of Nairobi, Kenya. Ultimately this article aims to reflect on the role of 'participation', exploring the ways in which the RTTC can guide a more transformative practice and contribute to the expansion of social justice in the city.

RC21-228.3

BUTLER, Tim* (King's College London, tim.butler@kcl.ac.uk) and **HAMNETT, Chris** (King's College London)

Gentrification, education and exclusionary displacement in East London

In this paper we address the issue of displacement which has been at the core of debates over gentrification. Taking Peter Marcuse's (1985) discussion of different types of displacement as a starting point, we draw on evidence from a recent study conducted in East London to argue that there is clear evidence of 'exclusionary displacement' and 'displacement pressure'. This however was found not in the field of residential and tenurial displacement but in that of education and specifically the choice of schooling. We draw on interview and other data to show how the incoming middle classes in the Victoria Park area of inner East London have not only displaced existing poor residents but also many of the less affluent middle class from the favoured state schools in the area by adopting some schools and demonising others through the use of their cultural power to define some schools as 'unacceptable'. Our argument is that the consequences of this can either take the form of direct exclusionary displacement when middle class pressure on favoured schools leads to local people being unable to get their children into them because of 'distance from school' selection criteria or, equally, by labelling other schools as unacceptable, they exert displacement pressure on those who send their children to them with the consequence that they leave the area.

RC09-160.1

BYWATER, Krista* (Muhlenberg College, kbywater@muhlenberg.edu)

'Coca-Cola quit India': Resisting CSR as a global management strategy

The Coca-Cola Corporation[1] promotes itself as a responsible company while protesters from India and Colombia to the United States and Europe criticize its business practices. Coke, like many other transnational corporations (TNCs), has adopted corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies to protect its revenue and the reputation of its global goods and brand. Using a social movement against the Coca-Cola Corporation in India as a case study, this paper examines the ideological tenets and social impacts of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Villagers in Plachimada and several Indian towns charged Coke with depleting, polluting, and privatizing the community ground water as well as destroying people's livelihoods. In response to the Indian movements and world-wide supporters, Coke instituted a water stewardship initiative as part of its CSR program. Unlike the majority of scholarship within critical CSR studies, this analysis illustrates the inability of CSR to limit the harmful effects of TNCs in underdeveloped countries.

In fact, rather than being used to curtail the harmful effects of economic globalization and transnational corporations, CSR is typically employed to limit governmental regulation, further neoliberal economic globalization, and justify increased foreign investment in the Global South. CSR helps companies, like Coke, appear environmentally responsible and to quell oppositional social movements without making meaningful changes to their business practices. As a result, CSR furthers the neoliberal agenda, which promotes economic globalization and foreign investment as the best means to achieve sustainable development. The paper concludes by positing that voluntary corporate self-regulation cannot achieve the same results as independent government oversight. This research is based on ethnographic evidence from eight months of field work in India and 105 in-depth interviews.

[1] Throughout the paper I also refer to the Coca-Cola Corporation by its popular name—Coke.

RC24-711.1

BYWATER, Krista* (Muhlenberg College, kbywater@muhlenberg.edu)

(Re)conceptualizing environmentalism in the global south: Lessons from India

This paper examines three popular water struggles in India and proposes that a new approach is needed to understand environmentalism in the Global South. Most scholarship on environmental movements in underdeveloped countries characterizes them as struggles led by marginalized local actors and suggests that protesters' participate in movements to defend their access to necessary resources. While this livelihood approach is useful, it ignores or trivializes the heterogeneous nature of participants, the meanings and cultural significance of resources, importance of broad-based coalitions, and influence of transnational discourses on movements. As a result, analyses are often one dimensional and provide a limited view of struggles. I move beyond the livelihood approach also known as "environmentalism of the poor" (Guha and Martinez-Alier 1997, Martinez-Alier 2002), and carry out a holistic assessment of the three water movements.

The water struggles all started between 2002 and 2005 as responses to the World Bank and Indian government's development strategy of foreign investment in public utilities (water) and private industry (the Coca-Cola Corporation). An in-depth analysis of the water conflicts in New Delhi, Mumbai, and Plachimada reveals the need to recognize the existence of a variety of environmentalisms in the Global South. This approach encourages researchers to consider the different actors, sites, interests, knowledge, values, and meanings within environmental conflicts. The paper, therefore, exposes numerous dimensions of movements including their livelihood, lifestyle, cultural, epistemic, and global struggles. This research is based on ethnographic evidence from eight months of field work in India and 105 in-depth interviews.

RC13-735.3

CABANZO VALENCIA, Miyerlandy (Universidad del Valle) and MUÑOZ BARRENECHE, Carlos Felipe* (Universidad del Valle, felipesclg@gmail.com)

Consumo de sustancias psicoactivas en instituciones educativas públicas y su relación con las políticas públicas en Colombia

La presente ponencia pretende esbozar las dinámicas de consumo de sustancias psicoactivas (SPA) que se presentan en un colegio público de

secundaria en Colombia, en el cual a pesar de ser una institución controlada por el Estado y cuyas programas control-consumo se evidencian fuertemente, las tendencias muestran un aumento en el consumo por parte de los jóvenes.

En ese sentido, la perspectiva teórica partirá del concepto de consumo de SPA y políticas públicas. El primero entendido como una serie de prácticas sociales usualmente estigmatizadas, las cuales se enmarcan dentro de un conjunto de representaciones -por lo general- stigmatizantes, que se regulan a través de otras normas sociales, las cuales son instauradas por pares. El segundo concepto consiste en aquellas políticas concebidas por un ente gubernamental con un carácter social y que se dirija a mitigar una problemática existente en la sociedad, de acuerdo al consumo tendrían que ver con las políticas de prevención y no legalización.

Cabe resaltar que para mayor claridad frente a las SPA, estas son entendidas como aquellas sustancias que alteran el sistema nervioso de un individuo, causando efectos diversos; algunas son legales como el tabaco (cigarrillo) y el alcohol, otras no lo son como la cocaína, la marihuana, la base de coca, entre otras.

En términos metodológicos para realizar esta investigación, que duró aproximadamente ocho meses, se aplicó en primera instancia una encuesta a 207 jóvenes de un colegio de secundaria de la ciudad de Cali, la cual buscaba indagar sobre las prácticas y representaciones del consumo de SPA. En segunda instancia, se realizaron una serie de entrevistas personalizadas en donde indagábamos sobre la trayectoria de consumo de los estudiantes de dicha institución.

RC31-175.3

CABRAL FÉLIX DE SOUSA, Isabela* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, isabelacabralfelix@gmail.com)

Grief and empowerment in the migration process of leaving Brazil to Italy

Despite the fact that human life in itself can be defined as a process of ruptures and recreations, it is undeniable that in transnational migration this process becomes exacerbated provoking many mixed feelings related to instability. The aim of this paper is to discuss these feelings through the lenses of Elisabeth Kübler-Ross five stages of grief. To illustrate this author model, examples are given of a qualitative research with Brazilian immigrant in Rome, Italy in the years of 2003 and 2004. Interviews were then carried with forty six Brazilian women, thirty four men and three key persons. The results concentrate on the evaluation of meanings attached to life events and the social integration through work, living conditions, associations and education achievement. Since the process of inclusion in Italian society was not easy for most of them and many immigrants feel many moments of grief, the idea is to illustrate the negotiation of emotions lived by immigrants in the framework of the five stages of grief when people: negate what is happening and isolate themselves, feel anger, try to negotiate with reality, feel depressed and finally accept reality. Yet, because there are also feelings of empowerment, this paper will also describe a few success histories of empowerment and raise concerns of the difficulty of the process of becoming socially integrated in the country of destination being attached to the country of origin.

RC19-684.1

CABRERA, M. Claudia* (Universidad de Avellaneda (UNDAV), mccabrera@gmail.com)

Lo universal de la asignación universal por hijo en el conurbano Bonaerense

Este trabajo presenta los resultados de un trabajo de campo llevado a cabo en 10 villas, asentamientos y barrios populares de 7 municipios del conurbano bonaerense entre los meses de abril y agosto de 2011 en el que se relevaron las condiciones de vida de los hogares de ese barrio. Una de las variables relevadas brinda información acerca de la percepción de los hogares con niños y adolescentes de la Asignación Universal por Hijo (AUH), política nacional de transferencia monetaria para hogares con bajos ingresos y con niños y/o adolescentes a cargo. Los resultados sobre este punto muestran las limitaciones de esta política en lo referente a su percepción por parte de hogares de estos barrios. En la ponencia se analizarán y compararán los modos como la AUH se distribuye en los diferentes barrios en estudio, proponiéndose como objetivo analizar los factores explicativos de los bajos porcentajes de percepción de la AUH.

RC21-228.5

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Three research traditions and their influences over the two major residential segregation studies in Brazil during the last two decades

During the 1990s and the 2000s, two Brazilian academic groups developed major research efforts in the field of residential segregation with outputs that became canonical in the country. In Rio de Janeiro, the Observatório das Metrópoles (OM) started its work in the 1980s checking the hypothesis of the dual social stratification in global cities, adjusting and applying theoretical and methodological inputs stemming from the French school. The Centro de Estudos da Metrópole (CEM), in São Paulo, followed a more empirically-based line of studies along lines of the US research tradition. However neither group abandoned the Latin-American influences of the 1960s and 1970s, founded in the works of Karl Marx and Max Weber. Later on, scholars from Uruguay and Chile developed theoretical and methodological frameworks that became influential in Brazil. Notwithstanding the leading roles and the invaluable knowledge that OM and CEM put out over this period, they stand as isolated experiences limited to certain academic and policy-making circuits. In this sense, their experiences demand a comprehensive analytical assessment in terms of their theoretical and methodological sources as well as their empirical results and policy implications. The objective of this article is to comparatively analyze the origins, influences, trajectories, and results of OM's and CEM's research endeavors on residential segregation in order to establish their convergences and divergences. This objective rises from the concern that the Latin American exchanges, influences, and implications of the works of OM and CEM are little-known and mistaken and hence have an underestimated potential. The consequence of this relative isolation is detrimental to the Latin American scientific community in the social science field as well as to policy-makers and the urban population of large urban areas of the continent.

RC47-278.2

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La confluctualidad in America Latina

La conflictividad en América Latina comparte rasgos comunes: plataformas de exclusión y desigualdades crónicas mayoritariamente cuestionadas por la ciudadanía, conflictos complejos que asocian tales desigualdades con el número de conflictos y su intensidad, combinación de protestas sociales que se expresan tanto en el plano social-nacional como en el plano cultural-global, racionalidades prácticas en los conflictos por la reproducción social que conviven con demandas de mayor eficacia e eficiencia institucional y con conflictos culturales de carácter sistémico. Asimismo, Estados omnipresentes en todas las esferas de los conflictos con serias limitaciones para procesarlos y sociedades con conflictos cada vez más fragmentados, nuevos espacios públicos vinculados con sistemas de comunicación donde se representan de manera contradictoria los conflictos y conflictos que tienden a desplazarse crecientemente hacia las redes de información y comunicación con efectos multiplicadores en los nuevos escenarios de poder. En suma, existe una mayor complejidad social vinculada con sistemas políticos y Estados con relativas y limitadas capacidades de gestionarla. Las situaciones y los escenarios prospectivos son diversos y sus opciones abiertas.

RC12-449.2

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Crisis económica europea y la ley de responsabilidad fiscal de Brasil

La búsqueda de ajuste estructural y su impacto en la acción individual y colectiva está presente en este momento de crisis sistémica (Luhmann). Los cambios culturales y estructurales son necesarios para la consolidación de la estabilidad social. Los nuevos modelos de paradigmas (Kuhnn) emergen en los escenarios de crisis. En un momento en que la crisis económica europea llama la atención del mundo, la Ley de

Responsabilidad Fiscal de Brasil es citada como un posible modelo de estabilización y consenso social (Habermas). Esta ley es el resultado de un largo proceso de maduración de la sociedad brasileña, después de un período histórico de mala gestión de las finanzas públicas. Los efectos de la deuda externa provocaron cambios importantes en las instituciones brasileñas, como la conciencia de la necesidad de aumentar el control fiscal de manera permanente y duradera. Esta opción implicaba la adopción de una política de Estado más amplia que las políticas de gobierno, cuya transitoriedad en el ejercicio del poder no debería comprometer el diseño económico de la nación. Con esta perspectiva, se propone un examen de la Ley de Responsabilidad Fiscal de Brasil. Intenta-se, pos, presentar la Ley de Responsabilidad Fiscal y sus marcos normativos más importantes para una discusión respeto de nuevos paradigmas que contribuyan para el control de los gastos públicos, ampliando la participación ciudadana (Habermas) en los procesos de toma de decisiones que comprometan el presente y el futuro del orden macro social.

Palabras Claves: crisis económica, nuevos paradigmas, la Ley de Responsabilidad Fiscal.

RC12-449.1

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Ouidoria: Apertura cognitiva y acceso a la administración de la justicia

En tiempos de acceso a La Justicia, preguntase se ocurren los cambios necesarios para democratizar el acceso de los ciudadanos a los servicios judiciales. La inestabilidad social y las transformaciones típicas de la modernidad hacen necesario la actuación de sistemas peritos (Giddens). El Poder Judicial emerge como un sistema perito que tiene como función interpretar los hechos sociales y aplicar el derecho objetivo según el principio de justicia. Pero la estructura judicial y su funcionamiento sufren las mismas interferencias negativas del retardo en solucionar las demandas sociales como ocurren con otros subsistemas sociales. El contexto actual de la sociedad moderna impone un canal de apertura cognitiva (Luhmann) que democratice el acceso tanto a la Justicia como al acompañamiento del trámite y funcionamiento transparente, célere y eficaz del Poder Judicial. Así, las OUIDORIAS en Brasil actúan como órganos de apertura cognitiva para democratizar el acceso de los ciudadanos (Habermas) al funcionamiento interno del Poder Judicial. La forma de gestión democrática e independiente de las OUIDORIAS puede posibilitar tipos de investigación con base empírica del tipo cuantitativo o con bases de observación directa del tipo cualitativo. Con esta perspectiva, inserida en la temática propuesta, intentase analizar aspectos novedosos de este órgano de apertura cognitiva y comunicación (Luhmann, Habermas) en lo sistema judicial brasileño, haciendo, cuando posible, análisis comparado con órganos de igual naturaleza en Argentina y otros países que adopten el sistema de más amplio acceso a una orden jurídica justa.

Palabras Claves: apertura cognitiva, accesibilidad y administración de la Justicia.

RC24-593.1

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Pueblos indígenas, recursos naturales y conflicto social en México, Canadá y Estados Unidos 1945-2011

Este artículo analiza los vínculos entre los temas de pueblos indígenas, recursos naturales y conflicto social; considera que los pueblos indígenas en Canadá, Estados Unidos y México siguen siendo actores políticos en lucha y resistencia. El artículo analiza de forma comparada las formas de protesta y acción colectiva que comunidades indígenas en estos países han adoptado para defender sus derechos sobre territorio y recursos naturales. La hipótesis principal de este artículo sigue el tema planteado por UNRISD y su proyecto de investigación sobre Identidades, Conflictos y Cohesión Social; esta hipótesis sostiene que los derechos de los pueblos indígenas sobre territorio se ven amenazados por planes y políticas de conservación ambiental o explotación de recursos naturales promovidos por gobiernos nacionales, instituciones multilaterales y corporaciones multinacionales (Sawyer y Gomez 2008).

RC24-593.4

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Conflictos y organización social en el interior del parque estadual da Serra do Mar, Sao Paulo, Brasil

El histórico de la relación entre los pobladores y los gestores del Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar (PESM), ubicado en el litoral norte del Estado de Sao Paulo, el más rico y desarrollado de Brasil, está caracterizado por los conflictos relacionados a los derechos de permanencia y de uso de los recursos naturales. Creado en 1977, durante la última dictadura militar y siguiendo las premisas proteccionistas venidas del Hemisferio Norte, el PESM permaneció en el papel hasta comienzos de los años 1980, cuando comenzaron los primeros contactos con los pobladores locales. Estos pobladores, trabajadores del campo y pescadores, vieron, entonces, deslegitimados sus derechos al trabajo y a la continuación de sus actividades productivas y culturales. La ley brasilera no permite la presencia humana al interior de los parques. Este conflicto originó nuevas formas de organización social en el PESM: líderes locales surgieron y se formaron asociaciones comunales que tenían por objetivo la lucha por los derechos que sentían violados. A lo largo de los últimos años, el diálogo entre la gestión y los pobladores se ha intensificado y nuevos espacios de discusión y negociación han aparecido. La misma gestión del PESM ha propiciado la creación de estos espacios, donde no sólo participan pobladores y gestores, sino otros actores, como ONG y científicos. El interés de los gestores con la creación de estos espacios era facilitar la administración del área, sin embargo, en algunos casos, el surgimiento de líderes cada vez más capacitados (precisamente por la existencia de estos espacios) ha hecho que las negociaciones sean más complejas. Por otro lado, algunos de los líderes comunales ahora trabajan para la administración del Parque, teniendo intereses encontrados con respecto a su acción política. El conflicto, en constante mudanza y resignificación, sigue siendo el principal propulsor de transformación social en el PESM.

RC11-445.1

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Causal effects of retirement timing on health and well-being

OBJECTIVE: This article explores the relationship between the timing of retirement and subjective well-being change following that transition. Using longitudinal data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), we test four theory-based hypotheses about this relationship—that retirements maximize subjective well-being when they happen earlier, later, anytime, or on-time. **METHODS:** We examine individuals before and after transitioning to retirement and employ probit models with instrumental variables to estimate the causal effects of retirement timing on subjective health and mood after retirement. **RESULTS:** The results support the hypothesis that retirements maximize subjective well-being when they happen "on-time": Both very early and very late retirement transitions are associated with lower subjective well-being after retirement. **DISCUSSION:** Workers who begin their retirement transition around age 62--Social Security's early eligibility retirement age--experience the best outcomes in terms of subjective health and mood. This finding offers empirical support for the cultural-institutional theory that emphasizes the role of norms, expectations, and institutional cues. It highlights a tension between the economic gains of working longer and the subjective well-being benefits of retiring at early eligibility age. Raising the retirement ages would probably reduce well-being in the short run, but over time, cultural expectations would likely adjust.

RC41-619.2

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Comparing Mexican young's household characteristics under various ethnicity criteria

Mexico is a country with a high presence and diversity of indigenous population. There are over 56 indigenous groups officially recognized, distributed all around the country.

Although the indigenous issue has been of permanent interest in all the country's population censuses, and these have been the principal source of sociodemographic indigenous data, there is still no consensus about how to identify the indigenous population. The main and traditional way to identify them has been through the spoken language, but this criteria has proved to be very limited, leaving aside important proportions of people who, independently of being or not indigenous language speakers, share other ethnic characteristics (beliefs, customs, values, traditions). The most recently Population Census (2010) included the criteria of self-identification as indigenous, widening the possibilities of correctly capture indigenous identity. Even more, beyond individual attributes, viewing the household as a socialization and cultural transmission space -specially important for the young-, a third criteria for indigenous identification can be the consideration of indigenous status of parents or other adults at home.

Based on a larger research aimed to analyze the family environment of Mexican youth, and using 2010 census data, the paper compares composition and structure of young's households using several criteria for defining indigenous population. Results provide a landscape of some family characteristics of indigenous youth, and differences found illustrate implications and relevance of criteria employed, all of which also constitute important inputs for the design of family and youth policies.

RC10-223.1

CAMBOURS DE DONINI, Ana* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín (UNSAM), adonini@fibertel.com.ar), **IGLESIAS, Ana Isabel** (Universidad Nacional de San Martín (UNSAM)), **MUIÑOS DE BRITOS, Stella Maris** (Universidad Nacional de San Martín (UNSAM)) and **FERREYRO, Juana** (Universidad Nacional de San Martín (UNSAM))

Retención de ingresantes universitarios. Dimensión pedagógica

Los procesos de masificación que se desarrollan en la educación universitaria en las últimas décadas conllevan cambios en la composición de la matrícula, se advierte una mayor presencia de jóvenes y adultos de sectores que no accedían tradicionalmente a la universidad. Al mismo tiempo las dificultades en el ingreso, el abandono, el bajo rendimiento y el retraso en el primer año de formación, fundamentalmente en estudiantes de sectores socioeconómicos en desventaja, constituyen uno de los problemas más frecuentes y complejos que enfrentan las universidades.

Las instituciones universitarias en el intento de dar respuestas a la situación establecen dispositivos que se concentran en funciones de información, orientación y apoyo académico y financiero a los estudiantes. Los diversos programas, centralmente, desarrollan acciones orientadas a compensar y complementar el déficit en el aprendizaje. El aula, como espacio pedagógico ha sido soslayada, la reflexión sobre la experiencia académica cotidiana no ha sido considerada como una clave para la incorporación efectiva y el avance en los trayectos formativos de quienes inician estudios universitarios.

Este trabajo sostiene que el factor institucional y su dimensión pedagógica poseen una influencia significativa respecto del desempeño de los estudiantes y de su permanencia. Desde este supuesto se pretende poner la mirada en las prácticas académicas que tienen como escenario privilegiado el aula. Establecer interrogantes que interpelen los modos de pensar la enseñanza y el aprendizaje de jóvenes y adultos: el currículum, los dispositivos y estrategias de enseñanza, los materiales curriculares, la evaluación, los vínculos entre docentes y estudiantes y docentes entre sí, el clima de trabajo, son los aspectos considerados. Estas dimensiones son abordadas desde los estudios realizados en los últimos años por algunas universidades argentinas y latinoamericanas teniendo en cuenta las experiencias en curso y las representaciones de los actores involucrados, docentes y alumnos ingresantes.

TG05-279.4

CAMBRE, Maria-Carolina* (King's University College at the University of Western Ontario, mcambre@ualberta.ca)

Image and consciousness: Che Guevara's face in the Arab revolutions

This multimedia presentation will first document, describe and show images of Che Guevara as seen in Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Libya, Yemen and Bahrain and Palestine during the recent "Arab Spring" and since then. With particular attention to the cases of Egypt and Palestine, I will conduct

an visual sociological asking: Why this? Why here? Why now? What is this image doing/being in the context of the Arab Revolutions? What are the implications for both viewers and those who "use" (or are used by) this image?

The visual activism of primarily youth on the street in conditions of conflict and crisis takes many forms. This paper delves into the visual vernacular of the mobilization and performance of the famous iconic image of Che Guevara that seems to mysteriously appear wherever and whenever there are revolutionary conditions and/or massive protests. In the 1980's being seen publicly sporting an image of the "infidel" Che Guevara, whether on a t-shirt or by carrying a poster, was a punishable offence in many Arab nations. Yet in Palestine there is graffiti with Che's image, Palestinian refugee camps also have walls bearing spray paint renderings of this portrait. The recent eruption of revolt across North Africa and the Middle East has also seen an explosion of this image's presence on the visual plane of the street. Using Alfred Gell's notions of art and agency (1998) focusing on the social context of image production, circulation, and reception as a theory of the nexus of social relations involving visual artworks, this presentation suggests that in certain contexts, images not only substitute for persons and thus mediate social agency but also perform and authorize certain subject positions. In these ways, the use of images is already action in the social sphere.

TG04-566.3

CAMELO, Ana Paula* (State University of Campinas - UNICAMP, anacamel@ige.unicamp.br) and **MONTEIRO, Marko S. A.** (State University of Campinas - UNICAMP)

Public communication of science and the nuclear debate in Brazil: The risk communication links between public and government

The events in Japan (March, 2011) revived the controversy surrounding the adoption of nuclear energy on a global scale. With it, returns to the main stage the discussion about the limits and possibilities, risks and benefits and the transformations that technology brings to contemporary society. Thus, the controversy and the discussion about technological risks spread over and Brazil was not out, putting in review its nuclear program in terms of cost, technology and environmental impact. For authors like Rangel (2009), "society incessantly produces new risks, determine values assign and want to take risks. Seeks to control the risks, creates and commercializes control technologies. The State is responsible for regulating relations around the risks". Concerned about the Brazilian context, we want to link scientific policy and communication policy adopted by government to administer an insecurity that came back around the national energetic policy, not only by society, but in the political discourse. We intent to explore the interface between risk communication and public communication of science into this context, by a descriptive-exploratory methodology, based primarily on literature review, analysis of newspaper articles published about the subject by "Agency Brazil", a government Brazil's communication company and through interviews with relevant actors as journalists, politicians and others working in the area to map the scenario, the communication strategies and answer questions as: what model of communication seems to prevail when the goal is to communicate issues about the nuclear theme for the non-specialized public? How have acted different actors (society, media, scientists and governors) in this discussion and deconstruction of the concept of risk? How knowledge is produced through this channel? This analysis is supported by authors such as Kasperson (2005), Bradbury (1989), Covello, V. & Sandman (2001), Major & Atwood (2004), Wynne (2005), Lewenstein (1993), Jasanoff et al. (1995).

RC23-598.2

CAMELO, Ana Paula* (State University of Campinas - UNICAMP, anacamel@ige.unicamp.br) and **MONTEIRO, Marko S. A.** (State University of Campinas - UNICAMP)

Technological challenges and uncertainties among social, scientific and politic governance: Brazil and the discussion about nuclear energy

Based on the literature of Beck and Giddens (1997) and Jasanoff (2003), this paper seeks to examine the arguments that have filled most distinct agendas, not only political, scientific, but either social and media, that happen with the background of the reviewing of the Brazilian Nuclear Program implemented after the nuclear accident in Fukushima. Above all, by sharing a number of uncertainties about the limits of risk and benefits

that a particular technology, in this case nuclear, and their implications for society, environment and future. The current Brazilian context is marked by divisions and re-evaluation of its nuclear program beside the demand for new studies and debates. The decisions themselves are being delayed, and meanwhile what we see is that the scientific argument has not been enough against the uncertainty introduced that moves from the general population, among environmentalists and also among policy makers of the country that has increasingly thought of measures to make more effective public participation through referendum in decision-making moments and measures of compensation for possible victims of disasters related. In dialogue with the sociology of science and technology, environmental sociology and sociology of risk we seek to examine this scenario, showing how, in this case, the decision to insist and to invest (or not) in 'nuclear' is not only a scientific issue. This affiliation allows us to reiterate that science, technology and society do not stand in isolation and that a technological choice is not as neutral and objective as it may seem. Rather, they come through a negotiation game that can and should be thought as a social product and process, since the limits of scientific knowledge are linked to historical, cultural, social, political, economic circumstances, that embrace mutual influences.

RC23-733.2

CAMINATI, Francisco Antunes* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, chico.caminati@gmail.com)

The freedom of not paying for intellectual propriety rights: A comparative perspective between Brazil's and Ecuador's strategies for fostering local intelligency through free software

In the early 1980's, the Free Software Movement created a copyright license that uses the language and the copyright system to subvert its principles and pragmatics. Instead of creating a temporary monopoly to allow a creator to profit from her creation, the GNU/GPL ensures that the software licensed below its terms and conditions will be publicly available and free to be used and studied in a way the software's code can evolve through a shared social process. The ethical and philosophical principles of the GNU/GPL can be found in a famous Free Software Foundation's document known as the free software's 4 freedoms. In the late 1990s, the term *free* was considered ambiguous and harmful to the new business models that took advantage of the commercial and industrial potential of shared development recently discovered. The root of this consideration is that the term carries the idea of gratuity. The more radical activists of the movement then proceeded to defend the idea that the benefits and advantages of free software did not consist in a matter of price but of freedom. In this article, I seek to show that the second freedom of free software, the one that allows programs to be used without having to pay, is an essential factor for the understanding of the evolution of free software in South America. Through a comparative perspective between Brazil's experience and the recent experience of Ecuador I intend to show how gratuity and freedom get together, and I will also evaluate the extent in which this encounter fosters technological sovereignty in these countries.

RC23-733.2

CAMINATI, Francisco Antunes* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, chico.caminati@gmail.com)

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software did not consist in a matter of price but of freedom. In this article, I seek to show that the second freedom of free software, the one that allows programs to be used without having to pay, is an essential factor for the understanding of the evolution of free software in South America. Through a comparative perspective between Brazil's experience and the recent experience of Ecuador I intend to show how gratuity and freedom get together, and I will also evaluate the extent in which this encounter fosters technological sovereignty in these countries.

RC18-471.1

CAMPOS, Rosana* (UFSM, rosanascampos@yahoo.com.br) and CAMPOS, Christiane S.S (UFSM-CESNORS)

Democracy and inequality: Socioeconomic impacts in the satisfaction with the regime

Latinobarometer Data shows that satisfaction with democratic regime in Brazil has increased on the last years. In the same time, poverty, unemployment and income inequality have decreased and education indicators, basic services and income average are growing. This article shows relationship between inequality conditions and democracy satisfaction in Brazil. Time-series analysis(2001-2009) on poverty, unemployment, income, basic services, satisfaction with the regime and a statistical analysis, Pearson correlation, verified a strong – moderate correlation between variables, confirming that one of central points that influence citizen perceptions on democracy is correlated with social and economic aspects. In this way, this research discuss on the difference between procedural and substantial democracy, confirming that the citizens need and want a democratic regime beyond free elections and freedom of the press. More than 60% of Brazilians support the regime, but the satisfaction is linked with a democratic regime that offers good conditions of life. This is a strong cause that explain why only 38% of population are satisfied with the Brazilian democracy.

RC04-139.3

CAMPOS HUERTA, Martha Elizabeth* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, marlizbeth@hotmail.com)

What is social responsibility? The perspective of the researchers from the National Autonomous University of Mexico

Social responsibility is one of the most important traces of scientific ethics. Its main implications are related to the usage and generation of new knowledge and its consequences. According to the *Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge* (UNESCO, 1999), the practice of scientific research must consider the well being of human kind, this includes to fight against poverty, to respect human dignity and human rights, to ensure environmental development and to assume our responsibility towards present and future generations. The Declaration also entails the commitment to certain standards of quality and scientific integrity that researchers must respect when generating knowledge and socializing new generations of professionals. Therefore, it is important to investigate how researchers put into practice the aforementioned principles in their day to day labor.

This paper presents the results obtained from interviews made to researchers from the Institute of Biotechnology and the Center for Energy Research, both from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). We asked researchers their point of view about the relation between responsibility, society and the principles that should lead education of new scientists. One of the most important results was the definition of responsibility given by our interviewees. They held that "being responsible" means to give back society what it is invested in research and the education of human resources. Talking about the values that underlie scientific ethics, the interviewees highlighted different aspects such as: autonomy, responsibility, respectfulness, honesty, creativity, accuracy to scientific labor and capacity for collaborative work. Finally, it should be noted that here we are presenting some partial result of a broader research carried out as part of our participation in a Doctoral Program.

RC34-22.3

CAMPUSANO, Marina* (Centro de Estudios Sociales - UNNE, marinacampusano@gmail.com)

Comunicación comunitaria y juventud: Zreconfiguraciones del ser joven?

El presente trabajo se inscribe en una beca de investigación de pregrado de la Secretaría General de Ciencia y Técnica de la UNNE. El mismo tiene por objeto comprender las prácticas de construcción de ciudadanía que un grupo de jóvenes ponen en juego durante el proceso de armado del diario "La Verdad del Barrio" en la ciudad de Corrientes - Argentina.

Aquí se sintetizará uno de los aspectos: reconfiguración de la condición de juventud por parte de los jóvenes, las nuevas formas de mirarse y construirse como jóvenes y de mirar al otro.

Al tratarse de un medio de comunicación comunitaria[1] que forma parte de una Asociación civil se plantea una lógica distinta en cuanto a los modos de socialización y a las estructuras organizativas en comparación con los medios tradicionales. Además, en él son los jóvenes de los barrios de la periferia correntina[2] quienes lo llevan adelante, plasmando en cada ejemplar sus formas de ver y comprender sus espacios, su comunidad, lo que ellos entienden que pasa por lo social y a sí mismos como actores políticos. Interesa pues analizar si los discursos y representaciones que allí se construyen y difunden rompen, reproducen y sostienen o en qué medida se alejan de los discursos hegemónicos sobre la condición de juventud.

A lo que se apunta es a tratar de comprender el proceso de construcción identitaria de los jóvenes, teniendo en cuenta los factores institucionales (a nivel de estructura que supone la organización), culturales, afectivos, entre otros, como marco de la participación y en qué medida éstos influyen.

[1] El diario "La Verdad del Barrio" es uno de los proyectos comunicacionales propuestos por la Asociación Civil Integración Solidaria de la ciudad de Corrientes.

[2] Estos barrios son el Lomas, Ponce, Santa Rita y Laguna Brava.

RC29-138.10

CAÑAVERAL, Lucía* (IIGG-CONICET, lustereo@yahoo.com)

Espacio público, dispositivos de seguridad y gestión de la exclusión: El programa de recuperadores urbanos

A partir del año 2001 y como expresión de las políticas neoliberales profundizadas en la década precedente, irrumpió en la ciudad de Buenos Aires el fenómeno de "los cartoneros", estableciendo cisuras nuevas en el espacio público y transformando el modo en que la ciudad era vivida e imaginada tradicionalmente. En tanto alteraba la organización socio-espacial previa, la presencia de estos "nuevos" cuerpos circulantes se transformó en una cuestión social relevante que se fue procesando, progresivamente, en términos de invasión, limitaciones a la circulación y la higiene, perturbaciones al orden urbano. En este marco, el Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires establece en el año 2002 el "Programa de Recuperadores Urbanos" (PRU), que aparece como la primer política local que intentará organizar y formalizar la actividad en la ciudad.

La profunda transformación del modelo de acumulación producida por las reformas neoliberales había alterado las relaciones entre Estado y sociedad en un sentido que puede ser caracterizado en términos de "paradigma de inseguridad", introduciendo nuevas necesidades en relación a las "conductas desviadas" y delictivas que serán canalizadas, cada vez más, en el marco general de la "gestión del riesgo". En este sentido, nos proponemos analizar algunas características de la emergencia del PRU a partir de la grilla de inteligibilidad de un modo de gestión de las poblaciones que puede ser caracterizado como "gubernamentalidad", y que opera particularmente a través de "dispositivos de seguridad". Consideramos que las prácticas y sentidos que se despliegan en el PRU, así como los modos en los que interviene en las posibilidades de acceso, uso y ordenamiento del espacio público, pueden ser analizadas en este sentido. En este trabajo nos proponemos, entonces, realizar una primera aproximación al análisis del PRU en términos de "dispositivo de seguridad".

RC07-355.2

CANCINO PEREZ, Leonardo* (Universidad Diego Portales, leocancinop@hotmail.com)

Avances de investigación: El imaginario social del movimiento arcoíris en Chile

La preocupación científica por los fenómenos colectivos, tiene larga data, configurándose desde los años ochenta dos grandes perspectivas de análisis. Las teorías de la estrategia y las teorías de la identidad (Cohen, 1985). Las primeras abordan cuestiones relativas a los recursos, conformación organizacional u oportunidades políticas; mientras que las se-

gundas, ponen énfasis sobre aspectos culturales, tanto a nivel estructural como grupal, lo que nos permite observar, no sólo los momentos de visibilidad de los movimientos sociales (por ejemplo: protestas o declaraciones de prensa) sino también sus momentos de latencia, la red sumergida en la cual se van creando los lazos culturales que conforman la identidad grupal y colectiva. (Melucci, 2001)

Ahora bien, dichos procesos culturales poseen, siguiendo la noción de imaginario social de Cornelius Castoriadis (2008, 2007, 1997) dos dimensiones fundamentales. El ámbito de las prácticas instituidas, es decir sancionadas explícita o implícitamente por la sociedad; y el universo de significaciones que entretejen y se encarnan en aquellas prácticas.

En la presente ponencia abordaremos el imaginario social del movimiento arcoiris en Chile, en la dimensión referida a las prácticas instituidas. Ellas han sido indagadas a través de una observación participante efectuada desde febrero del año 2009 hasta la actualidad, en diversos ámbitos, entre los que cabe mencionar, los "encuentros arcoiris" de Coñaripe (2009) y Chanleo (2010) y visitas periódicas a la ecoaldea "Refugio del guerrero arcoiris".

De los análisis efectuados se han obtenido una serie de instituciones o prácticas sedimentadas, que relacionadas entre sí, intentan resolver cuestiones relativas a la economía, toma de decisiones, espiritualidad y vida comunitaria, entre otras.

Provisoriamente sostenemos que en el movimiento arcoiris se da un sincretismo de identidades colectivas (ecologistas, indigenistas y pacifistas) que generan un campo de subjetividades alternativo a la colonización del mundo de la vida por la razón instrumental. (Habermas, 1992)

RC48-110.4

CANCINO PEREZ, Leonardo* (Universidad Diego Portales, leocancinop@hotmail.com)

Chile 2011, desde el largo letargo a la acción colectiva

Durante el año 2011, la imagen de cientos de miles de personas movilizadas en las calles de distintas ciudades de Chile, dio la vuelta al mundo. Y si bien, las demandas explícitas de los movimientos sociales lograban explicar el contenido de dichas movilizaciones, quedaba rondando la pregunta sobre ¿por qué ahora ocurría este fenómeno? Ya que muchas de las causas que las originaban, se venían arrastrando desde la caída de la dictadura militar (1990).

Esto es lo que se abordará en la presente reflexión y se hará, aplicando nociones provenientes desde las teorías de los movimientos sociales, entre ellas: ciclo de movilización, repertorios de acción colectiva, alineamiento de marcos y oportunidades políticas. Dichas nociones nos permitirán diferentes aproximaciones a las movilizaciones referidas.

Concluiremos nuestra presentación con una propuesta sobre algunas de las identidades y significaciones colectivas que los movimientos sociales estarían configurando.

RC04-329.3

CANEDO, Maria Luiza* (PUC-Rio, luiza.canedo@uol.com.br) and **XAVIER, Alice** (PUC-Rio)

The challenge of dropout in public elementary schools: A case study in the city of Rio de Janeiro

In this paper we present a critical reflection around a learning acceleration project directed to students of seventh and eighth school grades, with more than 2 years of age-grade gap. Created by a private institution, the *Autonomia Carioca* Project was recently implemented in the public municipal schools of Rio de Janeiro and has been developed from the perspective of public-private partnership with a specific pedagogical, with teachers who are able to focus on the development of different languages, emphasizing the construction of values and the recovery of self-esteem of students, encouraging the formation of studies habits. Aiming to tackle the dropout, the Project formed during two years eight thousand and five hundred students who completed the first stage of elementary education. From a brief of the Project objectives and methodology, we developed field observations and interviews with managers in a school unit in which the design has been applied, to identify and discuss the challenges and possibilities of success. By monitoring the different routines in a public school we came across to a peculiar way of develop the Project. From the proposal on paper to the implementation in classroom, there are many factors involved in the task of teaching those who for several reasons, were not reached by the traditional

education. The support of school director, the pedagogical coordination attendance, the profile and teacher training, the classes arrangement, the partnership with families and the accompanying of different students are some of the aspects that we address in this case study. The results of our exploratory study point to the joint action of the agents involved in school as a determining factor for the success of this project.

RC05-702.1

CANEDO VASQUEZ, Gabriela* (Centro Cuarto Intermedio, gcanedovasquez@yahoo.com)

Reconocimiento de la democracia comunitaria en el estado plurinacional boliviano

La ponencia pretende analizar y problematizar el reconocimiento e incorporación de la democracia comunitaria en la nueva constitución política del Estado en el marco del Estado Plurinacional boliviano. Sostenemos que este reconocimiento de la democracia comunitaria ejercida principalmente por grupos indígenas, hace que se de una transformación de la democracia, especialmente su ampliación y la reconfiguración de la democracia pues tanto la comunitaria y la democracia representativa tienen que coexistir. Consideramos que el reconocimiento de prácticas de democracia comunitaria que de hecho se ejercían, ahora reconocidas constitucionalmente marca un avance de la democracia, que podría encontrar sus límites y potencialidades en la coexistencia con la democracia representativa de corte liberal.

RC02-540.4

CANELO, Paula* (CONICET/IDAES/UBA, pvcanelo@yahoo.com) and **HEREDIA, Mariana*** (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, heredia.mar@gmail.com)

Transformaciones recientes en las elites gubernamentales Argentinas. Orígenes, formación, trayectorias y experiencias de los miembros del poder ejecutivo nacional durante el último cuarto del siglo XX

Hacia mediados de los años setenta, la Argentina conoció una de las dictaduras institucionales más poderosas de su historia, cuyos propósitos refundacionales tuvieron profundas consecuencias; entre ellas, el agotamiento del modelo socio-económico de posguerra, y también, el del ciclo de alternancia democracia-dictadura que había caracterizado la escena política desde el menos 1930. También asistió, a partir de 1983, al restablecimiento y consolidación del régimen democrático, prisma desde el cual se pretendió establecer una decisiva frontera con el pasado, al tiempo que se lo concebía como la principal herramienta para paliar gran parte de las pesadas "herencias" del régimen autoritario. Y hacia 1989, el país emprendió un acelerado camino hacia la adopción del paradigma neoliberal, de mano del cual se operó una profunda reformulación del modelo de acumulación, con notables efectos sobre el sistema político, el Estado y la sociedad, y que llevaría a la Argentina a la profunda crisis de diciembre de 2001.

Con el objetivo de desentrañar cuáles fueron las principales transformaciones que estos vertiginosos procesos operaron sobre las características de las elites gubernamentales argentinas en la historia reciente (y si efectivamente lo hicieron), la ponencia reconstruye los orígenes, formación, trayectorias y experiencias de quienes ocuparon los más altos puestos del poder ejecutivo nacional durante el período mencionado: Presidentes y Vicepresidentes de la Nación, y Ministros del gabinete nacional.

TG03-187.4

CANGUSSU, Amanda Cristina N.* (Universidade Estadual de Montes Claros - UNIMONTES, amandaloura1@hotmail.com)

Evaluation of poupança jovem program in Minas Gerais state: Education and income distribution

Sought this paper to present an evaluation of Poupança Jovem program in Montes Claros, an important city in Minas Gerais State, Brazil. The main goals are to understand changes or not in everyday of young's that are included in this social assistance. As the objective of Program is to promoter the occupation and education, to reduce the delinquency, we develop interviews with this young's about their class scores, relationship with all, behavior and use of their time before and post the insertion on the Poupança Jovem program. Are described the negatives and positives

aspects, and what can be necessary to optimize the program, finally what need to be expanded.

TG03-414.1

CANN, Candi* (Baylor University, candi_cann@baylor.edu)

Holy wars & dirty wars: Martyrdom as a form of social protest

My work examines why martyrdom remains a valuable notion in contemporary third-world Christianity, and simultaneously questions the structures in place that promote dying for one's death as a valuable and constructive enterprise. How many martyrs have been deliberately manufactured into martyrs, and how much of the process is unconscious? Examining the successful story of Carlos Mugica's transformation from man into martyr, and the actors involved in this transformation, demonstrates the intentional process of martyrdom in reaction to the oppressive milieu of Argentina's Dirty War and the years that followed. Lastly, in examining the current trajectories of "martyrs in the making," I simultaneously deconstruct and chart the progress of the narrative construction of martyrs. In doing this, I hope to provoke questions about martyrs in ALL religious traditions—how are martyrs made, why they are needed, and whether they can and should continue to be a valuable category for social protest in the religious realm.

RC07-385.2

CANTÓ-MILÀ, Natàlia* (UNIVERSITAT OBERTA DE CATALUNYA/ UOC, ncantom@uoc.edu)

On 'habitus', 'forms of sociation' and the future

This paper concentrates on the concepts of 'forms of sociation' (a term coined by Georg Simmel and which, for him, constituted the very object of sociology) as well as on Pierre Bourdieu's concept of 'habitus' as key sociological concepts which contain relevant insights about the ways in which the future can be incorporated into sociological theory and our researches in a fruitful way. The approach to the future which derives from the use of these concepts (and their related theoretical perspectives) avoids the temptation of prediction, but, at the same time, does not avoid the central importance of the future in our social relationships, but, to the contrary, helps us conceptualise and understand this central importance, offering patterns and tools to better approach, and research it. Examples stemming from my own research will help illustrate the arguments presented in the paper.

RC33-669.5

CANTÓ-MILÀ, Natàlia* (UNIVERSITAT OBERTA DE CATALUNYA/ UOC, ncantom@uoc.edu) and NÚÑEZ, Francesc (UNIVERSITAT OBERTA DE CATALUNYA/ UOC)

The communication of the invisible - The grounded theory and autobiographic interviews as a way for exploring the field of emotions

In this paper we will discuss the methodological approach that we have used in our research on love relationships, emotions and new technologies of communication. Thus we will elaborate upon the Grounded Theory as our main methodological approach for exploring the field of emotions. As already Strauss and Corbin claimed when they developed the Grounded Theory, this methodology is especially useful in those cases when we know nothing or very little about the field we are doing research upon, when there are neither categories nor a lot of useful data from earlier researches we can rely on.

Furthermore we will explain and argue why we opted for collecting autobiographical narrative interviews, and will show the ways in which we analysed them in order to research the emotions narrated and expressed in them. As we will show, autobiographic interviews offer the opportunity to gather information about the social and individual life-story contexts (which are necessary for understanding where certain emotions or feelings biographically come from and how they have been webbed and traced). The thick descriptions, resulting from these narrative interviews, offer the possibility to enter into the subtexts, hidden beyond that which interviewees produce as their main narrative. It is at the moments in which they speak without reflecting upon everything they are saying (and about that which we, as researchers and interviewers, might expect from them) that emotions can be better grasped. An additional analysis of body movements and gestures recorded in field diaries has proved to be crucial for our analyses.

RC21-367.2

CAPANEMA ALVARES, Lucia* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, luciapapanema@gmail.com) and BESSA, Altamiro Sergio Mol (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)

Social movements in belo horizonte, Brazil: Conflict and community association in the re-creation of a public sphere in the housing milieu (2006-2010)

Since the 1990s, public administrations have been putting collective efforts and movements in general under scrutiny, leaving our cities up to private interests, irreparably submitted to the big capital. Against all odds and interests embedded in this process and aiming at re-creating housing opportunities, housing related social movements have been building alliances and proposing conflict both as a struggle vehicle and as a dialectical instrument to interact with the State. Within the social realm, manifested conflicts have also constituted a public sphere where differences can be presented.

This essay intends to present and discuss the urban conflicts scenario in Belo Horizonte, capital city to the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, having as focus those related to housing, especially the community-settlements that have been working under conflictual planning principles, and have been receiving great recognition and importance within the local social movements network. This study sheds light into the ways in which grassroots struggles present themselves through manifested conflicts in the city and how the housing problem is managed by social movements and by different forms of association in the community-settlements. It also intends to explore how the city, structured by the inequality of its places, interacts with its social movements. The main forms and strategies adopted by such struggles will be discussed, at first using a quantitative approach and secondly presenting a couple of brief qualitative reports.

Results show that the Community-settlement Dandara works as the possible dialectical construction antagonism-unity to which Simmel makes reference, as a possible durkheimian social cohesion or as a possibility of eliminating social fear through the exposition to differences, as Bauman would propose. It offers a vivid example of the potential embedded in social conflicts when it elects the dialog as the route to get other sectors' support, re-creating the public sphere.

RC04-229.2

CAPRARA, Bernardo* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, bernardo.caprara@ufrgs.br) and RAMOS, Marilia (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

The impact of cultural capital on secondary students performance in Brazil

The main goal of this study is to verify the effect of cultural capital on the student's performance in an official test applied by Brazilian government (Brazil Test) which is part to the Brazilian Elementary to High School System (SAEB). The data set used is from 2003 year and involves 52.434 students. The standard test is applied each two years in the fields of mathematics and languages. Along with the test a questionnaire is applied to measure student's characteristics as well as their families' profile. The research question is: what is the impact of cultural capital on student's performance in the SAEB test controlling for their demographic characteristics and relations with other students and their teachers? The theoretical background is based on James Coleman (1997), Pierre Bourdieu (1982, 1998) and Basil Bernstein (1997). And among Brazilian scholars the study includes the ideas of Nelson Silva and Carlos Hasenbalg (2000) and Maria Ligia Barbosa (2009). The study model has as the dependent variable the student's grades in the SAEB test and the cultural capital as the main independent variable along with the controls. Descriptive analyses are used as well as regression models to obtain the effect of the independent variables on the dependent one. The preliminary and main results show that there is significant association between levels of cultural capital and student's performance in the SAEB test. Specifically, there is a significant and positive correlation between parent's education, ownership of computer and access to the internet and newspaper reading with the performance in the SAEB test.

RC48-764.2

CARAVACA, Evangelina* (FLACSO/CONICET, evangelinacaravaca@gmail.com)

Fuegos cruzados. Sentidos en disputa en torno a un estallido social en la provincia de Buenos Aires

En el lapso de 330 días la ciudad argentina de Baradero ha sido el epicentro de dos actos de violencia institucional y policial de gran impacto. Por un lado, los acontecimientos que rodean la muerte de los jóvenes Miguel Portugal y Giuliana Giménez en marzo de 2010, en donde se encuentran implicados funcionarios municipales. Cobran importancia en el marco de esta ponencia los hechos que tomaron lugar luego de la muerte de estos jóvenes (quema del Palacio Municipal y oficinas públicas) los cuales han provocado un fuerte impacto a nivel local. Por otro lado, el reciente asesinato del joven Lucas Rotela, víctima de un caso de gatillo fácil, ha colocado nuevamente el tema de los abusos y violencias policiales en el centro de la atención tanto mediática como política.

Las movilizaciones y protestas que repudiaron ambos acontecimientos desplegaron una multiplicidad de formatos entre ellos las marchas y concentraciones como también acciones de violencia colectiva contra símbolos e instituciones del Estado. En esta ponencia buscamos dar cuenta de las representaciones y sentidos puestos en juego en estas acciones de protesta. Esta indagación se hará a través del análisis de entrevistas en profundidad y observaciones participantes. Asimismo, se analizarán las percepciones que se esgrimen en torno a las formas de protesta y activismo, como también los sentidos que los actores sociales despliegan en torno a nociones de violencia(s) y memoria(s).

RC22-495.2

CARBONELLI, Marcos* (CONICET, m_a.carbonelli@yahoo.com.ar)

Public intervention and divine mission: Global dynamics in the construction of evangelical networks in politics

In recent decades, the political participation of evangelical actors in Latin America has - diversified, as a consequence of the consideration of the worldly structures as mission spaces and the consolidation of an agenda of public intervention. In this work we will analyze the interference of global dynamics of circulation of people and resources in the praxis of evangelical agencies that participate in the political sphere in contemporary Argentina. We will focus on two lines of investigation. On - one hand, we will analyze the circuits of formation and transnational exchange of leaders and shepherds with partisan trajectory, in order to establish the gravitation of the global contacts in their political performances and the production of speeches referring to the importance of - ethics and - Christian principles in the power spheres. On the other hand, we will approach the morphology and the activities of two international evangelical organizations, oriented to the mission in the space of politics: Youth United for One Mission (JUCUM) and Capitol Ministries. We will determine the central axes of their institutional objectives, and the areas of influence to the interior of local political and religious spaces.

In the conclusions of this work, we will compare the political performances of these religious agencies and we will evaluate their incidence in the construction and maintenance of transnational networks; that believe in the construction of a communitarian identity based on the defense of crucial values.

RC02-206.3

CARDENAS, Julian* (University of Antioquia, [julian.cardenas@analisisderedes.com](http://analisisderedes.com))

Transnational corporate elite networks in Latin America

Business or corporate groups –set of corporations of diversified sectors bounded together by formal and informal ways such as interlocking directorates– have historically dominated Latin American economies. Grupo Empresarial Antioqueño and Ardilla Lulle in Colombia, Luksic and Falabella in Chile, Carso and Cemex in México, Vale and Votorantim in Brasil, Techint and Arcor in Argentina, and Romero in Peru are some examples of large business groups in Latin American nations. However, economic internationalization, regional political integration, and global financial crisis have triggered questions about the organization of corporate elites at international level and the evolution of national business groups. In this research we wonder if there is a transnational corporate community in Latin America, and where the large Latin American business groups are in the transnational corporate network. So far, scholars have already shown the existence of a transnational business community linking North Atlantic elites, but we still

ignore how Latin American corporate elites are organized at international level. Using network analysis we aim to investigate interlocking directorates in one of the still unexplored lands: Latin America.

RC22-35.6

CARDENAS, Luis Alberto* (consejo profesionales en sociología ciudad bs as, lacardenas72@hotmail.com)

Globalización creencias sanaciones y milagros

Globalization and new consumption patterns influence daily life, the postmodern human being lives an existential angst, the awareness of living here and now, in a violent and hostile world, the struggle for survival after the basic needs. Given this, options or alternatives present themselves as a way of life. Sociological changes of globalization include religions, we can mention the phenomenon of transnational and transcontinental networks.

In Argentina, particularly Buenos Aires as the case observed, is considered a religious metropoli where different offers coexist: the Catholic healing circuit including San Cayetano, San Pantaleon and the Virgin "Desatanudos"; St. Expedite, charismatic healers, electronic ministers, rabbis, Islamic, Hindus, Buddhists, schools of spirituality, new age, indigenous healers, "manosantas" (healing hands), holistic therapies, tarot, parapsychology, etc.

The mapping of religious groups in the city of Buenos Aires highlights some areas such as Almagro, in the geographic center of the city, and Liniars on the western edge with the Church of San Cayetano and the burgeoning Bolivian community. This paper addresses the case study of the neighborhoods mentioned and the opinions of experts on the subject of sociology.

Key Words globalization beliefs healing miracles

RC53-237.3

CARDENAS, Sabine* (Universidad de Chile, sairamsa@hotmail.com)

Construcción social de la infancia ciudadana

Este trabajo forma parte de la discusión teórico conceptual de mi tesis doctoral.

Parto de la idea de que así como la configuración de la infancia moderna se dio sobre la base del replanteamiento entre lo público y lo privado, en esta época cabría pensar que estamos en los albores de la constitución de una nueva infancia, que está re-armándose sobre la base de la discusión acerca de la ciudadanía, los derechos y la democracia, una recomposición de fuerzas en las que se ponen en juego las condiciones de vida presentes y futuras para un sector de la población históricamente excluido.

Se analiza la noción de ciudadanía de la infancia pensándola como un núcleo detonador de las discusiones entre modelos de pensamiento. El propósito es reflexionar acerca de ¿Cuáles son los discursos y las prácticas que le dan forma? ¿Cuáles son las tensiones, contradicciones y paradojas que se generan con este planteamiento? Así como también cuáles son las oportunidades y los obstáculos para la constitución de relaciones intergeneracionales más justas, es decir, que faciliten el ejercicio pleno de sus derechos.

A lo largo del trabajo se reflexiona acerca del cambio de pensamiento, de este tránsito de paradigmas en el cual coexisten el modelo Tutelar del Estado nacido del proceso de institucionalización de la infancia y el modelo del Sistema Integral desarrollado a partir de la Convención de los Derechos del Niño.

Se entiende a la infancia como una categoría sociológica que puede ser estudiada como campo social conformado por la acción de fuerzas diversas como la del Estado, sus instituciones, las organizaciones sociales, la familia y el mercado. Un campo que se dinamiza a partir de la disputa por el sentido y el control, que se analiza a partir de la dimensión político ideológica así como también la histórica-cultural.

TG04-144.2

CARDENAS TOMAZIC, Ana* (Universidad Diego Portales, ana.cardenas@udp.cl)

Professional women, integration work and risk management in contemporary Chile

One of the most difficult and complex tasks for individuals today seems to be the simultaneous organization and coordination of their everyday life

with their biography. During the post-war era, modern social institutions like wage labor, the nuclear family, the life course and professions did regulate people's lives and made them predictable (Kohli 1985, 1986). Nevertheless, these institutions are currently being deeply transformed (Beck 1986, Beck/Beck-Gernsheim 1994, Kohli 1989, 2007). In this context, women that participate or want to participate in the labor market have special difficulties in dealing with the organization and coordination of everyday life and their biography. Although the institution of the "nuclear family" is being re-defined, the traditional gendered division of labor (at least in Latin America) still prevails, with women mainly in charge of their families' care needs. Drawing on theories of individualization (Beck 1986; Beck/Beck-Gernsheim 1994; Bolte 2000; Sopp/Beck 1997; Giddens 1996; Bauman 2000), the life course and biography (Böhnisch 2001, Hitzler/Hohner 1994; Hitzler 1999; Pohl/Walther 2006; Kohli, 2007) and everyday life (Jurczyk/Rerrich 1993, Jurczyk/Voß 2000, Voß 1991, 1997), this contribution analyzes the findings of two empirical studies based on 10 life stories of professional women with young children and 7 semi-structured interviews with home-based female professional workers. The research focuses on how professional women confront the organization and coordination of their everyday life and biography in contemporary Chilean society and the risks that underlie and result from their "integration work" (Cárdenas 2010). As this concept suggests, female workers simultaneously carry out synchronic and diachronic actions via the "identity work" (Keupp 2003, 2005) that defines and redefines the risks they face.

TG03-462.3

CARDIA, Nancy* (University of São Paulo, ncardia@usp.br) and **ADORNO, Sérgio*** (Center for the Study of Violence, University of S. Paulo (USP), sadorno@usp.br)

New democracies and respect for human rights: Does a culture of respect for human rights naturally evolve with the return to democracy?

This paper discusses the obstacles to the development of a culture of respect for human rights in Brazil as identified in a series of surveys carried out in the last decade (2001 to 2010) as well as by national data (1999 and 2010) and data from Latinobarometro.

It is a widely shared assumption that in democratic regimes there are less human rights violations, in particular of violations perpetrated by state officials. Still wide respect for human rights, though essential for democracy to prosper, does not seem to be a mandatory result from the process of democratization. In fact this process seems to be more complex involving both internal and external sources of pressure. Incomplete democracies, such as Brazil, contrast with the "good" democracy- the ideal that is to be pursued -defined as presenting "a stable institutional structure that realizes the liberty and equality of citizens through the legitimate and correct functioning of its institutions and mechanisms" (Morino, 2004; p. 12).

In Brazil it was expected that improved access to socio-economic rights, as well as some improvement in the control of urban violence would have a positive impact on support for rule of law and in development of a culture of respect for human rights. Continued monitoring of society's support for human rights and for rule of law indicate otherwise. A reduction in the public's exposure to violence is not followed by a growth in the support for rule of law or for greater control over the use of force by law enforcement agents. Worse still it appears that new generations born after the return to democracy do not express greater support for human rights than that of their parents.

RC23-12.5

CARDOSO, Bruno* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, brunovcardoso@hotmail.com)

Video surveillance in Rio de Janeiro: Technological modernization in a sport's mega events city

The paper discusses police video surveillance in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, through ethnographic research conducted in control rooms in 2008, focusing also on some recent important transformations, as the relative success of the "proximity policing" strategy (the local category is UPP – Pacifying Police Unit), unprecedentedly. From the last years, technological modernization has its importance increased in security investment of Rio de Janeiro, in contrast with the traditional policy of the public security institutions,

where the discursive emphasis was on a purely repressive model and investments were mostly in warfare.

External factors also contribute to this transformation, mainly Rio's choice to host the 2016 Olympics Summer Games, and 2014 football World Cup final match – as well as the event's media center. Host two Sport Mega Events (beside them it will be held also in Rio the World Catholic Youth Journey – with the presence of the Pope, in 2013), brings important financial resources to local security policies, and also introduce a new concern, until then absent among the many security problems of the city: international terrorism. The main local security problems are, for some decades, common urban crime, the armed occupation of poor territories (*favelas*) by drug dealers gangs and police violence and corruption. However, the Sport Mega Events always entail technological collaboration and international securitization (being quite marked the difference in position between the Global North, as the supplier, and the Global South, as a customer, consumer), in some cases determining how you investments should be made (the case of the Athens Olympics, in 2000, is a prime example). The main question concerning control technologies, especially video surveillance, on this paper is how international Sport Mega Events and local security demands specificities can be brought together, to leave a legacy to the city?

TG07-145.4

CARDOSO MONTANHANA, Beatriz* (Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, bcmontanhana@uol.com.br)

La participación de los inspectores del trabajo en Brasil para la promoción del concepto de salud: El desafío del acoso moral

La sociedad del trabajo es caracterizada por las diferencias socio-económicas de las partes presentes en sus relaciones. La búsqueda constante es por la superación de esa desigualdad y el Estado impone a los miembros de la sociedad principios y normas de protección destinados a la parte que se considera menos favorecida: el trabajador. La presencia estatal – con vistas a garantizar los derechos de promoción de la igualdad – se manifiesta por diversas maneras (legislación, acción sindical, negociación directa con el empleador, acciones judiciales), pero la inspección del trabajo merece destaque, desde la óptica de la Sociología de los Sentidos. Las relaciones de trabajo se desarrollan en el contexto económico y la Economía, hacia los años 50 del siglo XX, ha definido a ella misma como una perspectiva abstracta direccionada a las conductas de los actores económicos ficticios (SWEDBERG, 2011, p. 4). Según el autor, el objetivo es analizar cómo superar la ruptura entre objetos materiales y la vida mental o entre los objetos y sujetos. La conexión entre las dos esferas es posible por lo medio de la noción de los sentidos, pues ellos establecen la relación entre el mundo exterior y el mundo mental interior SWEDBERG, 2011, p. 6-7). Ese es un desafío que los inspectores del trabajo viven en su cotidiano, especialmente en el trabajo de identificar la presencia del acoso moral y sus impactos sobre la salud del trabajador. El objetivo, por lo tanto, es analizar cómo la inspección del trabajo promueve condiciones saludables de trabajo desde la óptica de la Sociología de los Sentidos.

(SWEDBERG, Richard. The Role of the Senses and Signs in the Economy: More on the Centrality of Materiality. *CSES Working Paper Series*, n. 56, Center for the Study of Economy & Society, Cornell University, 2011.)

RC21-87.2

CARMAN, Maria* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, mariacarman@sinectis.com.ar)

Apuntes sobre la interdependencia de las clases sociales en un espacio paradigmático: Las urbanizaciones cerradas

Quisiera analizar aquí algunos vínculos entre sectores populares y clases medias y altas en un espacio paradigmático: las urbanizaciones cerradas del Gran Buenos Aires. Desde mi punto de vista, no es posible abordar el fenómeno de los barrios privados sin comprender su articulación con ciertas formas de concebir y practicar la ciudad, a la vez que su interdependencia con otros hábitats urbanos.

¿Cuáles son los límites éticos de construir el sueño de libertad de unos por sobre la libertad de otros? ¿Por qué las clases media y alta son concebidas como "auténticas" portadoras del miedo, en tanto los sectores populares ni siquiera son percibidos hegemónicamente, en ocasiones, como sujetos dotados de agencia? ¿De qué modo la beneficencia puede ser un instrumento para diluir conflictos con las poblaciones pobres de los entornos de estos barrios amurallados? Amén de responder estas cues-

tiones, argumentaré por qué esta experiencia urbana de sesgo defensivo constituye, al igual que los jardines promovidos por Epicuro, una *ética de limitación*.

RC34-321.6

CARNEIRO-DA-CUNHA, Maximiliano* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco-UFPE, Brasil, maxcarneiro6@gmail.com), **MONTEIRO, Circe** (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco-UFPE, Brasil) and **ROAZZI, Antonio** (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco-UFPE, Brasil)

Criminal experiences of youth: Investigating reasons and sentiments of young offenders

Brazil is facing an increase in crime rates in recent years, posing an alarming security problem. As a result, crime prevention has been one of the most promising security policies, since part of the concept of prevention is focused more on the conformation of crime than in criminal actions. In this on-going research the main objective is to map crimes through the analysis of a Facet designed questionnaire based on the narrative of inmates that will investigate young offenders regarding their emotional involvement in criminal activities in crime zones of Recife, Brazil. Participating groups were composed by convicted minors that were selected amongst volunteers from a Correctional *Custody Unit* population of Recife. The research also aims a more subjective understanding of individuals through an analysis of the sentiments expressed by these young people during their narratives, regarding their lives and to acts offenders who committed. To this end goal of this study is to investigate how aspects of personal or collective feeling are associated with crime and which cultural and social mechanisms are involved in this process. The relevance of the research is to provide a greater understanding about the profile of criminal actions and their offenders, as well as mapping criminal actions in the city of Recife. The goal is to follow the development of studies on crime and risk, performing a contextualization of internal and external problems to this phenomenon. The central idea is to understand the criminal actions as well as those individuals who commit them with the intention of investing in prevention policies in public safety to mitigate the facilitating and attractive conditions of infringing actions and converting crime into an action that involves risk and consequences for potential offenders.

Key Words: Young Offenders, Crime Prevention, Emotional States.

RC15-306.2

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The stigma of being "overweight" in three European countries

Prevalence of overweight and obesity has increased significantly over the past thirty years in Europe. While numerous studies have shown the importance of discrimination and stigmatisation experienced by obese people, few studies have analysed the experience of overweight people (BMI 25-30). This last category is nevertheless associated with obesity in media and public policy discourses. But can we really assimilate them? And what does "being overweight" mean from a sociological perspective?

In order to address these questions, we will analyse three culturally close countries that differ in terms of prevalence of overweight and obesity, which are France, England and Germany. Using a qualitative and micro-sociological approach, 60 semi-structured interviews were conducted with French, English and German overweight women, with different social-economic statuses, ages and various personal situations.

First, the objective will be to trace the history, the current medical controversies as well as the representations of this medical category of overweight as opposed to the social representations of obesity.

Second, we will observe the social consequences of overweight in the everyday life of respondents, in terms of social discriminations or stigmatisation, both within the family and at work, but also in social interactions and with nurses or doctors. These consequences will be compared with the data known on the obesity.

Finally, because a physical difference exists only when it is designated as significant by a culture, it will be interesting to understand the influence of national culture on the rejection or the acceptance of overweight. Is the socially admitted "threshold" of weight in public places different in these three countries? This question will allow us to analyse the notion of physical (ab)normality and will explain some difficulties of public policy devoted to preventing obesity.

RC34-266.1

CARRANO, Paulo* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, pc.carrano@gmail.com), **DAYRELL, Juarez** (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais) and **ALMEIDA, Elmir** (Universidade de São Paulo)

Sociability, leisure and development of lifestyles of young people in contemporary Brazilian reality

This communication proposes a reflection on the development of sociability and lifestyles of youngsters on the matter of leisure in contemporary Brazilian reality. For that, we will base our analysis on quantitative and qualitative data developed by the official Brazilian government (IBGE - Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics and IPEA - Institute of Applied Economic Research), non-governmental organizations (Citizenship Institute, IBASE / Polis and Educational Action etc.), and on an empirical researches developed in the field of Sciences in Brazilian graduate programs. Our main objectives are to circumscribe and analyze the meanings on sociability and lifestyles developed by young people on leisure matters. The central issue of the communication will be the understanding of subjectivation processes which builds certain ways of being young at the present time.

RC04-229.5

CARRASCO, Alejandro* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, ajcar-ras@uc.cl) and **FALABELLA, Alejandra*** (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, afalabel@uahurtado.cl)

Jóvenes, familias y elección de escuelas secundarias: ¿Quién elige?

Chile implementó hace 30 años un sistema de vouchers y competencia entre escuelas. Así, la elección de las familias es un componente central del vínculo entre sistema escolar y sociedad. Teóricamente, la elección escolar ha sido estudiada desde enfoques de "elección racional", sobre supuestos de consumidores informados, que actúan motivados por búsqueda de calidad educativa. Este trabajo discute tales nociones sobre la configuración de mercados educativos, explorando su construcción práctica y relación entre sistema escolar y adolescencia. El análisis se basa en un seguimiento etnográfico con jóvenes buscando una escuela secundaria. Se plantea que los jóvenes juegan un rol central en proceso de elección y, por tanto, la tradicional noción de "elección parental", es más bien una "elección juvenil" o al menos una combinación, no exenta de tensiones generacionales. Este ejercicio de consumo escolar repercute en la reconfiguración de la experiencia escolar y adolescencia ante un sistema educacional competitivo que clasifica tempranamente. Los adolescentes se ven forzados a calcular anticipadamente su identidad, proyecto de vida educacional y laboral futuro, acelerando la vida adulta y demandándoles un conocimiento de reglas del juego tanto del sistema educativo como de estrategias de posicionamiento social.

Sumado a categorías de clase, las decisiones juveniles están marcadas por visiones sobre la movilidad social y su conocimiento práctico de las reglas eficaces para el éxito en la elección. En consecuencia, el mercado educativo beneficia a aquellos jóvenes que conocen y llevan a la práctica los ideales y mecanismos de una sociedad meritocrática. Mientras tanto, aquellos jóvenes que desconocen o no practican estas reglas de juego encuentran desventajas en la elección y posibilidades futuras. La presentación ofrece proposiciones sobre la manera en que la 'elección juvenil' constituye un nuevo factor de inequidad de los sistemas educativos contemporáneos.

RC23-426.4

CARRERE, Geoffrey* (Capitole University Toulouse 1 and Laval University, Quebec, Department of Sociology, carreregeoffrey@hotmail.com)

The transformation of public action legitimacy in risk society. The case of French and Quebec Ministry of Transport

This paper aims at presenting the social change in risk society through a comparative empirical study between French and Quebec Ministry of Transport.

During the last years, Quebec and French Ministry of Transport have incorporated the road safety audit in order to renew assessment methods of road infrastructures. Road safety audit reaches to transcend limits of

technical knowledge by the use of driver experiences in an interactional expertise framework (Collins & Evans, 2007). In this way, road safety audit appears as a radical cognitive transformation. But, during this empirical study, we highlighted the predominance of technical knowledge in the interactional expertise. We analyse this technical centrality by the return of road safety engineering cognitive traditions (Giddens, 1994). So, the interactional expertise, used in the audit, seems to be less a cognitive change than a transformation of the expert social role in front of a new social order.

In this way, this paper will present first of all, the interactional expertise as the consequence of three structural transformations: the sub-politicization of road safety field, the French and Canadian devolution policies and the neoliberal turning point of public action. Then, we will analyse the position of driver knowledge in the expertise in front of the return of technical tradition, specifically in the drawing up road safety audit report. Finally, we will show that road safety audit is used to ensure new forms of legitimacy: impartiality legitimacy in Quebec and proximity legitimacy in France (Rosanvallon, 2008).

RC34-331.1

CARRIEL, Paola* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, paolacariel@gmail.com) and **NAVARRO, Rodrigo Reis*** (Universidade Federal do Paraná, 1rodrigonavarro@gmail.com)

"Majority age and exclusion of poor youth in Brazil"

This paper aims to debate how civil and criminal majority age in Brazil becomes a practice of criminalizing and punishing poor Brazilian's youth. The objective is to understand how the experience of reaching majority age, 18 years old in Brazil, becomes a punishment and how it impacts the trajectory, the socialization and citizenship of youth. The aim is to debate how, in this context, happens the transition from youth to adulthood and the political and social world.

The question arises because children and teenagers have some special protection in Brazil, with benefits of legislation or public policies. But youth in vulnerable situations is out of "complacency" only because of majority age, which states that a person over 18 is considered "capable".

If a young person turns 18 and lives in a shelter must go away. If a crime is committed one day before reaching the majority, a young person is judged according to some special law, but if the crime is committed one day after, the young person will be judged by the Criminal Code and receive the punishment of an adult. In the same way, if a young person is over 18 years and lives on the streets, he will not have access to many policies, although there is criticism about them.

The data for this paper were coded from a documentary research on the Brazilian legislation and studies to map the poor Brazilian's youth, as well official statistics and surveys about youth. Three situations of personal and social vulnerability will be considered: youth crime, street youth/homeless and youth shelters. In addition, it will be analyzed the strategies of these young people to build their own citizenship.

RC02-763.10

CARRION, Rosinha* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), rsmcarrion@ea.ufrgs.br) and **ULLRICH, Danielle** (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))

South-south development cooperation under analysis: Paradigmatic rupture or reproduction?

The present paper deals with the initiatives on international cooperation in the scope of North-South cooperation. Based on the analysis of the logic and the knowledge that support such initiatives, and drawing on the thinking of Boaventura de Souza Santos, the article challenges the capacity of cooperation between peripheral and semi-peripheral countries, that is, "South-South" cooperation, for giving birth to the emergence of a new perspective on "development", one which would be based on the understanding that there is not a single model and that it refers to a process dependent not only on the recognition of and respect for the plurality of knowledge owned by its participants, as also on their capacity to build together new kinds and forms of knowledge.

RC44-493.2

CARROLL, William* (University of Victoria, wcarroll@uvic.ca) and **SAPINSKI, JP** (University of Victoria)

Embedding postcapitalist alternatives: The global network of alternative knowledge production and mobilization

Since the 1970s, *transnational alternative policy groups* (TAPGs) have emerged as a component of global civil society generating visions and strategies for a 'globalization from below' which is also a process of transnational class formation. Such groups as the Transnational Institute (Amsterdam), Focus on the Global South (Bangkok), International Forum on Globalization (San Francisco) and the Centre for Civil Society (Durban) have served as 'collective intellectuals' in facilitating the construction of a counter-hegemonic bloc that transects national borders and poses democratic alternatives to neoliberal globalization.

This study proceeds from an understanding that hegemonic think tanks and TAPGs are embedded in opposing historical blocs, as they develop and deploy knowledge with the intent to make their respective blocs more coherent and effective. Transnational alternative policy groups appear to be well placed to participate in the transformation of the democratic globalization network from a gelatinous and unselfconscious state, into an historical bloc capable of collective action toward an alternative global order. Empirically, we map the global network of TAPGs and kindred groups – alternative media, social movement organizations, NGOs and INGOs – in order to discern whether and how TAPGs facilitate political development beyond the fragments of single-issue politics encased within nation states. Do TAPGs, like their hegemonic counterparts, serve as 'brokers', bridging across geographic spaces (e.g. North-South) and movement domains to foster the 'unity in diversity' that is taken as a criterial attribute of a counter-hegemonic historical bloc? Alternatively, are there ways in which the global network is factionalized by structural holes and cleavages, as in the fissure between ecological and social justice politics that characterized activist networks in the 1990s? Using network-analytic methods, we draw some guarded inferences that are intended to enhance both sociological knowledge and movement practice.

RC53-288.3

CARTLAND, Jenifer* (Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, jcartland@childrensmemorial.org)

Children's perceptions about being hospitalized and the hospital environment

The current study seeks to understand how children interact with and interpret the therapeutic environment in hospitals, and the extent to which they perceive it as physically threatening and/or safe. It has been well documented that hospital stays for children can lead to separation anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other psychological sequelae. This study's purpose is to identify aspects of the hospital's physical environment that promote a sense of well-being as well as aspects that are frightening, threatening or stressful.

Fifty children (ages 5-17) were asked to participate in a photography project that documented their perceptions of the physical environment of the hospital. Children were provided cameras and a checklist of items to photograph (the checklist included items such as: "Something that makes you happy," or "Something that makes you scared") as a part of three photo activities. The first activity involved taking pictures of their hospital room, the second activity involved taking pictures in a common area (a medical-free play area for children located down the hall from the patient rooms), and the third activity focused on their bedtime routine.

The analysis will examine children's understanding of their therapeutic environment. Children's concerns about the presence and sounds of medical equipment will be explored in the context of their perceptions of non-medical parts of their environment (the view out the window, art, personal items such as stuffed animals). We will compare the responses for children who are experiencing their first hospitalization, and for whom hospitalization is very traumatic, to those who have experienced many hospitalizations, for whom hospitalization is typically a less traumatic experience. The purpose is to explore ways in which the physical environment can be modified to promote an improved sense of safety and wellbeing and to reduce the likelihood of psychological trauma resulting from hospitalization.

RC46-62.3

CARTLAND, Jenifer* (Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, jcartland@childrensmemorial.org)

What researchers bring to communities, and what may or may not be left behind when their work is done

The United States is now experiencing a substantial expansion of community-based participatory research (CBPR). Much of the new CPBR work builds on the multiple decades of accomplishments in the field of evaluation research. Researchers from many different disciplines (medicine, psychiatry, public health, social science, genetics) are being asked for the first time to partner with community organizations in health disparity communities in the hope of developing more effective disparity-reduction strategies.

Researchers who are new to community engaged research would benefit from briefly reflecting on how the research process itself (beyond any particular intervention being studied or planned) impacts the community over the short and long term. Such a reflection serves as an orientation to and cautionary tale about the radical and political nature of the community research enterprise – an enterprise which often leaves both the researcher and the community changed in unexpected ways.

This paper will focus on a specific problem in community-based participatory research and in evaluation research: the decision to leave a community at the close of an evaluation project or CPBR project. Neither CBPR nor the field of evaluation provides guidance for the researcher, but nonetheless it is commonplace for researchers to leave communities, typically, as funding for a specific project dries up. A great deal of energy is spent on describing how to begin working with a community and how to work with a community, but little is spent on the process of leaving. Studying the process of leaving a community, I believe, provides a window onto how theoretically thin the role of the research can be in these disciplines and how clinical sociology has resources that can expand, enrich and clarify that role.

RC32-431.6

CARVALHO DA SILVA, Gessika Cecilia* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA, gessikacecilia@hotmail.com) and **MOREIRA, Eliana Monteiro** (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA)

Reducción de las desigualdades de género en el trabajo: Un análisis del 'programa nacional trabalho e empreendedorismo da mulher'

El mundo del trabajo está pasando por transformaciones significativas en las últimas décadas. No existe realidad que haya sido ahorrada a esta dinámica, cada una contestando con sus singularidades en el enfrentamiento a los desdoblamientos por ella provocados. La realidad brasileña ha enfrentado también los desafíos puestos por este escenario mayor. Los nuevos inventos tecnológicos llevan a diferentes formatos productivos, ha respondido por la supresión de puestos de trabajo. La entrada de las mujeres en el mercado de trabajo es ejemplo de estas transformaciones, buscando formas de enfrentar la situación de desempleo. Como tentativa de superar los efectos de precariedad y de exclusión, varias políticas públicas son elaboradas, que el Estado adopta para disminuir las desigualdades entre hombres y mujeres, y mejorar sus condiciones de existencia. Este trabajo presenta una política pública de género del Gobierno Federal Brasileño: el Programa Nacional Trabajo y Emprendedurismo de la Mujer. Este tiene como objetivo alterar la interrelación presente en los procesos de desarrollo local y las cuestiones de género, atendiendo mujeres pobres que desean crear o desarrollar negocios, y mujeres extremadamente pobres, participantes o no de los programas de inclusión social. Tal iniciativa surgió de la Secretaría Especial de Políticas para las Mujeres, de la Presidencia de la República, y contempla todas las regiones del país, en los estados del Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Distrito Federal, Pernambuco y Pará. En el período en que el Programa está en cada Estado, son ejecutadas Reuniones, Seminarios, Cursos, Oficinas e Foros. El Programa presenta oportunidades de alternativas de generación de renta, inserción en el mercado, no por el ángulo de la competitividad, característica de la sociedad capitalista moderna, pero en el fomento al emprendedurismo y la recurrencia al auto-sustentación. Esto se traduce a través de la organización de estas mujeres en Asociaciones y Cooperativas.

RC17-444.3

CASA DIAMANTE, Gastón* (Universidad de la República, gasa@adinet.com.uy)

Alineamiento o involucramiento?

Como extensión del concepto del Alineamiento Estratégico en las organizaciones, se ha incorporado el de alineamiento del personal, aludiendo a la necesidad de "tirar todos juntos para el mismo lado..." etc.

La lógica sinérgica y sistémica de las organizaciones, enmarca la necesidad de alinear o integrar componentes aislados en un sistema mayor. Sosteniendo que la relación entre las partes supera en importancia a las partes individuales por sí mismas. De la misma forma, el concepto de alineamiento se construye bajo el criterio de que para lograr la visión, estrategia y los resultados que la organización persigue, deben sincronizarse los esfuerzos individuales en un proceso continuo que requiere de constantes ajustes (relineamientos) que garantizarán la excelencia organizacional. Esta línea discursiva convoca a compartir y asumir responsabilidades. Como corolario de estos enfoques metodológicos y estas líneas de análisis, resulta habitual escuchar a mandos medios y jefarcas "arengando" a sus empleados a *alinearse* detrás de la visión y misión de la empresa o de un proyecto determinado. Sin embargo, a poco de andar se aprecia que éstas no calan hondo y es allí que los sociólogos organizacionales nos vemos en la necesidad analizar las causas de esto.

Por qué resulta insuficiente que la alta dirección exprese sus deseos, planes o proyectos para que el personal de la organización se pliegue inmediatamente detrás de ellos? Cómo no comprenden la mejor vía para alcanzar los objetivos de la organización y por ende de los suyos propios?...

Esta ponencia pretende abonar la discusión sobre las razones por las que las convocatorias de alineamiento resultan insuficientes e intenta hacer algún aporte para la búsqueda de estrategias alternativas.

RC25-208.4

CASSILDE, Stéphanie* (CEPS/INSTEAD, stephanie.cassilde@ceps.lu)

Past, current, and future representation of identity: Skin colour declaration on birth certificate in Brazil

Skin colour declarations are collected in Brazilian census since 1872. There is no official definition of the five skin colours categories offered to respondents in national surveys. On a daily basis, more than hundred categories are used to describe population miscegenation. Black movements criticize what is sometimes called a "skin colour continuum": they promote a binary classification (Black versus White).

Skin colour is indicated on birth certificate. This information is not used apart for statistics to describe population evolution. Initially this declaration of skin colour for new-born babies was done by a doctor, or its equivalent within health administration. In practice, this nomination results from an arguing with the mother (or the parent who is present at the moment of the declaration). This discussion deals with several issues. First, it addresses the legitimacy of the child within her/his parental lineage, especially the relationship with the father. Second, there is a dimension that questions the identity the body support directly. Indeed, parents pass their own conception of skin colour representations on to the child: the declaration may reveal an affirmative positioning (choosing the binary classification) or it may underline a non conflictive perception of racial relationships in Brazil.

Given new-born baby skin colour quickly changes, a gap might exist between the skin colour declared at birth and the one individual chooses from themselves. For adults the skin colour indicated on the birth certificate is something they cannot change from an administrative point of view. They should deal with the potential discrepancy between their own skin colour declaration and the declaration at birth: to accept, to criticize, to deny it.

This research is based on a field research conducted in São Paulo (city) (2006-2007): 48 interviews were realized to collect skin colour declarations and discourse on these declarations.

RC38-564.7

CASSILDE, Stéphanie* (CEPS/INSTEAD, stephanie.cassilde@ceps.lu)

Where are you from? The case of France

Focusing on the case of France, this research is based on literature (autobiographic evidences, researches, conference papers, and magazines), informal and spontaneous talks, and my own experience. The material I use benefits the respondent point of view, which is more accessible through published autobiographic evidences (Belhaddad, 2001, Kelman, 2003, and Xenakis, 2004/2005), and novels (Mansouri, 2011: 95). However, the re-

ported reaction following the answer to the "Where are you from?" question reveals the asking person point of view.

The "Where are you from?" question occurs when "you" is identified as different by the asking person. The later might not be aware of the assignation to otherness, which belongs to the "Where are you from?" question. Moreover, she/he might be benevolent while asking this question, for example, demonstrating openness and interest regarding another culture.

The respondent learn the real meaning of the "Where are you from?" question by iteration. Initially, she/he can commit a naïve answer. But the repetition of this question clearly invalidates such an answer. During childhood and adolescence, respondents learn first that this is an assignation to otherness, and second that asking persons might be unaware of this meaning. They learn what a good or a bad answer is with regard to this question. They learn that this assignation to otherness refers to what make them identified as different. They learn that this question refers to a founding event. They learn that they are expected to report this event. They learn that they can even reduce themselves to this founding event. They learn that belonging to the nation will be always a challenge, whatever their efforts. Nevertheless, respondents to the "Where are you from?" question still believe in the French republican project, either requiring to become "transparent" (Silva, 2007), or focusing on equity promise through collective strategies.

RC07-533.3

CASTAÑEDA, Marcelo* (CPDA/UFRRJ, celocastaneda@gmail.com)

The technologies of internet in the contentious repertoires: Clues and signs of avaaaz in a multi-sited fieldwork

The article turns to the relationship between the communication power of the internet (CASTELLS, 2009) and the contentious repertoires (TILLY, 1995) in the field of transnational activism (TAROW, 2000). By following clues and signs of a global online community of mobilization, called *Avaaz*, the paper emphasizes the forms of belonging to this organization as well as the campaigns reported in frames at *Avaaz'* portuguese-language website (www.avaaz.org/pt) as means of understanding new forms of protest, political participation and even an enlargement of the idea of public sphere that seems to be taking place in contemporary societies. The multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork and the evidentiary paradigm lead to plots in which the bricolages are produced in an exercise of observant participation in *frames* on the website of this organization that was formed in 2007. In this sense, since the new interaction practices seem to increase the velocity of publicizing the campaigns and sparking off public protests, by way of mobilization networks that are more symmetrical and less hierarchical than those configured up to the early 1990s, we can argue: do these connections extend possibilities of political participation, as well as extend the public sphere itself, signaling innovations in the contentious repertoires?

RC25-440.2

CASTAÑOS, Fernando* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, zuno@unam.mx)

on explaining discourse

After four decades from Foucault's inaugural address on the order of discourse and Widdowson's paper on the distinction between text and discourse, there is no common definition of discourse among scholars. Nor is there a clear view on what they ought to account for and explain.

Each of the most frequently found conceptions of discourse^[1] captures different intuitions of discourse users, as well as different contributions from general research on language and from specific research on discourse; but all contradict equally important intuitions and ideas, too. I have proposed^[2] a definition of a discourse as a complex sign, which integrates the valid and relevant points of those conceptions and avoids their problematic ones: a set of articulated signs whose signifiers are themselves signs (situated utterances) and whose signifieds are pragmatic vectors (combinations of references and predications with epistemic, deontic and evaluative attitudes).

In this paper, I will summarise the research that has lead to those results, elaborate on some fine issues and, from there, propose that the main data a science of discourse should be concerned with are discourse users' judgements on discourse properties, and not frequency distributions of linguistic items, which today receive most of the attention in many quarters. I will claim that, for such a discipline, accounting for singularities will be

at least as crucial as accounting for regularities. I will argue that the main problem that ought to be addressed now is the form of rules that could explain systemic couplings (mainly among systems of language, speech situations, knowledge and social relations). And I will suggest some examples of such rules.

[1] As external fact, mental representation, (supra)linguistic object or cultural practice.

[2] Closing plenary of the Latin American Discourse Studies Association 2011 Congress.

RC21-554.1

CASTEL, Robert* (École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales Paris, castel@ehess.fr)

L'insécurité, problème social ou instrumentalisation politique ?

La question de la sécurité est devenue en Europe Occidentale, et spécialement en France, un thème récurrent qui domine le débat politique. Elle est aussi un enjeu des politiques urbaines en se cristallisant autour de ce que l'on appelle « le problème des banlieues », ou « des quartiers sensibles » dont les habitants, surtout les jeunes, sont souvent accusés d'être les principaux responsables des désordres qui menacent l'ordre social.

On proposera la thèse que, pour prendre au sérieux le problème de l'insécurité et le combattre d'une manière efficace, il faut distinguer différents types d'insécurité. Ainsi l'insécurité civile qui menace l'intégrité des biens et de personnes et l'insécurité sociale qui condamne un nombre croissant de gens à la précarité, n'ont rien de commun. La première pose la question du maintien de l'ordre dans un Etat de droit et la seconde celle d'une distribution plus équitable des ressources par l'Etat social. L'insécurité civile et l'insécurité sociale ne peuvent donc pas être combattues par les mêmes moyens.

Les politiques sécuritaires font comme si la lutte contre la délinquance était l'objectif suffisant à poursuivre pour combattre l'insécurité en général. Elles ciblent ainsi des groupes particuliers comme « les jeunes de banlieue », surtout s'ils sont « issus de l'immigration », qui font fonction de classes dangereuses parce qu'ils seraient à l'origine de toutes les formes de violence menaçant la cohésion sociale. On voudrait au contraire montrer qu'il faut à la fois distinguer les formes d'insécurité et comprendre comment leur confusion surdétermine « la question de banlieues » en lui faisant porter la responsabilité de tous les désordres sociaux. C'est leur distinction qui devrait permettre de mettre en œuvre les moyens différents nécessaires pour combattre les formes différentes de la violence. Donc il faut prendre au sérieux la spécificité de l'insécurité civile et de l'insécurité sociale.

WG01-523.5

CASTELLANOS, Juan Manuel* (Universidad de Caldas, juancastellanos@ucaldas.edu.co)

Políticas del desinterés: La movilización hacia los cuerpos políticos locales

Este escrito trata de la comprensión de las dinámicas de constitución del campo político en Manizales a través del análisis comparativo o prosopográfico de las trayectorias de los candidatos al Concejo de Manizales en 2011. Con ello se propone una comprensión de la relación entre las condiciones objetivas del campo político y las disposiciones objetivas de quienes se incorporan en las distintas listas de partidos como candidatos. Con ello nos proponemos identificar las determinantes sociales del funcionamiento de la democracia a nivel local y la proposición y validación de una metodología que permita extenderla a una mirada nacional con inclusión de las particularidades regionales. Es necesario poner *entre paréntesis* el carácter *político* de las formas de movilización política, mantener la duda sobre la presunción *tácita* de la articulación y determinación de *móviles morales y éticos* por encima o antes de los meramente *económicos* en la generación de tales disposiciones. Pues si bien se trata de "políticos de carrera" o que inician carrera, hay que especificar el contenido y el peso de lo político para ellos y ellas y en sus trayectorias. Por ello se propone analizar algunos componentes de la *economía práctica* de las distintas formas de movilización política, centrándonos en los incentivos y costos económicos, simbólicos y sociales. En la misma lógica de análisis se deben incorporar algunas dimensiones morales y propiamente políticas inscritas entre los *móviles* que condujeron a algunos sujetos a *convertirse* en "políticos de carrera" y en las estrategias de reproducción que permiten

entender la articulación entre las determinaciones objetivas y las disposiciones subjetivas.

WG01-523.5

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RC13-344.6

CASTELO BRANCO, Jordanna* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, jordanna.branco@gmail.com)

The dissonance between secularism and religious speech in a public school kindergarten in the municipality of duque de caxias

The present work aims to analyze the presence of religious discourse in a public kindergarten school in the municipality of Duque de Caxias. A field survey was conducted for that purpose involving participant observation in a class of 5 year-old children. The religious discourses in the institution under investigation were found during exploratory study as part of the research entitled "Childhood, language and school: from books and reading policies to children literacy in Rio schools." By referring to secularism as a precondition of a democratic lawful state, the study raised the following questions: What religious discourses circulate in the institution? Who do they intend to reach? What are their purposes? Is the democratic principle of secularism being considered? What about religious freedom? In an attempt to answer these questions we carried out an ethnographically inspired qualitative research drawing on literature review of studies on language, public policies - especially those that discuss the presence of religion in public schools - , early childhood education, anthropology and childhood sociology. In addition to field observations at a public kindergarten school in the Municipality of Duque de Caxias caring for children 2 to 5 years old, interviews and other discursive productions were conducted and recorded in order to identify religious discourses. The observations revealed the naturalization of the presence of religious speech in public schools in disregard of religious freedom, coupled with the absence of secularism in that public space acting as a promoter of a given religious faith over other beliefs.

RC53-237.2

CASTELO BRANCO, Jordanna* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, jordanna.branco@gmail.com)

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RC05-276.4

CASTIGLIONE, Celeste* (University of Buenos Aires, castiglio-neceste@yahoo.com.ar)

Social representations of Latin American migrants in Argentine newspapers (1999-2007)

Los flujos migratorios no pueden ser explicados sólo por la pobreza o el desempleo, sino que éstos se encuentran condicionados por dinámicas económico-políticas más amplias y abarcadoras, en las que se sitúan las decisiones de los migrantes. Sin embargo, esta relación entre la migración reciente y el modelo neoliberal, es decir, el contexto que la promueve, era sólo analizada en textos de teoría crítica, pero no aparecía ni en los medios de comunicación ni en el discurso de los entrevistados.

Elegimos el período 1999-2007 en Argentina, a fin de comprobar si las connotaciones negativas en torno a la temática migratoria seguían operando y de qué manera lo hacían: uno de los principales objetivos será estudiar si esta forma de representación es coherente con las líneas perfiladas por el neoliberalismo, modelo en el que los diarios están insertos, operan y se desarrollan. Dichas líneas requieren de un aparato ideológico constante de creación y mantenimiento de grupos y sujetos subalternos. Decidimos indagar si los medios incluían en la puesta en sentido de estas noticias la tensión que produce el tema migratorio en el seno de las sociedades neoliberales, que oscilan entre la necesidad del mercado ilegal y paralelo y el discurso que demoniza estos movimientos humanos que el mismo sistema promueve.

Trabajaremos con artículos periodísticos bajo un enfoque cualitativo, dinámico y relacional, en el que estos "paquetes textuales" de operaciones discursivas, al mismo tiempo, se encuentran insertos dentro de un modelo de producción, distribución y consumo. Es decir, todo sistema social subsume un producto discursivo en el que el componente ideológico se encuentra presente en todas las materias significantes. El sentido de las mismas está determinado socialmente, así como su particular forma de crear distancias entre los grupos.

RC21-554.8

CASTIGLIONI, Ida* (University of Milano-Bicocca, ida.castiglioni@unimib.it), **GIASANTI, Alberto*** (University of Milano-Bicocca, alberto.giasanti@unimib.it), **ROMERO, Osvaldo*** (University of Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, osvaldo@bibliocuss.suss.co.cu) and **ULLOA, Armando*** (University of UNAN of Managua, aullao@gonzal@yahoo.com)

Good practices of cooperation between university and local community

This paper will identify areas of application of good practices which emerged from international and interdisciplinary research on social suffering in urban spaces and on change agency with intercultural sensitivity, which is at the basis of a new concept of co-operation for local development. Three examples of possible good practices are described such as: 1) The Pilot action-research project on community health and quality of the life

in Managua's Barrio Carlos Fonseca, an urban place of social suffering; 2) The relationship of University of Sancti Spiritus with the local Cuban community; 3) The research-action on the rights of citizen that the University of Milano-Bicocca, together with the Foundation Casa della Carità, is conducting in some districts in Milan. Six themes of research: under age foreigners not accompanied, migrant people, health and services, social marginality, prisons, house. In the relationship university-local community it is very important the role of the University as a development agent in society, interacting with citizens and institutions, which is strengthened by research activity, interaction, sensitization, education, training and capacity building, professional apprenticeship and participatory field projects. It is important to emphasize how universities progressively rising number of tasks makes them increasingly important as *agents for local development*. Therefore the university is measured not only on the basis of quality of knowledge and human capital, but also on the level of embedded social capital within a certain region. Value is added in those contexts where suitable skills resulting from constant investment in university education and professional qualification are useful. Universities should increasingly become the in which people can come together, ask questions, make demands and offer experiences. These social and professional practices pass through the university arena and return to their origins enriched by the exchange of new perspectives.

RC04-535.1

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Civic knowledge and political participation in unequal contexts: Six Latin American countries in comparative perspective

Empirical research in civic and political participation has consistently shown that higher levels of civic knowledge and higher participation levels are characteristic of those with higher socio-economic status and formal education. Socio-economic status differences among citizens are accentuated in societies with high inequality as the Latin American ones. This has the consequence that economic inequality is related to political inequality in terms of knowledge and participation. Such a link is not only a threat to the principles of egalitarian political participation in a democracy, but in the Latin American context it also puts at risk the legitimacy of the democratic system itself, as it no longer represents the whole spectrum of its citizenry. Schools are considered one of the key social institutions for neutralizing the effects of differences in social origin and for providing possibilities of social mobility. In this ideal sense, it is certainly relevant to know to what extent social origin impacts on civic knowledge and at the same time whether civic knowledge affects the participation levels at school and on the disposition to civic participation in future adult life. Given the availability of the ICCS 2009 data and its Latin American module (29,962 students in 1,027 schools), for the first time there is an opportunity for an empirical analysis following this research question. Under the general hypothesis that low social origin is related to low civic knowledge and low participation levels at school and equally low dispositions to participate in adult life, the present paper compares this association in six Latin American countries: Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, and Paraguay. Preliminary results show that the association between status, civic knowledge and participation varies across countries, something that is discussed taking into account the diversity of educational programs and socio-economic situation of the countries considered.

RC10-28.3

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Higher education, inequality and distributive beliefs: Evidence from the Chilean case

During the year 2011, Chile has been site of several student's demonstrations claiming for more equity in the access to the higher education. These claims have as background several studies that characterize the Chilean educational system as one of the most economically segregated at world level (OECD, 2010). The high support to the protests by the side of the general population (nearly 80% of approval in public opinion polls) seems to suggest the existence of a large consensus about the weaknesses of the Chilean educative model, a model that would challenge the traditional ideals of meritocracy and social mobility that are at the core of the educational systems in modern societies. In this context, a question that remains open is to what extent these claims are mostly based on consensual equality ideals, or whether they are influenced by individual socio-economic determinants vis-à-vis rational motives. Using data of the social inequality module International Social Survey Program (ISSP) of 2009, this research analyzes perceptions and beliefs about education and the distributive system as well as the influence of income and educational variables in a structural equation modeling framework. We propose that, instead of a widespread consensus, there are significant differences within the population regarding inequality in education, differences that would be at least partially explained by rational interests linked to social status: those with higher status would perceive less educational inequalities than those with less status. Preliminary results give partial support to the hypotheses, unveiling the presence of socio-economic cleavages that seem to be hidden under the idea of a normative consensus about the function of educational system as a redistributive mechanism.

RC05-392.6

CASTILLO GARZA, Omar Javier* (Ludwig-Maximilians- Universität Munich (LMU), omar_jcg@web.de)

Modern traditions, traditional moderns?: Contrasts of modernity in postcolonial Latin America

¿Tradiciones modernas, modernidades tradicionales?: Contrastes de la modernidad en la América Latina poscolonial (Tesis final de maestría)

En conmemoración del bicentenario de independencia de Hispanoamérica el siguiente trabajo está enfocado a explorar su situación histórica como región poscolonial. La herencia del colonialismo es una condición irrefutable que sin duda alguna conduce a un análisis profundo con el objetivo de identificar sus consecuencias e implicaciones en las diferentes culturas y sociedades. Una de los principales temáticas del debate poscolonial es el concepto de modernidad, el cual no deja de desatar controversias debido a su alto enfoque político. En orden de acentuar la diversidad cultural existente en América Latina y en consideración de las prevaletentes disparidades económicas y sociales del área, esta tesis final de maestría se enfoca a presentar formas alternativas de ver y explicar la modernidad. Además y ante todo, este trabajo debe de ser entendido como un intento de desempañar y destapar realidades en contraste, pluralidad e hibridez con un especial enfoque a la población indígena latinoamericana como sector socialmente marginado. Con material audiovisual recogido durante una estancia de dos meses en tres países diferentes (Bolivia, México y Perú) y en base a la teoría del poscolonialismo este trabajo se orienta a contrarrestar concepciones lineares y hegemónicas sobre la modernidad. En este sentido, resaltando interdependencias y al mismo tiempo diferencias se propone abogar por una reflexión amplia que permita superar modelos duales de categorización social así como definiciones unilaterales y discriminatorias de desarrollo.

RC30-196.6

CASTRO, Bárbara* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, bacastro@gmail.com)

Mothering and fathering in flexible working contexts

The literature on the relationship between work and family aims to understand the impacts that the flexible working hours and non-standard contracts have on the roles of motherhood and fatherhood. They usually focus on part-time contracts and on parental leave. There is, however, little attention from the Brazilian Social Sciences for this phenomenon.

Some changes in labour laws, in the 1990's, allowed a profusion of non-standard labour contracts in Brazil. The sector of information technology (IT), in particular, has a significant amount of workers in non-standardized labour relations (illegal contracts, unregulated working-hour, for ex.). This

means that basic labour rights, such as parental leave, are not guaranteed for them.

In this paper I intend to present the different concepts and practices of motherhood and fatherhood found in the interviews I have conducted with IT workers in the city of São Paulo. I intend to show how the unregulated productive labour relates to the reproductive labour, as well as how the different types of contracts, the working-hour regime and the home office practice impacts on the exercise of motherhood and fatherhood.

RC30-637.3

CASTRO, Bárbara* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, barcastro@gmail.com)

Non-standard employment contracts and the organization of work: The case of the Brazilian information technology sector

The Information Technology (IT) industry gained strength in Brazil in late 1980 and early 1990 with the liberalization of the computer industry, which used to be closed to international companies. In the same period were introduced important changes in the Brazilian labor legislation, allowing different forms of flexible work. In this context, non-standard employment contracts have become common in this industry, specially one called "PJ" (short for "Legal Entities"). The "PJ" consists of an individual agreement, made between employer and employee, which has the ultimate goal of cheaper labor costs. In theory, a company has a contract with another company. In practice, the worker opens a business to guarantee his or her place of work.

In this paper I intend to present the case of "PJ"s in the IT sector in the city of São Paulo and its impacts on the organization of work. I have conducted interviews with 30 men and 30 women working for this industry in different companies. This methodological choice was made because I wanted to capture a greater diversity of models of labor relations. Since there is no regulation to a "PJ", the working hours, the wage definition, the guarantee of vacation and other employment rights and benefits are offered by companies in different ways and are negotiated individually. There are, however, some patterns identified by empirical research that will be presented and analyzed from the point of view of gender and generation.

RC43-54.6

CASTRO, Carolina* (University Federal of Sao Carlos, carolmcastro@gmail.com), SHIMBO, Lucia (University of São Paulo) and FARSHCHI, Mahtab (London South Bank University)

The locus of the affordable housing in São Paulo over the growth cycles of the 1990's and the 2000's

This paper aims to investigate housing policy and private sector initiatives affecting housing provision in Brazil over the 1990's and 2000's. Within an historical and theoretical framework, it identifies the trends of these policies and the strategies of private sector as well their impacts on the built environment. It focus mainly on the case of São Paulo, where the growth of house building in Brazil is greatly pronounced and has shown a concentration of new affordable homeownership production over last decades. In the 1990s with the lack of resources to foster the Housing Finance System, the choice taken by construction companies, developers and cooperatives managed by private agencies was the self-financed housing for middle-income households, an innovative way of organizing production, enabling to eliminate construction and sales loans. However, over the mid 2000's the new economic conditions and the guidelines of National Housing Policy have engendered financial innovation and investment alternatives making the housing sector more competitive mostly pulled by public financing and subsidies that enables the expansion of the housing market for the middle income and lower middle households. The paper achieves a comparative analysis of the patterns of supply and demand of the affordable housing production over the growth cycles of the 1990's and 2000's in the Metropolitan Area of São Paulo mainly focusing a number of specific questions/hypotheses related with the factors that have affected the choice of location for new housing developments.

RC11-48.4

CASTRO, Talita* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, talitapcastro@gmail.com)

Age and gender in Brazilian self-help books

This work aims to capture the socio-cultural construction of midlife crises in Brazilian self-help literature, through the interplay of two analytical categories: gender and aging, taking into account the anti-aging contemporary experiences, the variety of identity branding and the elevation of youth as a value. The analysis focuses on the popular images of the male and female *wolves* (*lobos* and *lobas*, in Portuguese) that characterize the midlife or forty-years-old crises in Brazil since the 1990s. The effort is to capture the changes that the gender deviations bring to define the midlife in this particular kind of media. Apparently dealing with the same period of life in a given social context, the books play an active role reproducing and recreating differences and inequalities about the social and emotional experiences of aging men and women. While men are seen as fragile and childish, women are seen as powerful and seductive, despite the physical transformations in this period of life. From the theoretical framework of sociology and anthropology of emotions and care, and the generation and life courses topics, I propose a debate on the socio-emotional expectations for this stage of life. Reinforcing, at the same time, risk and individual crises feelings, and family and traditional positions, Brazilian self-help literature constitute a rich field for sociology study, and part of this work looks at the possible social-cultural specificities in this context. Additionally, it also highlights the procedures of construction of other age images and meanings such as the futile young adult and the really old women and men, that have no bodies or emotional expectations. The crises arises as a possible result of the interplay between the extension of the adult life tendency and the anti-aging experience, full with inequities between those who can access and live it and those that can not.

RC10-259.1

CASTRO, Talita* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, talitapcastro@gmail.com)

Life crises in Brazilian self-help books

Considering the contemporary processes of denying aging, the variety of identity branding and the elevation of youth as a value, I propose an analysis as per how some life crises are portrayed in self-help books. Taking into account the images of the male and female *wolves* (*lobos* and *lobas*, in Portuguese) in order to characterize the midlife crises or forty-years-old-crises in Brazil, these constitute one of my analytical attentions. The effort is to capture the changes that the gender deviations bring to define the midlife in this particular kind of media. While men are seen as fragile and childish, women are seen as powerful and seductive, despite the physical transformations in this period of life. From the theoretical framework of sociology and anthropology of emotions and care, and the generation and life courses topics, I propose a debate on the socio-emotional expectations for this stage of life. Reinforcing, at the same time, risk and individual crises feelings, and family and traditional positions, Brazilian self-help literature constitute a rich field for sociology study, and part of this work looks at the possible social-cultural specificities in this context. Another topic of interest is the recent appearance of the so-called quarter-life crises in American self-help books for a cross-cultural comparison. This paper initiates a comparative analysis on the socio-cultural processes of construction of images and meanings for life crises in self-help literature, through the interplay of two analytical categories, gender and life courses, in different publishing and national-cultural contexts, as my doctorate graduation work aims to achieve.

RC47-278.1

CASTRO-SANTOS, Luiz* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - UERJ, lacs@ims.uerj.br)

Los sentidos de la exclusión en América Latina

Esta propuesta intenta articular una perspectiva diferente en lo relativo a la historia de la llamada "cuestión social" en las sociedades contemporáneas, particularmente en Brasil y Argentina. El foco estará puesto en las nociones de masa marginal, trabajo asalariado/trabajo desafiado, en las políticas ideadas e implementadas desde la esfera estatal y en las acciones de los movimientos sociales de base. Un segundo tópico será discutir—desde una perspectiva histórico-social— la acción profesional, especialmente las profesiones humanitarias y las vinculadas al trabajo social. Así pues, este texto busca reflexionar en torno a las características de las políticas sociales, los movimientos sociales y el trabajo social en Brasil y Argentina, con todas las implicancias teóricas, analíticas y políticas que dicho trabajo trae aparejadas.

Luego, revisaremos la literatura que nos llevará a comprender las acciones cooperativas y las experiencias "de base". Entre los intérpretes de estos sucesos contemporáneos se encuentran Carlos A. Gadea (2007, 2008) y María Da Glória Gohn (1997). El objetivo es repensar algunas generalizaciones sobre la historia reciente de los movimientos sociales y la activa presencia de la sociedad civil en Argentina y Brasil. Autores cercanos a Gohn (Gohn, 2008) sostienen que la fuerza y el dinamismo de las acciones colectivas fueron socavados por las políticas de "inclusión social" de los gobiernos, o por iniciativas de proyectos sociales realizadas por agencias del tercer sector y fundaciones filantrópicas. (Algunos autores dedicados al trabajo social sostienen argumentos similares). Al mismo tiempo, otras lecturas apuntarán a una dirección diferente. Las iniciativas de autoayuda, las experiencias de aprendizaje mutuo y el desarrollo de las capacidades autónomas y las identidades colectivas pueden surgir, aún de los más "conservadores" proyectos sociales de los gobiernos o de las "fundaciones inspiradas" (Hirschman, 1984; Melluci, 1980; Castro Santos, 2010).

RC52-300.5

CASTRO-SANTOS, Luiz* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - UERJ, lacs@ims.uerj.br) and **FARIA, Lina** (Universidade Gama Filho)

The health professions: A critical analysis of the culture of caring

The text discusses the role and performance of nurses and physiotherapists in the National Health System of Brazil and, particularly, in the family health services. The emergence of new health professions and the redefinition of traditional roles and activities associated with more established professions are discussed in detail. Attention is placed on the challenges posed on multi-professional teams, especially on the new professionals, who are part of a government effort in search a more humane health care, universal coverage, integration of services and effective, good-quality, health providers. The field of public health (also known in Latin America as "salud colectiva") has contributed to the achievement of such goals, by means of an articulate cross-fertilization with the Social Sciences, despite (or to some extent, because of) the existence of conflict and tensions between different frontiers of knowledge and practices. Clashes between paradigms -- for example, between social epidemiology and the social sciences, and their different roles assigned to professions and professionalism, may or may not be conducive to advances in knowledge in the health field. Under some circumstances, the dialogue with the Social Sciences has been unfortunately broken or discontinued by health care academics and professionals, in favor of an exclusive interaction with the general field of the so-called "Health Sciences".

Keywords: caring; preventive physiotherapy; professions; family health services

WG02-522.1

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Assessing three visions of democracy in Latin America: Civil society and political institutions in historical perspective

For many observers, the future of democratization in Latin America hinges on the extent to which civil society can be engaged effectively into more inclusive political arrangements vis-à-vis the state. For some, civil society and NGOs can provide more effective controls over state agencies, so as to secure more transparent, participatory and efficient governments. We will call this the *liberal-democratic model* of civil society-state relationships. For others, the pursuit of more inclusive and equitable political arrangements requires greater space for participation by mobilized social movements (e.g., landless peasants, the unemployed, and/or labor). We will call this the *radical-democratic model* of civil society-state relationship. These two models differ greatly; the advocates of both warn us, however, against the current rise of a third way of linking civil society and the state, involving the co-opting of civil society by the state, through the purposeful maintenance of social inequality and the deployment of clientelism and patronage. We will call this the *populist model*. How should we assess the shifting relative importance of these three modes of organization over time? How do they relate with the quest with greater democratization today, especially in the context of the changes brought about by globalization? To assess these

questions, this paper uses original data to analytically explore how civil society association has been articulated through competing but complementary patterns of action and organization (that we label as those of "insiders" and "outsiders"); identifies when and how the transformation of these two patterns through the 20th century was associated with the emergence and development of innovative institutional arrangements embodied in each of the three models discussed above; and, finally, argues that our focus on these two types of activism helps us understand the renewed importance of populist mobilization among current democratic regimes in the region.

RC24-592.4

CAUBET, Christian Guy* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, chcaubet@yahoo.com.br)

Brasil, governança, recursos naturais e cidadania

Recursos naturais do Brasil com governança? Melhor dizer: Participação, cidadania e democratização em stand by: a reprodução da década de 1970 for ever: abertura política lenta, gradual, segura e fora das conversas da sociedade civil.

Não há como "comprovar", em 20 páginas de demonstrações teóricas abstratas, que a governança dos recursos naturais brasileiros significa: concentração do poder de decisão nas mãos dos executivos, políticas públicas objetivando a apropriação dos recursos em prol de iniciativas privadas, exclusão de facto da sociedade civil e ausência de democracia real em prol dos imperativos da democracia-de-mercado. Por isso, pretende-se evocar o assunto através de dois exemplos que trazem as ditas provas em âmbito prático:

1. as condições da participação da sociedade civil na gestão dos recursos hídricos: como a Lei federal brasileira 9433/97 (Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos), ao fixar as condições da participação da sociedade civil, determina a exclusão das iniciativas de dita "sociedade" e promove, contra a vontade e à revelia da sociedade civil, soluções ultraliberais e mercantilistas: se houver governança, haverá privatização da água.
2. As condições da participação dos povos indígenas na política pública brasileira: diretrizes e critérios para a concepção e execução de ações de proteção territorial e etnoambiental em terras indígenas, recém (13/12/2011) re-produzidas pela Portaria 1.682/2011 expedida pela FUNAI (Fundação Nacional do Índio) que estabelece as diretrizes e critérios para a concepção e execução de ações de proteção territorial e etnoambiental, evocam e revogam a participação e a cidadania das nações indígenas brasileiras.

Esses dois casos serão analisados à luz dos esquemas teóricos do sociólogo Pierre Bourdieu, para mostrar como o discurso mais oficial (o que está tornado irrefutável pela sua incorporação em texto legal) trata de excluir a possibilidade de qualquer cidadania efetiva.

RC32-349.4

CAUSA, Adriana* (UBA - UNSAM, acausa@gmail.com)

Los movimientos sociales y su incidencia en la agenda de genero en Argentina

El presente trabajo indaga sobre la construcción de la agenda de género en Argentina y la incidencia de los movimientos sociales sobre dicha agenda durante la última década.

Se intenta mostrar y analizar los logros alcanzados pero sobre todo las dificultades para aprehender de las "buenas prácticas" para implementar y sostener una perspectiva de género en las políticas públicas, en las organizaciones sociales y en los medios de comunicación.

Los ejes considerados son: Derechos sexuales y reproductivos, violencia, trata de personas, pobreza y exclusión y trabajo productivo y reproductivo y sus vínculos con los movimientos sociales.

RC10-71.4

CAVA, Roberta* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, roberta_cava@yahoo.com.br) and **AUGUSTINHO, Aline Michelle Nascimento** (Universidade Estadual Paulista)

Public sphere and environment

The advance of technologies, especially the mass communication means, had approached not only the world economies, but also cultures

and societies. The emergency of a called *global society* brings the coactivities together, and throws them into planetary orbit. It promotes a redefinition of the Nation-State and, consequently, a reflection of the traditional public sphere concept.

Observing the new amplitude of communicational flows allows to observe the rising of civil society on international scenery. Its space for deliberation is related to comprehensions of international dynamic, as well to the human relations transcending national frontiers. National movements point out the recognition of the transversality of human interests, marked by world public opinion tendencies, tied to the informational growth and the globalization process.

This research intends to approach Jürgen Habermas' public sphere traditional concept, revisited in a transnational dimension, once themes previously belonging to national agendas move to world agenda, establishing common concerns, as environment and climate change.

RC04-329.4

CAVALCANTE, Cláudia* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, cavalcante70@yahoo.com.br)

Quota system and the new protagonists in a contemporary public higher education in Brazil

Higher Education in Brazil has been going through many changes for the last two decades due to the market demands and its cultural and social selective nature opposing effective democratization. Institutional diversification expresses its discriminatory organizational forms, which hierarchy and classification are derived. The dissimulating nature of social inequality and school trajectory are disguised by the argument of the myth of talent and individual struggle. Emerged from social movements, specially those focused on human rights, affirmative actions arose from the disruption against old compensatory policies. The result is a number of projects for public school and higher education. The Quota Policy in higher education is considered a collective strategy for democratization to access and qualitative permanence, reserving places for social groups historically excluded, such as non-white or afro-descendants, public school students, indigenous and handicapped. Politically and educationally, affirmative policies are defined and signified as a commitment and a possible policy for historical reparation of increasing school inequalities mediated by cultural and social inequalities. This program is not mandatory and the institutions determine the number of places to be offered to specific groups. This work proposes to discuss how these groups are distributed in the quota system by higher education institutions and how this policy moves towards democratization of access of these groups. This study is part of an ongoing research in the line of Education, Society and Culture in a doctorate program. A research about the strategies of democratization in higher education by documental analysis of the National Education Plans of 2011-2010 and 2010-2020 (which is currently being discussed in the National Congress), as well as the quota distribution map, which reveals the relevance of the protagonists by its nomination and reservation indexes of places, was carried out for this study.

RC31-251.5

CAVALCANTI, Leonardo* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, leonardo.cavalcanti@uab.cat)

An approach to the Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurship in London and Barcelona

This paper is based on the research "Transnational economic practices of Latin American migrants in Barcelona and London", conducted by the Group of Immigration Studies and Ethnic Minorities (GEDIME – at the Autonomous University of Barcelona). The paper analyzes the conditions and processes that explain the organization, structure and operation of transnational economic enterprises and transnational economic practices carry out by Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurs living in Barcelona and London. Based on the case of Brazil, our proposed typology of Brazilian immigrant enterprises confirms the absolute necessity of keeping transnational relations both for Brazil and its migrant-citizens.

This presentation analyzes the transnational economic practices that link Brazilian settlements in Barcelona/London with Brazil. At the same time that it considers the relationship between economic transnationalism and immigrant settlement. Four processes are examined, including: (1) the theoretical and methodological framework; (2) styles and patterns of entre-

preneurship; (3) the typology of the transnational enterprises; (4) the impact and importance of the Brazilian immigrant enterprises and their role in (re) constructing the social visibility of the Brazilian collective both in Barcelona and in London.

RC30-457.6

CAVALCANTI, Leonardo* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, leonardo.cavalcanti@uab.cat)

Brazilian immigrants in Spain and their incorporation into the Spanish labour world

This paper partially analyzes the results of a research financed by the *Ministerio de Trabajo e Inmigración de España* [Spanish Ministry of Labour and Immigration] on the socioeconomic incorporation of Brazilian immigrants in Spain. This is elaborated paying special attention to the "common places" that make up the labour stories of Brazilians in Barcelona and Madrid. The text discusses three aspects of the incorporation into the labour world done by the Brazilian collective:

1. Their prominence in the general commercial/business milieu and their role in the (re)construction of their social visibility in Spain;
2. Brazilian women incorporation into the labour force, from a gender perspective;
3. Different individual trajectories of the Brazilians and their different position in the "hierarchy of otherness" of immigration in Spain.

Apart from showing the main quantitative data about the Brazilian immigrants in Spain, the article also discusses how the unique heterogeneity of this group in Madrid and Barcelona brings about different incorporation patterns into labour force in comparison to other Latin American groups living in Spain.

RC11-309.2

CAVALLI, Stefano* (University of Geneva, Stefano.Cavalli@unige.ch)

Changes and events across the life course: An international comparison

Conocimientos actuales sobre el curso de la vida se basan casi exclusivamente en la investigación llevada a cabo en América del Norte o Europa occidental, y queda mucho para llegar a una "geografía global del curso de la vida" (Dannefer, 2003). Esta ponencia trata del proyecto internacional de investigación CEVI – *Cambios y eventos en el curso de la vida* – que analiza la relación entre el desarrollo de las vidas individuales y las dinámicas socio históricas. Para ello es relevante la noción de cambio y la percepción de las personas de diversos países y que se encuentran en distintas etapas de su vida. Se consideran tres temas principales: la percepción y la evaluación de los cambios importantes en la vida de las personas durante el último año; la percepción de cambios importantes (puntos de inflexión) durante toda la vida; y la memoria de los acontecimientos socio-históricos. El proyecto CEVI tiene tres características originales. Desde un punto de vista teórico, consideramos no las trayectorias de vida objetivas pero la percepción subjetiva de los individuos de su propio curso de la vida. Sin embargo, mientras que las investigaciones sobre la reconstrucción autobiográfica habitualmente adoptan métodos cualitativos e involucran a un número limitado de casos, el enfoque sobre el concepto de cambio hace posible la formulación de un cuestionario aplicable a gran escala que puede analizarse mediante la combinación de técnicas cuantitativas y cualitativas. Por último, CEVI es una de las primeras investigaciones interculturales sobre la articulación entre la historia y la biografía. El proyecto involucra 11 países, 4 de los cuales en América Latina (Argentina, Brasil, Chile y México). En cada país, se aplica un cuestionario estandarizado a unas 600 personas de cinco grupos de edad: 20-24, 35-39, 50-54, 65-69 y 80-84 años.

RC26-51.4

CAVAS, Cláudio* (Post-Doctorate Candidate in Psychosociology of Communities and Social Ecology at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, claudiocavas@ig.com.br), NAZARETH, Juliana (Post-Doctorate Candidate in Psychosociology of Communities and Social Ecology at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) and DE SENA JARDIM, Gabriel (Doctorate Candidate in Psychosociology

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Crossing borders and overcoming exclusion: An overview of female migration in Brazil

Through a brief overview of female migration in Brazil, this paper aims to show how women have been negotiating with other traditions and cultures, redefining traditional gender identities, and, crossing the boundaries of social exclusion.

The "journey" begins in Africa, between the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries, when they migrated to Brazil as slaves, about 4 million Africans from various ethnic groups / nations, with a large contingent, however, uncertain of women. Although, in the nineteenth century, the abolition of slavery was announced, it came unaccompanied by policies of social inclusion for african descent, who had no place in the everyday work of Brazil, taken by European immigrants. On the other hand, patriarchy, with all his force, kept women oppressed. Racial disparities coupled with the strength of patriarchy imposed hard boundaries to women, who used to overcome them, creating some very interesting strategies of survival and overcoming.

The journey of black women, and their descendants, who, in the diaspora context, (re) created an "imagined" Africa in Brazil, is a good example. Through the maintenance and transmission of sacred African oral traditions, they gave power to a religious-mythical world in which, as "mother of saint" assumed the highest office in the hierarchy - against both African tradition and Western, where men traditionally hold authority.

Outside the religious sphere, but sharing the refusal by passivity, young women, coming from the disadvantaged sections of the population, have also been working great "miracles." Through the joint (and informal) solidarity in networks of mutual support, they migrated from the country's poorest regions, mainly in the Northeast, to Rio de Janeiro, and can overcome everyday adversities. In search of better living conditions and social recognition, the young migrants and their networks also come across borders (geographical and subjective), without losing the marks of their cultural identity.

RC05-201.4

CAVAS, Claudio (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) and **DAVILA NETO, Maria Inácia*** (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, inadavila@uol.com.br)

Diaspora and Africa: Black identity constructions in Brazil

Between the 16th and 19th centuries about 4 million Africans of several ethnicities/nations migrated to Brazil as slaves. The abolition of slavery in Brazil in the 19th century, lacking any policies of social insertion to Afro-descendants, generated huge racial inequalities in our society. Such inequalities inherited from the colonial period last until nowadays, as pointed out by social-economical indicators of the official research agencies. This is also present in the case of women. Africa "imagined" was recreated here through this mythic-religious world, and the women had a great importance in this process of maintaining and transmitting African oral sacred traditions. This work has the purpose of analyzing, within the perspective of post-colonial and cultural studies, the trajectory of Black women and their descendants victims of racism and sexism have occupied the highest hierarchical positions in their communities, searching for recognition through religious practices of African matrix. Semi-structured interviews were carried out in Rio de Janeiro with religious leaders, elected amongst those more aged and having a greater time of initiation. The analysis of the narrative of the leaders has revealed that women are not the passive subjects of the History. By means of negotiations with other traditions they assert their identities of gender, race and religion, struggling for a greater visibility and recognition. Chosen by the deities, the women value the legacy of the ancestors and the lineage of the worship, presenting a high self-worth and a highly estimated subjectivity, forming a large family where akin descent and ritual are merged, landmarks of their cultural identity.

TG04-518.1

CAVIA, Manuel* (Universidad Nacional del Litoral, mcavia@arnet.com.ar) and **GIGENA, Noemí Adriana** (Universidad Nacional de Entre Ríos)

Lineamientos empresariales en la sociedad del riesgo

El riesgo en las sociedades modernas está inserto a través del mundo interconectado por las tecnologías de la comunicación lo que conforma

una nueva constelación de la realidad mundial. La sociedad del riesgo, entonces, hace que los diferentes grupos de interés establezcan nuevos debates surgidos de la arquitectura de la sociedad industrial moderna. Los riesgos surgen en el espacio social bajo diferentes modalidades, generando ambientes de incertidumbres institucionalizadas que constituyen la escenografía y las fatalidades propias del mundo moderno. Estos hechos exigen acciones más audaces y comprometidas para conformar un nuevo espacio de oportunidades sociales, con la finalidad de generar confianza y expectativas fiables que se materialicen en instituciones para resocializar el espacio social a partir de nuevos ordenamientos consolidados en el imaginario colectivo. En este trabajo se analizarán las nuevas propuestas empresariales dirigidas a solucionar los problemas que devienen de la sociedad del riesgo y las condiciones adversas de la globalización. Estas problemáticas globales se constituyen en un tema político en sí mismo, muy especialmente las referidas a políticas medioambientales, desarrollo sostenible y derechos humanos, pues conformarán los nuevos parámetros de la gobernanza internacional y establecerán nuevas iniciativas civilizatorias. Se utilizará el análisis de contenido en un corpus de tres documentos representativos del management, en donde se argumentan las nuevas formas de intervención y regulación del mundo económico empresarial. En esos discursos analizados se ponen de manifiesto las formas del ideario empresarial responsable, la construcción de nuevos valores y solidaridades, que conforman una visión global alternativa creando horizontes, lineamientos y acciones, para estructurar nuevas interpretaciones de la cohesión social, el bien común y la justicia social. Desde estos lineamientos, el management apunta a dar forma a una comunidad empresarial internacional que, discursivamente, establece las formas del desarrollo social.

RC52-342.2

CAVUSOGLU, Rana* (Middle East Technical University, rana9-cavusoglu@gmail.com)

Changing understanding and practices of nursing in Turkey: An analysis of two generations

Nursing is robustly feminized and assumed as the natural duty of womanhood which later transferred to the professional work life. As a result of being an approved female occupation, women are expected to perform their womanhood via nursing occupation combining the supreme thought and practical roles that attributed to them. The main aim of this study is to analyse and understand the solid and authorized impending of nursing across the generations, practising this occupation. Healing and nurturing were conducted by the female members of the family since the ancient times. Gradually with modernity and medical development, traditionally and socially structured caregiving duty of women shifted from domestic sphere to hospitals and care centers. Nurses are also assumed to be the symbol of the innocent and hard working care takers. In any case of wars or uprising social crises, women's docile existence shifted from one purpose or duty to another on the interest of the state in the concept of women as potential nurses or docile citizenship. With time and modernity feminist discourses brought a new look to the nursing practices. Nurses who work for over 20 years, are educated with different values and conditions compared to incipient nurses. Generational differences also raise debates of division of labour and links of womanhood transfer of daily nursing care from home area to labour market. These concepts are needed to be tackled with a feminist approach. Changes in and understanding of the practice of nursing will be examined and shown through the data collected from the in-depth interviews conducted with both experienced and incipient nurses.

RC05-624.4

CAVUSOGLU, Rana* (Middle East Technical University, rana9-cavusoglu@gmail.com)

The dilemma of remaining in between : Case of Arab Alawitas in Turkey

Arab Alawitas are forming an ethnic group spread over Turkey, Syria and Lebanon mainly. This ethnic group has been prone to many practices of social exclusion for centuries, due to their distinct way of understanding and adjusting religion to their own community. Exclusionary practices by the dominant groups led this community to live a sacred life. Whilst they consider themselves as Muslims, at the same time their beliefs were affected by some other both semitic and ancient rituals & religions. This situation basically caused them to partly feel or pretend as both outsiders and insid-

ers within the society they live. Their case shows differences in different contexts for instance. For example although in all three mentioned countries they are not forming the dominant group, they are in the head of the state in Syria. This research, on the other hand, focuses on the case of Arab Alawites in Turkey. The situation of Arab Alawites in Turkey is an example of double jeopardy because of their both Arab and Alawita identity. Both of these identities are seen as problematic and degrading by the dominant Turkish groups. The qualitative analysis of both the perceptions and experiences of Arab Alawites in Hatay region of Turkey is employed to understand to what extent this group of people is subject to exclusion because of their ethnic origin. The data derived from the in-depth interviews with Arab Alawites in this region will be presented with special attention given to how this group remains in between within the Turkish society.

TG07-463.2

CCOPA, Pedro Pablo* (Colegio de Sociólogos del Perú, pccopaen@gmail.com)

Cuerpos, sentidos y función de la transgresión en la cultura urbano popular

Grupo temático: Sobre los sentidos y la sociedad TG07
Sesión D: sensorial pedido (s), transgresiones sensorial

Esta ponencia trata sobre el papel del cuerpo y los sentidos en las interacciones entre los sexos en ciertos espacios "transgresores" y de ciertos comportamientos considerados marginales, excluidos de la cultura oficial, formal, instituido.

Se recupera la función conspiradora de la transgresión contra los poderes simbólicos establecidos, así como la función en la estructuración de una nueva realidad de los comportamientos contra-culturales.

Se analiza dos fenómenos considerados hechos sociales por su extensión y práctica permanente: Uno es la existencia de los hostales, como espacios de encuentro transgresores de parejas que practican relaciones extramatrimoniales. Oficialmente, los hostales son establecimiento de hospedaje temporal de viajeros, pero que en las grandes ciudades del Perú, sobre todo Lima, se han transformado en espacios de intimidad de parejas.

El otro espacio, es lo que en Lima hemos dado en llamar perrotecas, lugares donde adolescentes y jóvenes de los sectores populares se concentran para bailar el reggaetón al ritmo del perreo, simulando actos sexuales, en un ambiente de comportamientos y expresiones obscenas.

Ambos son espacio de licencias, donde las relaciones tradicionales entre los sexos se deconstruyen de manera gozosa. Y el papel de la mujer es fundamental en ese proceso deconstructivo democratizador.

Pedro Pablo Ccopa

RC33-31.4

CEDERSUND, Elisabet* (Linköping University, elisabet.cedersund@liu.se)

Discursive positioning in everyday encounters in elder care

This is a study of talk between older persons and care staff in encounters in elder care. The empirical data consist of 20 dyadic audio-taped conversations between older persons and care staff.

The conversations were studied as acts of narrative identity positioning in which the participants in the dialogue take positions in order to argue for a specific identity in the context of care.

A discourse analysis of interpretive repertoire subject positions and narrative identity construction were undertaken (Davies and Harré 2001). The results summarize the interpretive repertoires used by old persons and the care staff high-light the construction of subject positions using discursive recourses.

While focusing on communicative practices in the context of elder care, the paper address methodological issues, but the intention is to open up also for discussions on theoretical as well as empirical matters in the study of ageing and later life.

RC44-439.3

CELIK, Ercument* (University of Freiburg, Ercument.Celik@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de)

*The role of intellectuals in the circulation of knowledge in South African labour movement, 1970s-1980s**

This paper will focus on the role of intellectuals in the development of South African labour movement in the 1970s and 1980s. Through a historical perspective, the paper will explore the characteristics and forms of the engagement of intellectuals in the labour movement in this period. This will include, among others, the engagement in workers education institutions, advisory bureaus, aid institutions that preceded the formation of new trade unions in the 1970s as well as then existing trade unions and universities. The emphasis on the engagement of intellectuals in cultural projects in the 1980s, such as workers theatres will enrich the configuration of their engagement. Particular to the South African case, the race dimension of an intellectual engagement will be discussed with the contribution of some current debates on "white intellectuals" and/or "white unionists" of that time. This paper will attempt to identify first, the channels of knowledge circulation in South African labour movement in this period and second, a particular form of intellectual engagement in the labour movement in the Global South. The information is based on a preliminary analysis of the qualitative data collected through 16 in-depth interviews with intellectuals and trade unionists in South Africa in 2011.

RC24-592.5

CELIS BARQUERA, Ximena* (Instituto Mora, xcelis@gmail.com)

Gobernanza del agua y participación ciudadana en México. El caso de la iniciativa de monitoreo ciudadano de agua y saneamiento (IMCAS)

La ponencia discute hallazgos de investigación sobre la gobernanza del agua en México tomando el caso de la Iniciativa de Monitoreo Ciudadano de Agua y Saneamiento (IMCAS). Las IMCAS fueron diseñadas por el Consejo Consultivo del Agua, el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (ONU-Hábitat) y la Oficina de Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) y surgen en 2009 en las ciudades de Xalapa, Veracruz y Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México. El objetivo principal de la IMCAS es ser un mecanismo de participación ciudadana para la generación, análisis y difusión de conocimiento sobre la gestión de agua y saneamiento que facilite y promueva la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas por parte de los gobiernos locales. Las experiencias incluyen la formación de grupos técnicos independientes que vigilan y monitorean algunos procesos o actividades que normalmente realiza el órgano operador de agua (autoridad local), con el propósito de acompañarlos para mejorar su funcionamiento. El estudio sugiere que las autoridades locales a veces son más receptivas a estas propuestas ciudadanas si las mismas cuentan con aval institucional, que en el caso de las IMCAS fue provisto por las Naciones Unidas. El trabajo también presenta evidencia de que el éxito de este tipo de iniciativas frecuentemente depende de la existencia de una serie de factores como el apoyo del poder político y los niveles de organización y determinación de los integrantes de la iniciativa. Por otro lado, la ponencia explora el proceso de conformación de los grupos participantes, lecciones aprendidas, dificultades encontradas, y los beneficios e impactos que pueden identificarse en las ciudades involucradas. La ponencia presenta también la opinión de actores involucrados (integrantes de la IMCAS, autoridades locales y funcionarios de las Naciones Unidas y el Consejo Consultivo del agua) obtenida de entrevistas realizadas durante la investigación.

RC02-661.8

CENTENARO, Angela Ester Mallmann* (UNIVERSIDADE DO VALE DO RIO DOS SINOS - UNISINOS, a.centenaro@hotmail.com)

Las posibles relaciones entre capital social, asociaciones y desarrollo económico local

Comparar la relación entre los conceptos de capital social, desarrollo socioeconómico y cooperativismo es a que se propone este trabajo. El capital social, para Bourdieu (1993), está relacionado a recursos, que dependen de una red de contactos y de la pertenencia a un cierto grupo de personas. Putnam (1996) acentúa que además de la pertenencia, la [...] confianza es que promueve la cooperación y la propia cooperación genera así confianza. Esa confianza es necesaria para fomentar la cooperación. Y continua, afirmando que la confianza social puede emanar de dos fuentes: las reglas de reciprocidad y los sistemas de participación cívica. Siendo así, el capital social puede proporcionar nuevos mecanismos que potencialicen la capacidad participativa y cooperativa de la sociedad. El cooper-

ativismo es un movimiento donde los integrantes deben estar imbuidos del espíritu cooperativista, basada en valores nobles de ayuda mutua, solidaridad, igualdad de derechos y deberes, responsabilidad y compromiso. Una persona con espíritu cooperativo pone en práctica su ciudadanía. A partir del concepto de capital social, se puede explicar porque algunas regiones presentan tasas de crecimiento superiores que otras con los mismos incentivos institucionales. Los stocks de capital social de una comunidad pueden estimular la participación de las personas en actividades cooperativas colaborando para el desarrollo socioeconómico del hogar. Este desarrollo se tornó un fenómeno ampliamente deseado por toda la población, visto que la humanidad desea calidad de vida, que solo es posible cuando las necesidades y deseos pasan a ser atendidos adecuadamente. Se cree que el incentivo para la elevación del capital social es de importancia fundamental para el desarrollo de las comunidades y para el fortalecimiento de las cooperativas.

Palabras-clave: Capital social, Desarrollo Socioeconómico, Cooperativismo.

RC21-41.5

CENTNER, Ryan* (Tufts University, ryan.centner@tufts.edu)

Remaking the edge of Europe from Buenos Aires to Istanbul: Urban landscapes, spectral identities, and the politics of location

Where is the limit of Europe? Is it cartographic, cultural, economic, or something else? This paper traces "Europeanness" as an itinerant, malleable idea that is the object of extensive political squabbling in a wide variety of cities where there are efforts to invoke some kind of "European" identity in urban landscape interventions. These can range from commemorations and festivals, to neighborhood redevelopment, to infrastructural preparation for megaevents, to monuments. Yet whatever the medium of expression, the idea of "Europeanness" is always highly localized in its content and purpose – as well as its alternatives. Taking the disparate cases of Buenos Aires and Istanbul as its focus, the paper observes how definitions of Europe can travel and be implemented, conflictively, in quite distinct cities. Special attention goes to the European Capital of Culture events in Istanbul and the Argentine Centennial in Buenos Aires, both celebrated in 2010.

Bringing cultural sociology into urban sociology, this presentation addresses "Europeanness" as a travelling concept across urban realms. The focus is on how sites as different as Buenos Aires and Istanbul can be brought into fruitful comparison by studying their particular dynamics of contention in the urban landscape. Especially useful are the literature on cultural landscapes, urban geopolitics, and contested identities in public space. From the cases in Argentina and Turkey, I draw out implications relevant to other cities, including Beirut, Rio de Janeiro, and Sarajevo.

RC22-132.7

CERDA, Carlos* (Universidad Adventista del Plata, cerdach@yahoo.com.ar)

La diversidad posmoderna frente al concepto antropológico dualista de la filosofía tradicional

El pensamiento cristiano primitivo es una continuación del concepto hebreo plasmado en el A.T. en el cual se destaca la unidad existencial del hombre en el mundo de la vida cotidiana. Sin embargo, cuando la filosofía griega influye en el pensamiento cristiano, éste entrará en la vía del dualismo afectando la cohesión social. El propósito del estudio es analizar la hermenéutica de Vattimo que, a partir de Heidegger y Nietzsche, descubre que una de las raíces de la crisis social posmoderna parte del concepto dualista de la filosofía griega que se impone como pensamiento fuerte o violento, fragmentando no solo al hombre en cuerpo y alma, sino también a la sociedad en ricos y pobres, conocedores e ignorantes, fuertes y débiles, estado y sociedad, clero y laicado. En su interpretación, los medios de comunicación promueven la diversidad debilitando la violencia metafísica y declinando la filosofía en sociología. Pero con la muerte del dios aristotélico surge un nihilismo débil que Vattimo lo relaciona con su propuesta hermenéutica de la *kénosis* (vaciamiento) o encarnación de Dios como posible nexa entre la sociología del mundo de la vida actual y una religiosidad que libera de los dualismos metafísicos y violentos, permitiendo la reviscencia del cristianismo que basado en la caridad, posibilita una nueva sociedad. Aunque en su intento de justificar el papel de la religión en la posmodernidad y evitar la inflexibilidad dogmática, Vattimo corre el riesgo de desviarse hacia una religiosidad ciertamente relativista. Se analizarán

respuestas tanto sociológicas como filosóficas para resolver el conflicto social surgido a raíz de la concepción dualista y de marcada presencia en la sociedad latinoamericana.

RC44-213.6

CERUTI, Claire* (University of Johannesburg, clairec@uj.ac.za)

Unfolding contradictions in the Zuma movement, South Africa, through the eyes of public sector strikers

My paper traces unfolding contradictions in the relation between Cosatu, South Africa's main trade union federation, and the ruling party, the ANC, through the eyes of public sector strikers who struck in 2007 and 2010.

These are crucial years when criticism of the ruling party, previously restrained by loyalty to the alliance, became commonplace. The period was marked by the spread of township protests and an increase to record highs in strike days, after a long period in which the unions relied on collective bargaining and policy lobbying which produced mean fruit.

The paper traces the breakdown and subsequent restoration of the alliance when Thabo Mbeki was replaced by Jacob Zuma, a populist unionifier who is beholden to labour for his ascendancy, but not particularly left-leaning. However it also shows how the restoration of the alliance exposed different 'uses' and expectations about this restoration for different actors in the trade unions. Finally, it examines how stable the restoration actually is beneath the surface.

The paper considers three phases in this dynamic. The first phase was marked by recognition that the alliance between Cosatu and the ruling party had become ineffective for the unions' agenda. In this context, the public sector strike of 2007 quickly linked wage demands to broader discontents.

However the impulse to change the working of the alliance was channeled into changing the leadership of the ANC: The second phase, marked here by the 2010 public sector strike, is the first big test of the Zuma government and of the unions' strategy of backing him. Strikers here experience a double betrayal: their expectations of Zuma are betrayed and their leaders seem to betray them by siding with government. The third phase, still being researched, considers strikers' attitudes to the state in the aftermath and what unions achieved.

RC37-313.5

CERVIÑO, Mariana* (Universidad de Buenos Aires-Instituto Gino Germani-Conicet, marianacerv@gmail.com)

The political aspects of the emergence of the rojas in the artistic sphere of Buenos Aires, in the post-dictatorship era

Between 1989 and 1993 a group of artists centered around the exhibition space of the Ricardo Rojas Cultural Center emerged, producing an aesthetic differentiated from the artistic mainstream at that time. While some of these artists possessed individualized and distinct aesthetic characteristics, from among the rest of the field a recognizable artistic group emerged. Until now, the interpretations of this phenomenon have diverged in many respects, but the absence of political content appeared to be a constant in interpretations of the group's artistic production. That is, while the singular character of the artists that exhibited in that space was quickly recognized by critics, their singularity was defined devoid of any political sense. Contrary to this interpretation, we would propose a new reading of the works and artists of the Rojas that sheds light on the political dimension of this artistic phenomenon. We thus propose considering, on the one hand, the aesthetic ruptures produced in relation to the criteria that governs the space of artistic production and circulation in Buenos Aires, and on the other hand, the trajectories of those actors that created a dissident artistic ethos in relation to the role of the legitimate artist in the culture of Buenos Aires following the military dictatorship.

RC37-151.1

CERVIÑO, Mariana* (Universidad de Buenos Aires-Instituto Gino Germani-Conicet, marianacerv@gmail.com)

Traectorias sociales y tipos de artistas en la post dictadura Argentina, 1984-1993

La política represiva de la última dictadura militar argentina produjo efectos poco visibles pero muy profundos en las estructuras sociales del espacio de producción y circulación de artes visuales. La recuperación democrática, del mismo modo, significó el inicio de un proceso de trans-

formaciones al mismo tiempo sociales y estéticas, derivadas del ingreso de artistas con trayectorias sociales diversas a las que hasta el momento marcaban el tipo social legítimo de los artistas.

En el trabajo queremos describir aspectos del proceso de democratización de la sociedad argentina, que tienen su origen en la apertura del campo cultural en este período, que permitió el ingreso de nuevos tipos sociales de artistas. Como todo proceso de movilidad social, éste produjo tensiones y nuevas divisiones en el campo que dejan sus marcas en los estilos, modos de producción y espacios de circulación de las obras. Nos interesa describir, a partir del análisis de sus producciones, las tensiones entre los artistas consagrados de la década del ochenta y un tipo de actor cultural *disidente* cuyo origen se encuentra en una zona periférica y subterránea que se desarrolla durante el período de la dictadura militar en el campo cultural de Buenos Aires.

RC54-507.1

CERVIO, Ana Lucía (CIES-IIGG) and D'HERS, Victoria* (CIES, victoriadhers@gmail.com)

"Ya vendrán tiempos mejores..." tiempo social, cuerpos y la lógica de la espera en la configuración de sensibilidades urbanas

En el marco de la aceleración de los tiempos sociales impulsada por la circulación cada vez más veloz de mercancías y consumos, la pregunta por la estructuración de las sensibilidades y por la instauración de la espera como uno de los modos de *ser/estar/tener/sentir* que se hace carne en la cotidianeidad de miles de latinoamericanos es central.

A partir de escenas identificadas en Argentina en relación a la salud, el transporte y la vivienda, este artículo reflexiona sobre el mecanismo de la espera en su articulación con la configuración de las sensibilidades sociales en contextos urbanos en la actual fase de acumulación. Parte del supuesto de que la espera se instituye sobre los cuerpos, performando sensaciones de cansancio e impotencia que reproducen los límites y contenidos de un tiempo social regulado por la lógica del "siempre será así". Las vivencias de la ciudad, entendidas como el resultado del inter-juego clasista de distancias y proximidades corporales y sociales que habilitan/restringen ciertos recorridos (y no otros), son estructuradas desde la falta, acelerando la emergencia de la capacidad de espera como uno de los mecanismos (en) que (se) traducen las condiciones del habitar de cuerpos apostados en la periferia de las urbes del siglo XXI.

RC51-450.3

CESAR, Daniel* (Universidade de Brasilia, danieljtc@gmail.com)

Under the pirate flag: Study on identification based on filesharing

The present work is set to argue about the spreading of the term pirate, created by economically dominant groups to refer to the internet users that copy and share medias such as films or music illegally through filesharing software and how it became a form of identity accepted by this group. What was at first created as stigma, now is a label that establishes a form of virtual activism of great ideological and political importance.

The type of piracy I intend to describe is the one commonly referred as the illegal exchange and sharing of archives over the Internet, in special of the intellectual production, as music, films and even entire books. All this content is generated and managed by the own users, who organize this activity without creator consent and, most of the time, looking for no profit of any kind.

Internet piracy became a problem to the cultural industry and governments worldwide as it became a spreading social movement based on a consumer habit. My aim is to clarify how this piracy concept became something positive. To subvert the vision of the pirate and to transform it into an ideal of free access to the information, in opposition to the copyright protected objects. At the same time one becomes necessary to investigate if the label of pirate in comparison with the image of the plunderers of century XVII has parallel with the concept applied to the users and if the industry has to be able to create an identity on a group of people.

RC13-667.3

CESAR, Layla* (Universidade de Brasília, laylajorge@gmail.com)

El estado de bien estar social x el estado de buen vivir: Que educación queremos nosotros?

Especialmente desde la segunda mitad del siglo XX, puede decirse que la educación de América Latina, en general, ha seguido a determinaciones externas, guiadas por organismos como el Banco Mundial y el Fondo Monetario Internacional. El objetivo de estas agencias es la integración de los países latinoamericanos en el circuito del capitalismo neoliberal en condiciones subalternas, como eternos consumidores. El resultado de este escenario para la educación es un proyecto educativo que no se destina a la formación de las personas, pero a la formación de capital humano, y que no intenta fortalecer a los individuos como sujetos políticos, para que se pueda mantener esta situación de dominación a través de los mecanismos de la colonialidad del saber. Los rankings internacionales de rendimiento educativo a los cuales se sometem nuestras políticas estatales de educación se rigen por normas que no mantienen relaciones con las realidades inmediatas que enfrentan, en diferentes contextos, los sujetos a los cuales se evalúa y a los cuales se destina esta misma educación. Como consecuencia, se produce un sistema de regulación que torna la educación más homogénea, con respecto a planes de estudio, y más excluyente, con respecto al acceso. En este artículo se propone realizar una lectura de los escritos sobre educación de Pierre Bourdieu a cerca de los sistemas escolares, vistos como campos de autonomía relativa sobre los cuales se extiende la lógica del mercado, consagrado en el valor de los diplomas. En contraposición a esta perspectiva, se realizará una lectura crítica de los estudios sobre la ética de la liberación de Enrique Dussel, como propuesta alternativa para la construcción de una educación dirigida a la emancipación política de los sujetos, en un modelo participativo en el cual los estudiantes no sean tratados como mera pasividad.

RC10-222.3

CESAR, Layla* (Universidade de Brasília, laylajorge@gmail.com)

Que enseñamos a nuestros maestros? La formación de profesores a través de las universidades Brasileñas

La educación en América Latina, como se percibe a través de las políticas estatales, sirve a las directrices de agencias capitalistas internacionales como el Banco Mundial o el Fondo Monetario Internacional. El reflejo de esta relación de dominación sobre la formación de los profesores es clara: se torna a cada día más homogénea y precarizada. La lógica del capitalismo neoliberal se extiende sobre la educación y el objetivo de los maestros se limita a agregar valores en la formación del capital humano.

Como apunta Pierre Bourdieu, existe autonomía entre los diferentes sistemas de enseñanza. La educación básica, en las escuelas, y la educación superior, en las universidades, son dos universos muy distintos. Todavía, las universidades cumplen un rol importantísimo cuando tratamos a la educación como un sólo sistema integrado de ciclos. Con el progresivo fin de las llamadas escuelas Normales, la responsabilidad por la formación de los profesores que educarán a los futuros estudiantes tornase prácticamente exclusiva de las universidades.

En Brasil, el número de profesores en la educación básica en esta década ultrapasa los dos millones y medio, y se puede observar que su formación universitaria es débil. Los contenidos de los planes de estudios se remiten más a la filosofía, teoría y historia de la educación que a técnicas pedagógicas que los permitan optimizar el tiempo de las clases. Tampoco aprenden contenidos críticos que los permitan lidiar con la diversidad cultural entre los estudiantes.

En el presente artículo se propone presentar la actual situación de la formación de profesores en nivel superior en Brasil a través de los datos oficiales ofrecidos por el Ministério de la Educación, con respecto a la calidad de las licenciaturas y a los contenidos que los maestros aprenden a enseñar.

RC53-7.1

CHAKRABORTY, Sudip* (Ananda Chandra College, North Bengal University, sudip294@yahoo.com)

Trafficking in teenage girls: A field study in an extremely vulnerable zone in north east India

Trafficking in girl children for onward sale for commercial exploitation is on the rise keeping parity with tremendous expansion of urban landscape in contemporary India. Illegal sex industry is thriving on the back of rising demand of swelling clientele consisting of irregular visitors, migrants and tourists. These trafficked girls are susceptible to HIV infection, physical

abuse by the pimps or brothel keepers, mental agony, unsafe and unhygienic living condition and extreme financial hardship. A research study has been conducted during 2008-2009 in one area situated in the backward Northeast India from where hundreds of girls are reportedly trafficked each year. This field study over the "source" area of trafficking mostly has covered sick and closed tea gardens where abysmal poverty befalls in the wake of closure of tea gardens one after another. The upsetting closure and consequent job loss has been caused primarily by persistent loss in the business of tea manufacturing. Labouring families having no productive assets to fall back upon bear the brunt. Because of lack of skill, they cannot switch over to other alternative occupations. Thus these distressed families are easily turned in to easy prey for traffickers and these areas are trouble-free hunting ground for the tricksters. Lure of cash, promise of job and educational prospects in cities, even fake marriages are examples of tricks applied by the traffickers. This study has found that household poverty, illiteracy, police inaction, insensitivity of local self-governments, connivance with local agents, acquiescence of parents, have been found to collectively contribute to cause trafficking in girls from the supply side. Rail station is very close to the "source" area. Constant vigil in cooperation with railways and police, community monitoring, economic empowerment of families through provision of alternative livelihoods and universal schooling are measure to be taken up urgently.

RC07-205.5

CHAN, Anita* (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, asaychan@gmail.com)

Hacking digital universalism: OLPC & information networks in the Andes

Channeling the promise global interconnection, and framed as the mark of contemporary optimization, "the digital" has come to represent the path towards the future for diverse nations, economies, and populations alike. Pursued in a broad range of national initiatives to prepare populations for an innovation-driven information society, digitality now operates as an object – to echo Gayatri Spivak's and Anna Tsing's reflections on "the universal" – that we cannot help but want. In the midst of accelerating pursuits of the digital across distinct global spaces, however, little has been made of the "universalist" underpinnings that allows a vision for digital connection generated by a cosmopolitan techno-elite, to speak for and represent the "global" rest. This paper will attend to experiments in innovation spaces from the periphery, including regional deployments of the One Laptop Per Child Project in Peru, that distinctly engage materialities of nature, technology, and information. By fostering collaborations between Latin American free software activists across a range of rural and urban site, and between transnational media producers and indigenous communities, such networks press a cosmopolitical urging to "think with the unknown," and open up possibilities for uncovering distinct collective futures through an interfacing with multiple local pasts.

RC23-426.5

CHANDRI, Raghava* (University of Hyderabad, craghava@gmail.com)

Contesting crop sciences: A critical examination of alternative knowledge claims in rice production

Scientific explanations of crop production offered by crop sciences contributed to remarkable progress in the productivity levels of various food and non-food crops. The cognitive authority of science of crop production derived from the modern-scientific rationality, however, claimed to have obscured alternative, competing, reflexive knowledge claims in agriculture for a very long time. Moving beyond the linear model of modern science, alternatives to crop production have started to emerge outside the scientific institutional realm. One such example is the system of rice intensification (SRI) that emerged in the precincts of civil society. SRI offers alternative explanations on the biotic agents of rice cultivation such as rice plant, soil, and abiotic agents such as water, light and nutrients and thus demands for re-examination of assumptions of science of crop production. Considered as a civil society innovation SRI claims authority on the grounds of it's poorness in comparison to modern rice cultivation strategies. Interspersed with empirical evidence, the present paper attempts at deciphering the contesting knowledge claims in rice cultivation and examines the evolution of SRI and its adoption in India.

RC55-246.1

CHANG, Heng-hao* (National Taipei University, henghaoc@ntpu.edu.tw)

Living arrangement, care relations and quality of life in Taiwanese family

The economic development of East Asian countries brought about the change of family structure. When Taiwanese society faces the challenge of rapid aging population and high female labor market participation, the care policies for elderly and young children did not follow. It is common to see working adults have to care for their parents in the same household and working couples rely on their parents to care for their preschool children. Thus, caring for aged parents and/or young children becomes an important issue to explore in the study of subjective well-being. Caring for relatives could be seen as the labor of love but also could be very demanding and affect quality of life. This research explores family living arrangement, care relations and quality of life in contemporary Taiwanese families.

RC04-499.2

CHANG, Jason Chien-chen* (Chinese Culture University, jchang.taiwan@gmail.com)

Globalization policies for educational development and the attendant issues of social justice: The case of Taiwan

Educational policy makers were probably among the first groups that had made the term "globalization" an agenda in policymaking in Taiwan during the past two decades. In fact, they have successfully launched several policies under the name of globalization since early 1990s. This paper aims at examining (1) the themes, rationales and strategies of these globalization policies, and (2) the controversial issues related to social justice that each policy has brought forth. By drawing evidence from two "discourse analysis" studies of mine, one of which was granted by National Science Council (Taiwan) in 2003-2005 and the other by Chinese Culture University (Taipei) in 2011, this paper specifies four distinctive policies that have been put into practice so far. The major findings are summarized as follows:

Policy Variants	Time Period	Social Justice Issues
1. Globalization as keeping pace with the world trends of education, such as the neo-liberalist reforms.	early 1990s – mid-2000s	The possibility of upward mobility for most working class kids declined.
2. Globalization as skipping China while linking Taiwan directly with the globe.	late 1990s – late 2000s	Besides social justice, the policy focused mainly on ideological struggle against China.
3. Globalization as enhancing English teaching, especially in primary schools.	Since late 1990s	The rural-urban divide has further revealed itself by a bimodal distribution of English test score in recent years.
4. Globalization as promoting internationalization in higher learning institutions.	Since early 2000s	Only a few privileged, research-intensive universities benefit from this policy. However, most of their students are disproportionately of middle- and upper-class origins.

RC09-671.3

CHANG, Kuang-chi* (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, kcchang@uwm.edu)

The significance of trust in business relocation

In the modern global economy, firms frequently face pressures to move certain corporate functions abroad in order to take advantage of lower production costs and tap into new emerging markets for their products and services. This paper examines how social factors shape companies' behavior in business relocation, using original fieldwork data collected from Taiwanese computer industry during their relocation to China. In addition to market uncertainty, companies encounter an institutional uncertainty during the process of relocation, as they are adjusting to different sets of actors and rules of game in the local environment. To reduce this uncertainty that threatened their survival, Taiwanese computer companies relied on trust, particularly from partners in their pre-existing production networks. Besides being reliable business associates, these partners were sources of trustworthy information, emotional support, and stability in the uncertain Chinese environment. Being a part of the group also created a sense of security and possible greater bargaining power of Taiwanese companies vis-à-vis Chinese local governments. This paper suggests this greater reliance on trust from fellow Taiwanese partners have contributed to these firms' relocation in group, with many migrated to locations approximate to their partners.

RC24-425.1

CHANG, Shin-Ock* (Jeju National University, changshinock@gmail.com)

Sea water change experienced by fishers and women divers in Jeju Island, South Korea: Narratives, reactions, and community change

The impact of environmental change is said to be greater upon social groups whose survival depends upon biomass use. The paper is aimed to address the impact of sea water change upon two occupational groups in Jeju island, South Korea: fishers and women divers. The two groups presented the major occupations in the island until the 1980s when tourism industry was introduced to the island by the central government and still include significant portion of people. While their livelihoods depend upon the availability of fishery resources in the island, interestingly their labor process reflects gender division and differing degree of technology involvement in their work: fishers (exclusively men) working above the sea water in a boat with diverse sets of technological devices whereas women divers (exclusively women) collecting seashell resources (such as abalones) deep under the water without any sophisticated devices. The paper describes their narratives of sea water change through their working career; how they have responded to the change in a collective level; and how their community has changed along with sea water change. For an empirical inquiry a qualitative interviewing data from eight fishers and eight women divers in the island will be used.

RC14-58.1

CHANTRAINE, Olivier* (Geriico/université de Lille, olivier.chantraine@univ-lille3.fr)

Paradoxes du discours démocratique et de ses supports

Le contexte géopolitique récent a favorisé l'apparition de discours nouveaux quant à la représentation de la démocratie; En particulier sont apparus des toponymes, tels "la place Tahrir" ou des chrononymes tels "le Printemps arabe". Dans les médias d'information générale du monde francophone, ces toponymes et chrononymes ont fonctionné de manière paradoxale comme les noms propres de processus, légitimés par cette nomination et de ce fait exemptés de légitimation argumentative, discursive, politique. La manifestation dans les espaces publics, rues et place, liée à des noms de lieux rapidement sacralisés par les médias a fait renaître un imaginaire de "l'Agora", espace de la démocratie ancré dans la réalité urbaine de la vie ordinaire. Ce phénomène discursif s'est généralisé à de nombreux noms de lieux. Curieusement, pourtant, certaines places n'ont pas bénéficié de la même onction démocratique par les médias. Ainsi les "indignés" de la Puerta del Sol, ou de la Place Syndagma n'ont pas bénéficié de la même légitimation discursive. Ceux de "Wall Street" sont restés une curiosité. Cette valorisation de l'expression citoyenne dans les espaces publics s'est accompagnée de la promotion de slogans élémentaires: "Dégage!". Parallèlement une propagande intensive, de type marketing, a valorisé dans ces contextes les services de communication de marques d'entreprises mondialisés de communication.

Dans l'après-coup des événements, les carences de symbolisation et d'argumentation remettent les supports et média devant un réel difficile à traiter, les enjeux politiques étant restés camouflés dans la glorification de formes d'expression supposées à la fois spontanées et "modernes". Dans les oripeaux de la démocratie originaire et de la démocratie assisté par ordinateur.

L'exposé de ces paradoxes s'appuiera sur l'analyse de textes journalistiques francophones d'information générale.

RC46-692.4

CHANTRAINE, Olivier* (Université de Lille 3, olivier.chantraine@univ-lille3.fr)

Recherche, publication et "grands secrets"

La recherche dans les espaces professionnels: observation engagée et « grands secrets ».

On propose d'interroger un aspect de la position et des méthodologies du chercheur lorsqu'il se trouve dans la position d'un observateur engagé, terme préféré ici à « observation participante ». Par cette expression, « observateur engagé », on souhaite questionner l'équilibre, ou le déséquilibre, de celui qui se trouve dans un espace professionnel à chercher à « faire le point », « prendre du recul », « objectiver », « analyser » ou selon une expression qui pour être galvaudée n'en reste pas moins utile : « déconstruire ». Il s'agit d'un chercheur embarqué, mais qui pour autant veut ne pas être « embedded ». C'est principalement dans une recherche réflexive sur l'observation engagée à l'Université que sera inscrite la communication proposée.

Révéler, « expliquer » un « grand secret », c'est souvent dévoiler – partiellement... Salomé a plus d'un voile – « ce que tout le monde sait ».

On peut, néanmoins, faire l'hypothèse que le chercheur ne fait pas rien lorsqu'il dévoile un grand secret à un public d'acteurs qui ne disaient rien d'autant plus qu'ils savaient tout.

La question des « grands secrets » pose donc la question de ce que l'on fait lorsque l'on fait accéder à un statut public des connaissances – des ethnométhodes (Garfinkel) – dont le mode d'existence et la survivance, pour consubstantielles qu'elles soient à certaines organisations et institutions, repose sur le statut du secret.

La communication exposera

- La problématique de la construction de quelques « grands secrets » en objets d'observation
- La question de l'éthique de publication des « grands secrets »
- Quelques aspects des problèmes de publication et de réception.

The paper will be presented in French or English language according to organisator's preference

RC11-107.5

CHAPPELL, Neena* (University of Victoria, nlc@uvic.ca) and **MACLURE, Malcolm** (Government of British Columbia)

The gendered nature of caregiver perceptions of the effectiveness of cholinesterase inhibitors (ChEI) for those with dementia

The gendered nature of caregiving behaviours and stress outcomes is well known. However, little research has been conducted concerning caregiver perceptions of ChEI effectiveness and none is available on gender differences of their perceptions. For a study on caregiver perceptions in this area, including a comparison with clinical judgement, a screening interview to determine eligibility for the larger study obtained information on their perceptions after a family member had been taking the drug for 6 months (this is the time when clinicians determine whether to maintain the patient on the drug or terminate treatment). Analyses of the triage data reveal differences in perceptions of effectiveness with males, especially husbands, more likely to give an 'indeterminate' assessment and females, especially wives, more likely to give a positive assessment. There is no gender difference in providing an assessment that the drugs are having a negative effect. The extent of assistance provided by the caregiver, the particular ChEI the family member is taking, and the nature of the perceived effect (whether it is on the memory, mood and/or physical functioning of the patient) are also taken into account. The results are discussed terms of what we know about women's place in caring for and about family.

RC43-54.1

CHARLTON, Sarah* (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, sarah.charlton@wits.ac.za)

Public housing and beneficiary responses to it

Low income housing interventions that respond to people living in poor conditions in countries of the South have received considerable scrutiny. Amongst state housing programmes that share similar characteristics such as those of Chile, Colombia and South Africa, are those which broadly centre on the construction of new housing stock to be owned by qualifying beneficiaries. These can be large-scale and significant in impact on the landscape and form of cities: South Africa's programme for example has delivered over 3 million newly built detached houses for ownership since the transition to democracy in 1994. A key strand of criticism of these housing approaches has centered on their regularizing, ordering and standardizing properties - loosely, their modernist characteristics. These, it is argued, are uncomfortably juxtaposed against household structures, activities, and ways of generating income that are more informal, complex or fluid than these buildings and settlements allow for. Nevertheless, there are indications that many recipients and potential beneficiaries from diverse contexts appreciate, cherish or aspire to such accommodation: research from Cairo for example describes peoples' transformation of the housing they are relocated to but also their attachment to it. In Mumbai in-situ 'SRA' apartment housing evokes aspirations and desires from informal settlement dwellers. These indications, diverse as they are, resonate with empirical findings from state funded 'RDP' housing in South Africa, where gratitude to the state and pride in the housing surfaces. The various criticisms directed to such housing programmes might anticipate more resistance, rejection or conflict from recipients than this suggests. Instead, what conceptual and theoretical tools help explain this more ambiguous interface between these government sponsored programmes and the lives of resident users?

RC02-166.1

CHASE-DUNN, Christopher* (University of California-Riverside, chriscd@ucr.edu) and **INOUE, Hiroko** (University of California-Riverside)

"Latin America in the modern world-system: World revolutions and the evolution of global governance"

This is about sociocultural evolution of world-systems in Latin America, Latin America's changing role in the modern world-system and the contributions that Latin America has made and may yet make to the contemporary world revolution and the evolution of global governance. We present an overview of the development of human societies since the arrival of humans in the Americas and the roles of indigeneity in the historical development of Latin American societies. We also review the ways in which earlier world revolutions have played out in Latin America contributions that Latin American populist and indigenous politics are making in the global justice movement.

RC02-763.7

CHASKIELBERG, Hector* (Aacrea, hector_coach@yahoo.com.ar)

Aprendizaje en redes de práctica: Tres casos de grupos crea

El estudio de las redes sociales analiza y describe las formas en que los individuos u organizaciones se conectan e interactúan a través de diversos procesos o acuerdos con el objetivo de determinar la estructura general de la red, sus grupos y la posición de los diversos actores dentro de la misma.

El sector agropecuario argentino, además de desempeñar un rol fundamental en el desarrollo económico del país, se ha convertido en un ejemplo innovador acerca del poder de actuación de estas redes de práctica y los beneficios que acarrea para sus integrantes la interacción dentro del ámbito de la red.

En el marco de esta tesis analicé el modelo de redes de práctica conformado por organizaciones agropecuarias integradas en los grupos CREA[1], específicamente en los grupos CREA Henderson Daireaux ; CREA Pirovano La Larga; y CREA Pergamino.

El análisis estuvo focalizado en el estudio y descripción de las estructuras relacionales que sugen de la particular forma de vinculación e interacción de las organizaciones agropecuarias en estas redes de práctica

centrándome especialmente en el poder potencial del asesor y del presidente para la transmisión y generación de nuevo aprendizaje dentro de los grupos CREA.

[1] CREA es el acrónimo de Consorcios Regionales de Experimentación Agrícola. Estos grupos forman parte del Movimiento homónimo nucleados en la Asociación Civil AACREA (Asociación argentina de consorcios regionales de experimentación agrícola). www.crea.org.ar

RC32-753.4

CHATTOPADHYAY, Molly* (Sociological Research Unit, molly@isical.ac.in)

Women miners of India: Gender wage gap

India is richly endowed with mineral resources that are essential for promising future; Since Independence (1947), India's mining industry has shown rapid growth from production of 20 minerals valued at INR 700 million in 1950 to 84 minerals valued at INR 757130 million during the year 2007-08 (increase by thousand times). But during the same period employment in mines has decreased by 4% from 0.549 million to 0.526 million. However, there is not much recorded involvement of women's participation in the formal mining industry in India. This paper explores gender wage gap and absence social security for women miners in small-scale and artisanal sector in India. For determining the size of miners, data were collected from Census of India, 2011 and wage data was collected from National Sample Survey Organization that provides wage as per weekly status for the year 2004-05. Since mining sector is spread over organized and unorganized sector and Census does not provide sectoral data, workforce in organized sector is calculated as 10% of total miners that amounts to 2 million miners and unorganized miners as 0.188 million. Since, women workers constitute 6 to 7 % of the workforce in the unorganized sector that is known as small-scale and artisanal mining, number of women miners in small scale and artisanal mining comes to 0.13 million. Regarding wage data also, sectoral distribution is not given. On an average, as per NSSO, wage ratio is 0.39. On a closer look by National Classification of Occupations, it is observed that in the basic labour-intensive rudimentary jobs where women workers occupy sizeable force, wage gap ranges between 0.22 to 0.28 and provisions of social security are completely non-existent. Women in mining sector are drawn mainly from landless agricultural background demands greater attention from policy makers.

RC07-355.1

CHATURVEDI, Manjeet* (Banaras Hindu University, manjeet-chaturvedi@yahoo.com)

Globalization and vision quest of what is viable future

Crisis after crisis has dismantled globalization as the promise to secure the future of society. Is this verdict conclusive? In absence of any other worldwide process, is it still the best option? Pre-recession major charges against globalization included (1) rich becoming richer, poor poorer; poverty and unemployment, (2) the centre and periphery of 'modern world system' model was not much changing, (3) violence against people, property and environment was increasing. Unifying the world by economic integration was not without criticism. When crisis occurred, skeptics became doomsayers.

With leading ideas including those of Jagdish Bhagwati and Joseph Stiglitz, this paper discusses globalization with promises, pitfalls, touches 'defense' when crisis was round the corner, and reviews rescue operation – bail outs, other things.

Krugman sees return of 'economic maladies' of the Great Depression during recession which in the wake of Euro zone crisis and Euro zone division pose threats to democracy. In his view, only sociology can explain the 'social dynamics' behind the crisis, perhaps destruction of globalization. In the quest of democratic future, from this vantage point the paper moves to its main theme of what is in the store of future, particularly the chance of human society as a democratic system based on social justice. Among phenomena, 'occupy movement', 'civil society and its variations', and 'visualization 'real utopias', 'the idea of a third system' help the thematic understanding to reach to the viability of a future society different from earlier social formations. It concludes that present thought devises 'global justice' as a potent approach to a better future which is perhaps viable.

RC49-210.1

CHAU, Kénora* (Faculté de médecine, Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy 1, c.kenora@yahoo.fr), KABUTH, Bernard (Faculté de médecine, Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy 1), BAUMANN, Michèle (University of Luxembourg) and CHAU, Narkasen (INSERM, University Paris-Sud, University Paris Descartes)

Gender disparities of depressive mood and roles of family factors, school difficulty, violence, and unhealthy behaviours among adolescents

Nowadays modern societies are to be more competitive and include more non-intact families and living difficulties due to employment and social deprivations. Adolescents may suffer from depressive mood (DM) which is common and multi-factorial. This study assessed, among boys and girls, the causal relationships between DM and parent education, nationality, occupation, income, divorce/separation, and death, repeating a school-year, lifetime alcohol/tobacco/cannabis/other drugs uses, victim of violence and sexual abuse, involvement in violence, and lack of social supports (family members/friends).

Methods: 1559 middle-school adolescents from north-eastern France (mean age 13.5, SD 1.3) completed in class a questionnaire including DM (Kandel scale), factors studied, and their occurring/persisting period. Data were analyzed using Cox models taking into account risk factors which came before and persisted until DM occurring.

Findings: Lifetime-DM affected 7.6% of boys and 19.1% of girls. Among girls factors with significant crude hazard ratios (HR) were: parent divorce/separation (1.57), insufficient income (1.95), repeating a school-year (1.95), victim of violence (2.99) or sexual abuse (4.96), and lack of supports (4.08 for score 1-2 and 7.74 for score 3+, vs. score 0) while tobacco use was close to significance (1.77). Taking all factors into account retained only repeating a school-year (adjusted HR 1.87), victim of violence (2.50) or sexual abuse (4.02), and lack of supports (3.83 and 7.28). Among boys, the significant factors were: hard-drug use (6.01), victim of violence (2.88), and lack of supports (2.27 and 4.78) while insufficient income (1.75), low parent education (1.60), and victim of sexual abuse (3.58) were close to significance. Full model retained only victim of violence (adjusted HR 2.29) and lack of supports (2.16 and 4.18).

Conclusion: Taking chronology in consideration revealed strong gender disparities for DM and its associations with family characteristics, school difficulties, unhealthy behaviours, violence, and social supports that may be prevention targets.

RC15-644.6

CHAUFAN, Claudia* (University of California San Francisco, claudiachaufan@yahoo.com)

Universal health care or universal nightmare? Two types of insurance, two meanings of universal, two options for health care reform

I offer a framework to examine the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P-PACA), the new federal health care law in the United States. I build upon the concept of insurance and distinguish between two types that lead to two meanings of universal coverage, each with radically different implications for the goal of providing guaranteed access to medical care to the population. I argue that because the type of insurance underlying P-PACA is that of casualty or commercial insurance, where insurance is treated as a market commodity, the new law will lead to 'resolving' the problem of the mounting number of uninsured while, paradoxically, increasing the number of individuals without access to medical care. I also discuss how alternative proposals to reform the US health care system, such as the Extended and Improved Medicare for All Act (HR676), drafted upon the cooperative principle of social insurance, are shunned in legislative and other public debates as 'politically unfeasible', when not rendered invisible by an intense propaganda campaign led by a loose collaboration between the business sector, political elites in the two main, 'opposing' parties, and the corporate media. I conclude by suggesting that no less than a massive popular uprising demanding social justice in health care matters will resolve the conundrum of the most powerful nation in the planet allowing an increasing number of individuals to fail to receive even minimally decent medical care, as a result of which they suffer from unnecessary disability and early death.

RC15-745.1

CHAUFAN, Claudia* (University of California San Francisco, claudiachaufan@yahoo.com), CONSTANTINO, Sophia (University of California San Francisco) and DAVIS, Meagan (University of California San Francisco)

You must not confuse poverty with laziness: A case study on the power of discourse to reproduce diabetes inequalities

The disproportionate impact of type 2 diabetes (T2DM) on low-income groups and the social and biological processes linking poverty and T2DM inequalities are well documented. Moreover, millions of dollars are invested annually in programs aimed at reducing T2DM inequalities, yet these remain stubbornly high. Our paper explores how societal discourses reproduce T2DM and related health inequalities in a low-income neighborhood in Northern California, through a thematic analysis of interviews and focus groups of staff and clients at a non-governmental organization (NGO). We probe participants' beliefs vis-à-vis the causes of, and solutions to, T2DM inequalities and explore whether and how the discourses normalizing them are challenged. We find that staff identify the ultimate source of T2DM inequalities within health sufferers, i.e., in their lifestyle choices, psychological makeup, or cultural preferences, even as they acknowledge the widespread poverty, unemployment, and other social determinants that present serious barriers to their health. Notably, we find this blame-the-victim discourse among clients themselves. While our study is empirical, its goal is primarily conceptual: to add to the evolving understanding of discourse as a social practice that contributes both to status quo reproduction and to social change and resistance.

RC34-119.2

CHAVES, Mariana* (CONICET-UNLP-UNTREF, chavesmarian@gmail.com)

A 6 años del informe "investigaciones sobre juventudes en Argentina: Estado del arte en ciencias sociales" (2006): Trayectorias de investigación y emergencia de un campo de estudios

En el año 2006 participé de la elaboración de un informe para acompañar la solicitud de un Estudio Nacional sobre Juventud en Argentina (encuesta que sigue pendiente) por parte de DINAJU, UNSAM y UNICEF, titulado "Investigaciones sobre juventudes en Argentina: estado del arte en ciencias sociales". El texto circuló primero de mano en mano y en 2009 fue publicado por la UNSAM en versión digital. Con el paso del tiempo se ha convertido en una referencia de cita en las investigaciones nacionales y en los panoramas latinoamericanos sobre el campo. A 6 años de aquella producción me interesa revisarla y ampliarla. Por un lado discutir los enfoques formulados para ordenar el material en aquella oportunidad, mostrar ausencias y falencias, así como intentar medir el impacto que tuvo la caracterización propuesta. Y por otro lado pretendo dar cuenta de lo que ha sucedido en el tiempo trascurrido desde aquella sistematización. El objetivo es producir un nuevo texto que funcione como anexo de aquel estado del arte, abarcando el período 2006-2012 del desarrollo de las investigaciones en juventudes en Argentina desde las ciencias sociales. Además de realizar un nuevo relevamiento de investigaciones se cuenta con las bases de datos producidas en 2007 y 2010 por la Red de Investigadores/as en Juventudes Argentina. Se analizará el material para interpretar cambios y continuidades en los enfoques, o nuevos enfoques, identificar trayectorias de investigación, emergencia y consolidación de líneas y equipos, formaciones de posgrado y todo aquello que permita dar cuenta de la emergencia del campo de estudios sobre juventudes en el país.

RC10-27.1

CHAVES, Miguel* (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, miguel.chaves@fcs.unl.pt) and DE CASTRO ALMEIDA, Rachel (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)

Hopes and inequalities in the transition to work: New data about a reappraised problem

As in many other countries, over the past 40 years, the Portuguese higher education system has been the target a process of great growth and a deep social change of its composition. We moved from a situation in which the population of this level of education was composed almost entirely of several fractions of the dominant classes, to another where a

significant proportion of individuals from different social classes had access to that system. Faced with this reality, it is important understand if the titles granted by the higher education have achieved its purpose more instrumental, functioning as a vehicle for upward mobility. In other words, those diplomas have accomplished what many consider to be one of their promises, or have foundered faced with persistent and well known processes of social selectivity.

Proposals developed in this article are based on the data from a recent study carried out in Portugal, focused on the graduates of the University of Lisbon and the New University of Lisbon. The study's primary goal was to understand the pathways to employment, taken by graduates of higher education, as seen from the development of an analysis model based on three dimensions of insertion: (i) the "objective situation of graduates' work"; (ii) "resources mobilized to access the labour market"; (iii) and the "subjective relationships with the work". In this study, young people who completed their courses in 2004/05, in the largest public universities in Lisbon, responded to a survey which comprised a retrospective of the first 5 years of transition to work.

This paper aims to observe whether and to what extent, university degrees allow graduates from the undercapitalized classes climb positions - symbolic and economical - most prominent in the labour market.

RC04-39.5

CHAVEZ-GONZALEZ, Guadalupe* (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON, guadalupe_ch@hotmail.com)

Professional ethics and social commitment of the university

In this study, the goods and services provided by various professions are clarified based on the perception of students, teachers and administrators. This clarification is essential to consolidate an ethical-professional training that pertinently meets the social demands faced in professional practice. The public university seeks to fulfill its social commitment primarily through the outflow of professionals who are qualified in their area, responsible and committed, but that objective may not materialize in a complex environment like the present, in which it appears that the public interest loses value to certain private interests. Max Weber presents professions as institutionalized activities that provide a service to society. In this sense, professions require specific skills (including vocational ones) in order to be practiced. A manifest commitment is also necessary of the professional, who upon entering the profession commits him/herself to pursuing the goals of that social activity, whatever their private motives to join may have been. University education provides a space to lay firm foundations for the development of professional ethics that address social needs accordingly. University education is expected to contribute long term to the quality of life for all, or at least to those who rely on the professional practice of any of the professions. Therefore it is important to revitalize the professions and professional training, remembering their legitimate purposes and the habits that must be developed to achieve them. This may help to strengthen the sense of ethics and profession in the university and benefit society as a whole.

Key words: professions, professional ethics, social commitment, public university

RC30-664.1

CHAY, Claire (CERTOP) and **THOEMMES, Jens*** (CERTOP, CNRS, thoemmes@univ-tlse2.fr)

Is work soluble in sustainable development ?

This paper aims to examine the tensions between the discourses on sustainable development, protection of the environment and preservation of natural resources on the one hand and on the other, working conditions of employees in the "green" economy. First, we would like to show the employment growth in the environmental sector including the rise of green jobs expected to respond to the environmental challenges by skilled labour. In a second step, we will indicate the centrality of waste management for green jobs. Waste management industry is emblematic of its importance, its organizational structure and its evolution over time. Third, we will develop in relation to waste, the most labour intensive activity which is "sorting". Sorting and sorters are indeed the heart of economic activity that drives the waste management industries. Here we will mobilize field observations to indicate the difficulties experienced by employees at the workplace. Finally, we shall examine the elements needed to initiate a discussion on the possibility of improving the working conditions of these employees. Here

we are focussing on the social dialogue in the business, the relationship between unions and management but also the weight of public policies and the consumers. In this final section, we would like to outline potential trade-offs between economic, social and environmental logics in order to integrate the well-being of workers as a dimension of the measurement of sustainable development.

RC41-579.4

CHEMALI, Zeina* (Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, zelchemali@partners.org), **BAZZI, Lama** (SUNY Downstate Medical Center), **BORBA, Christina** (Massachusetts General Hospital) and **CARNEY, Julia** (Massachusetts General Hospital)

The faces and stories of Lebanese elders: Changes in family structure, differing demographics, quality of life, and challenges faced in building capacities for care givers in social services

Advances in modern health care have resulted in an exponential growth in the world's elderly population. The Arab world, in particular, has experienced a fifty percent drop in mortality rate over the last twenty-five years. Concomitantly, life expectancy has increased from fifty-five years of age in 1975 to sixty seven years of age in 2000.

Lebanon, a diverse, conflict-affected country of 4.2 million people, is located on the Mediterranean Sea in the Middle East. Similar to the rest of the Arab world, its birth rate has decreased from 4.6% in 1970 to 1.9% in 2004. The mortality rate has also dropped from 9.1% to 7.1% per 1000. Life expectancy has increased from 66 years of age in 1970 to 74 years of age in 2004 with an increase in the aging population from 4.6% in 1970 to 7.4% in 2004. Notably, recent conflicts have increased the number of widows in the country with 50.6% of women more than 65 years of age, of whom 81.5% head poor households.

Family structure has transitioned from an extended model to a nuclear format. The traditional role of 'taking care of one's elders' has faded as priorities and lifestyles of younger generations change. At the same time, many women have left their gendered sphere of the home, and entered the formal economy and labor market. With these shifting dynamics and in the absence of institutions that cater to older populations, elder care is in jeopardy. The country's high unemployment rate (8.9% in 2004) and the rising costs of healthcare exacerbates the situation for this at-risk population.

To better understand the issues faced by elders and their caregivers in Lebanon, and to improve the capacity to meet identified needs, we conducted a 6-day capacity building workshop on Alzheimer Disease (AD) in 6 distinct demographic regions in collaboration with the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs and the AD Lebanon Foundation. Mixed methods data collected during the training revealed important insights into how local caregivers cope with AD; the socio-economic burden, pathophysiology, epidemiology, and cognitive and emotional wellbeing of Lebanese affected by AD (including elders and their caregivers); and the public health impact of an AD national outreach program. Understanding the needs of the growing Lebanese aging population and their caregivers is critical to inform social service programs.

RC11-737.3

CHEN, Henglien Lisa* (University of Sussex, h.l.chen@sussex.ac.uk)

Successful ageing in long-term care: International comparison and lesson learning

Quality of life is one of the main concerns in long-term care amongst ageing populations in many countries. This problem is historically unique and increases the demand for research material. This study looks at how different societies promote or fail to promote successful ageing of long-term care of older people, and considers how countries may learn from one another in their search for solutions. The three countries studied (England, the Netherlands and Taiwan) correspond to Esping-Anderson's three types of welfare system (Esping-Anderson, 1990). In addition, the Asian-European dimension has been employed as it is a neglected one.

Data sources included conceptual, empirical and statistical documents on long-term care of older people. Moreover, this research used identical qualitative cross-national research methods on three levels in each country: national, county and municipal. A total of 142 interviews were included

in the study. The aim of this study was broadly to rank the three welfare systems where there were clear differences but to qualify this by pointing out the complexities and difficulties of mixed economy comparisons.

The overall conclusion is that the Netherlands provides higher quality care to older people, thus confirming Esping-Andersen's finding about the superiority of social democratic systems. In reviewing current policies and research in needs and successful ageing, this qualitative comparative study has focused on *needs, social inclusion, power and autonomy, care resources* as well as *partnership* as crucial concepts in care systems and discovered good practice in each and lessons to be learnt.

RC04-750.3

CHENG, (Kent) Sheng Yao* (National Chung Cheng University, hy3398@gmail.com)

A study on social justice and afterschool programs in Taiwan

The pursuit of equality of educational opportunity and social justice has been regarded as one the primary mission that education should play since the beginning of schooling. Unfortunately, sociologists and educators discover that the achievement gaps between the rich and the poor, have and have-not, and advantaged and disadvantaged are much bigger than they were before. In this study, the principal investigator conducts a series of interviews including 12 elementary school kids themselves, their corresponding schoolteacher, tutors, social workers, and classmates. Along with Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems that could interpreted into student/family, school, and the afterschool tutoring program, the researcher analyzes the transformation of disadvantaged elementary school students who participate the Yonglin School of Hope via Otto, McMeemy, and Smith successful remedial teaching principles. Following these veins, the principal investigator concludes the following discoveries. First, the higher motivation that disadvantaged students have to join the afterschool tutoring program influences a lot on the positive transformation. Secondly, align the learning material with the authentic performance of the disadvantaged students. Thirdly, implementing the remedial teaching step by step, providing feedback and enforcement, making the learning and subject materials meaningful, helping students remember the key concepts, encouraging the students to have good relationship with their colleagues, providing enough opportunities to practice, and setting up successful learning experiences for the disadvantaged students are also essential points for effective remedial teaching. Finally, the author suggests the afterschool tutoring program should pay more attention on how to make the learning material meaningful to the disadvantaged students individually especially in math, how to maintain positive learning motivation as long as possible, and how to scaffold the disadvantaged students' successful learning experience back to their normal school setting.

RC52-26.3

CHERAGHI-SOHI, Sudeh* (University of Manchester, sudeh-cheraghi-sohi@manchester.ac.uk) and CALNAN, Michael (University of Kent)

Professional discretion and organisational change: The case of general practitioners working in the English NHS

Discretion is widely regarded as one of the defining features of professional work as exemplified in medical professionalism. There has much debate about the extent to which professional discretion has been challenged by recent organisational changes such as through the new forms of governance associated with the introduction of the principles of the new public management (NPM) into health systems and other public sector services. A related question is whether these organisational changes have spawned new forms of professionalism? What appears to be missing from these debates is a detailed analysis of the concept of professional discretion and its different dimensions which should enable the precise identification of the extent and a nature of any changes in professional discretion. This paper attempts to fill this gap by delineating the key dimensions of professional discretion evident in the literature and exploring their significance in an empirical study which adopted a longitudinal design and qualitative interviews with general practitioners working in the English NHS. More specifically, the aim is to explore which, if any, aspects of general practitioner (GP) discretion have been affected by recent contractual changes and whether this is affected by GP status (for example principal vs. salaried status). In particular, we focus on the introduction of the Quality and Outcomes Framework

(QOF), a prescriptive pay-for-performance system designed to standardise the quality of care provision in general practice which it is argued represents a form of governance incorporating the principles of both scientific bureaucratic medicine and market competition.

RC32-431.2

CHERON, Cibele* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, iccibele@yahoo.com.br) and PRA, Jussara (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul - Brazil)

Contribuições da metodologia feminista e de gênero ao monitoramento e avaliação de políticas públicas no Brasil

Esta comunicação aborda a contribuição da metodologia feminista à construção de indicadores de gênero para monitorar e avaliar políticas públicas no Brasil. O exame referencia contextos nacionais e internacionais, tendo em vista a incidência da ação de movimentos de mulheres e feministas na formulação de agendas públicas para enfrentar discriminações oriundas da construção social de relações de poder entre masculino e feminino. Para tal, avaliam-se, comparativamente, a atuação do Programa Pró-Equidade de Gênero e do Observatório da Lei Maria da Penha, iniciados em 2005 e 2007, respectivamente. Este apoiado pela Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres e, aquele, criado por iniciativa do mesmo órgão. Por essa óptica e pela lente da Ciência Política, refletimos sobre os sentidos e significados de monitorar políticas públicas voltadas à equidade de gênero e desenvolver estratégias e desenhos institucionais capazes de articular espaços participativos e representativos pautados por uma cultura pública democrática.

RC05-702.3

CHERUBINI, Daniela* (University of Milan - Bicocca, daniela.cherubini@unimib.it)

Migrant women's political practices: Gender, race and ethnicity in action. / prácticas políticas de las mujeres migrantes: Género, raza y etnicidad en acción

The emergence of the political action and mobilization by people of migrant origins is one of the main processes which challenge the dominant conceptions and practices of democracy, and it pushes to a revision of the current meanings of citizenship. Particular attention has to be given to the political practices and subjectivities enacted by migrant women, within the excluded minorities in contemporary societies. Migrant women live multiple forms of exclusion within the gendered, racialized, ethnicized and classed structure of contemporary democracies; the analysis of their political action can help in building inclusive political spheres and in advancing towards pluralistic societies.

In this paper I want to contribute to the debate on "Democracies in transition: the political cultures of excluded groups", discussing the main results of my research on the political participation of migrant women, involved in grass-root and self-organized groups based in Andalusia, Spain. The research used a qualitative methodology, based on participant observation and discursive interviews. Forty migrant women, from twenty seven grass-root organizations, were interviewed. The interviewees come from Third and EU-27 Countries, and hold different legal statuses. Participant observation was carried out during different activities of the migrant women's organizations involved in the research.

The presentation will focus on the multifolding ways of political expression of these women, explaining the different individual and collective strategies through which these subjects attempt to create spaces for voice, action and recognition, and try to gain visibility in the political and social sphere. Special attention will be given to the analysis of the women's claims, exploring how these subjects negotiate their political and cultural demands with the state and local institutions.

RC38-

CHERUBINI, Daniela* (University of Milan - Bicocca, daniela.cherubini@unimib.it)

The everyday experiences of exclusion of migrant women in a south European context

With this paper I wish to contribute to the debate on the experiences of exclusion, marginalization and racism, drawing on my own research on migrant women in a South European context. The research used a qualitative

methodology based on discursive interviews with forty migrant women from both third countries and the EU- 27 living in Andalusia, Spain.

Migrant women involved in the research can be seen as subjects who experience multiple forms of exclusion at the institutional, social and symbolic levels. In their everyday lives they develop different strategies to overcome these exclusionary forces in order to pursue their projects (in the political, professional, family and personal fields) and to change their position in the context of residence.

The paper will focus on two specific mechanisms of "othering", exploring its consequences on the women's biographies and everyday lives, and their strategies for managing it. The mechanisms are: 1) institutional and legal exclusion from full citizenship rights, related to civic stratification (the legal differentiation of migrant categories and statuses in the Spanish context); 2) the hegemonic narratives of belonging in the local context in which these women reside. The analysis will focus on the subjective meanings and experiences related with the possession or denial of the documents that assure partial or full citizenship rights (e.g.: different kinds of residence permits, formal Spanish citizenship); and on the women's identities and representations of belonging.

Special attention will be given to the intersectional perspective as a methodological tool to understand migrant women's experiences. The subjects of the research come from different countries, hold different legal statuses, and differ in terms of age, educational level and professional profile. This heterogeneity shapes different biographical trajectories and different pathways of inclusion in the immigration context.

RC02-63.2

CHESTERS, Jenny* (University of Canberra, jenny.chesters@canberra.edu.au)

Trends in global wealth inequality from a world systems theory perspective

The rapid expansion of the world economy between the 1990s and 2008 impacted on levels of between-nation and within-nation wealth inequality. Drawing on world systems theory and Wright's class schema, I examine the relationship between stratification within the world economy and stratification within national economies whereby exploitation within nations is overlaid by exploitation between nations. In the past, research into levels of wealth inequality, at both a national and a global level, has been constrained by a lack of data, therefore, in this paper, I use data from a new longitudinal dataset which includes measures of the net worth and location of the wealthiest individuals in the world. I find that although the expansion of the world economy, largely due to the rapid growth of the economies of three semi-peripheral nations- India, Russia and China, has led to a decline in between-nation inequality, it has also generated increases in within-nation inequality. If these trends signal a redistribution of global wealth from the core to the semi-periphery there will be a decline in the economic power of the core and will undermine its ability to maintain its dominance of the world economy.

RC04-750.1

CHIANG, tien-Hui* (National University of Tainan, thchiang@mail.nutn.edu.tw)

Pursuing ideology or conforming reality: Why does education shift its function from equity to competitiveness in the era of globalization?

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A considerable amount of capitalist profit embedded in the globalized system makes many countries no choice but confirm the rule of neo-liberalism that is the main philosophy of globalization. Unlike classic liberalism, neo-liberalism appreciates governmental authority for creating and sustaining the mechanism of free market that is able to increase its efficiency and service quality. Neo-liberalists also believe that education is the key channel for a given nation to cultivate human capital, functioning as a key element for promoting its international competitiveness. Nevertheless, they contend that the managerial rule of enterprise needs to apply to the public sector for overcoming its bureaucratic constraints, and, then, improving its efficiency and service quality. Therefore, education needs to be run in a

quasi-market that is created by the operation of devolution. As globalization expands its influence significantly, many countries adopt the philosophy of neo-liberalism and initiate new educational policies, shifting from the mode of social justice to free market one. Equity is no more an agenda in educational reforms. Therefore, entrepreneurialism becomes the central dogma for running education, and education transforms itself into national enterprise.

Keywords: globalization, neo-liberalism, human capital, social justice, education

RC21-554.2

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Buscando conceptualizar la relación entre política de salud y territorio: Un enfoque para el análisis de la fragmentación del sistema sanitario Argentino

Las desiguales condiciones de vida, la movilidad, las condiciones de acceso a los servicios, las relaciones entre establecimientos, son alguno de los problemas que ponen en evidencia la relevancia de la dimensión territorial en la política sanitaria. Sin embargo, estos emergentes son abordados desde campos disciplinares diferentes, sin llegar a conformar un corpus conceptual que ayude a comprenderlos en toda su complejidad.

En este trabajo nos proponemos analizar las contribuciones que el enfoque territorial puede proporcionar a la investigación de las políticas de salud, abonando a la construcción de un andamiaje conceptual que eche luz sobre las relaciones de mutuo condicionamiento entre ambos dominios.

La relevancia de este abordaje se funda en la propia conformación del sistema de salud en Argentina, su carácter federal y las consecuencias que ha tenido en su morfología la descentralización. Aunque en el plano constitucional (nacional y provincial) está consagrado el derecho a la salud bajo los principios de universalidad y gratuidad, su ejercicio efectivo enfrenta condiciones muy desiguales según los territorios, tanto en el acceso como en el desempeño de los servicios. En este contexto, la emergencia de la cuestión territorial en las distintas escalas impone fuertes condicionamientos en la construcción de los objetos de investigación, cuestionando aproximaciones y planteando nuevas preguntas.

Retomando las contribuciones de los estudios territoriales, este trabajo busca radicar el análisis en aquellos aspectos que diferencian a salud de otros sectores de la política social en los que es más habitual este tipo de aproximación. Retomando conceptos del análisis de políticas, de los estudios sectoriales y del campo de la geografía, nos interesa entender cómo la política sanitaria impacta en el territorio y, a su vez, se ve interpelada por éste.

RC29-690.9

CHIES SANTOS, Mariana* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), chiesmariana@gmail.com) and **AZEVEDO, Rodrigo*** (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), rga_2006@hotmail.com)

Preventive custody and social exclusion

Over the last few years, a massive increase of incarceration as a mechanism of social control and segregation have been spotted in a great number of countries. In Brazil, one of the reasons that led to an enlargement of the imprisonment rates in the last decade is the increasing use of preventive detention. This can be attributed to a number of reasons: low income of defendants, the scarce capacity of elucidating crimes and the very slow judicial system. The present work is the partial result of an ongoing research that focuses on the analysis of judicial sentences delivered by the Courts of Appeal of the southern region of Brazil (RS, SC and PR). The justifications presented by these judges when they confirm the decision of the court of first instance to maintain the segregation are identified. The data presented in the second report of the second National Justice System Meeting, conducted in early 2009, found that up to December 2008 42% of the Brazilian prison population consisted of preventive custody prisoners. Based on such statistics and through the analysis of those decisions, this study aims to verify different ways of interpreting the law. Moreover the arguments that legitimate those decisions and how much the social and economic profile of the defendant and of the crime practiced influences on determining the preventive custody are analyzed.

RC44-141.5

CHOUDRY, Aziz* (McGill University, aziz.choudry@mcgill.ca) and HENAWAY, Mostafa (Immigrant Workers Centre, Montreal)

The workers vs. temporary labour recruitment agencies: Contextualizing immigrant workers' struggles against temp agencies in Canada

In an era of neoliberal immigration and austerity, many new immigrants and temporary foreign workers in Canada encounter multiple levels of exploitation as employers further reduce costs of production. This paper focuses on the building of agency/immigrant worker leadership and independent organizations of agency workers in education and action campaigns against the practices of the thriving temporary recruitment agency industry in Quebec, often characterized by low wages, poor working conditions and workplace safety, and labour law violations. Finally, it argues that these conditions and temporary labour recruitment agency workers' struggles for labour justice and respect must also be contextualized in relation to broader historical and contemporary trends in national and global labour, immigration and economic policymaking, as well as local/global networks of resistance driven largely by im/migrant workers themselves which have emerged in recent years.

RC48-110.1

CHOUHY, Gabriel* (University of Pittsburgh, gac27@pitt.edu)

A specter haunts the neoliberal globe: Reworking the communist hypothesis through the Chilean student movement

Two crucial aspects make the Chilean student movement particularly interesting. First, its demands point at the legacies of the Pinochet's dictatorship. The student are calling into question not only profit in education but also the socioeconomic model inherited from dictatorship and institutionalized due to the political arrangements of the democratic transition. Only after considering these historical events can we fully grasp students' demands for a new constitution, a participatory democracy, and a tax reform aimed at transforming the neoliberal state.

Second, unlike the Arab revolutionaries, the European *indignados* or the Wall Street's occupiers, which publicly reject every past form of institutional politics, have no clear leadership, and resemble anarchist practices; the Chilean movement shows a high influence of old communist politics and revolves around the preaching of notorious leaders. Instead of growing in complete estrangement from traditional organizations, the students combine spontaneous and creative participation with old left-wing politics, highly institutionalized and markedly permeated by Leninist practices and communist rhetoric.

This paper analyzes these two distinctive characteristics. I argue that the links among neoliberalism, military rule and democratization are crucial to understand the significance of the student movement. I state that the students' demands receive such an important level of support because they aim at removing the legacies of Pinochet's regime that transition to democracy left untouched. I also stress that the movement may be seen as a new incarnation of the "spectral" communist idea, and that this communist resurgence has significantly framed the strategic development of the movement. At least in Chile, old vanguard politics (like communism) seem to be helpful for an increasingly autonomous civil society to reject institutional politics and pose universal hypothesis around which alternatives to neoliberal hegemony may be formulated.

RC32-751.2

CHRISTIANSEN-RUFFMAN, Linda* (Saint Mary's University, lindacruffman@yahoo.ca)

Violence, liberty and constitutionalism: A historical and contemporary reflection from Atlantic Canada

This paper reflects on violence, liberty and constitutionalism through a focus on patriarchal developments over time and on feminist attempts to create women's political spaces that would permit women to exercise liberty. It draws from two very different types of historical data: (1) my recent secondary macro-historical research focused on Europe and colonial America over the last millennium and (2) my feminist action research in Atlantic Canada from 1967 to the present as part of local, national and international women's movement organizations, as a feminist sociologist

and as a member of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women. These two types illustrate macro and micro changes over time.

It begins historically with brief findings that challenge contemporary versions of women's political progress in the west by presenting four case studies from the last millennium that suggest an alternative interpretation. It reflects on these case studies and on the radically changing paradigms that characterize the last millennium over time and space. It then focuses briefly different historical relationships to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women or CEDAW throughout its history. These include: (1) participating in actions for its ratification from Atlantic Canada, (2) relative indifference because of the growing acceptance of the legitimacy of women's rights in Canada during the 1980s; (3) feelings of its growing significance in legitimizing the human rights of women in light of conservative forces within Canada in the 2000s and new forms of patriarchy starting in the 1990s; and (5) concerns about challenges to CEDAW in Canada that need action via the Optional protocol. The paper concludes with a reflection on CEDAW, human rights and Constitutionalism from several paradigmatic perspectives, including one from North America's first nations.

RC48-318.4

CHRISTOU, Miranda* (University of Cyprus, miranda.christou@ucy.ac.cy)

Baring pain in the news media

My purpose in this presentation is to explore the availability of the pain spectacle in the news media and to examine how the human body is differentially exposed. More specifically, I compare images of bodies in pain in the news media based on the following criteria: published in the period 2000-2010, from cases of war, terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Images are collected from International news agencies databases and from major news websites. The paper attempts to go beyond the 3 main debates in media studies (truth, aesthetics, and ethics) and focus on questions of power and inequality. I argue that, as moving and humanizing representations of pain and suffering may be, they constitute pedagogical forces of embodied difference. Images of bodies in pain in the news media are becoming increasingly more 'real', unprocessed and immediate. Viewers are exposed to bodies that are tortured, bodies that have been burnt, crushed, broken. There are images of blood and bodies in positions that seem 'unnatural' or painful; bodies in abject conditions. How do these images function as evidence of another human being's pain? How does this excessive visibility function to humanize or de-humanize the exposed bodies? In this paper, I analyze how the human body is exposed (flesh, injuries, expressions) to communicate the experience of pain. I point out how discrepancies in the differential exposure of the vulnerable human body are not simply representations of 'reality' but productions of cultural difference and constructions of humanity or inhumanity.

RC04-759.2

CHUANG, Sheng-Yih* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, TAIWAN, t2640@nknuc.nknu.edu.tw)

Barriers and borders of social justice and education reform: A view from global democracy

This paper is aimed at arguing that social injustices are redressed according to certain principles such as, for instance, fair distribution, equal treatment, compensatory discrimination, and utility. Redistribution of resources, recognition of personal and/or cultural identity, and participation in rule-making contribute to the key themes of the corrections of injustices. Each constitutes a field of public concern, namely economical, cultural, and political issues. I hold the argument that the competing priority of these issues involves both barriers and borders of social justice.

The achievement of social justice through correction of injustices raises the problems of order of priority among fields and between different development levels of societies. Both of these problems usually intertwine with each other. That is to say, the achievement of justice in a certain society often entails an injustice done to other societies especially in the era of globalism. This explains the barriers and borders of social justice.

The problem of order of priority among fields has been posted by some authors such as Young (1990, 2000, 2007), Fraser (1997), Fraser and Honneth (2003), and Fraser (2009). Since education reform in the era of globalism and multiculturalism cannot do without tackling the controversial

priority of economic, cultural, and political issues, it would be so naïve to fight for educational justices or just education without taking this problem into account.

In order to reveal this long neglected barriers and borders that any struggles against social injustices have to face, I thus propose a view of global democracy to help go beyond social justice. By doing this I create the term "communaliberalism" to emphasize the double efforts of liberation of communities and individuals, and to by-pass the individual-collective deadlock.

RC02-763.8

CHUCHCO, Nicolás* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani / Universidad de Buenos Aires, chuchco@hotmail.com)

La calidad institucional como objeto económico. La construcción social del mercado de indicadores agregados en Argentina

El presente trabajo pretende contribuir al estudio de las relaciones entre objetos económicos y sus atributos socio-políticos, así como al abordaje de la construcción de los mercados desde la mirada de la Sociología Económica. Desde hace unas décadas, paralelamente a la proliferación de indicadores (agregados y mayoritariamente preceptuales) vinculados a la medición y cuantificación de la calidad institucional, se ha desarrollado una literatura que aborda asuntos económicos desde una posición sociológica/antropológica alternativa a la corriente neoclásica, postulando que la economía no es independiente del Estado y su forma de ordenar las conductas, ni de las relaciones y representaciones sociales e intereses políticos que hacen a su desenvolvimiento. Este tipo de indicadores ha sido y es utilizado por exponentes de perspectivas de corte econométrico, desde la ciencia política y el neoinstitucionalismo, entre otras.

Partiendo de la idea que supone que los dispositivos tecnológicos poseen atribuciones políticas, examinaremos determinados indicadores agregados referidos a la calidad institucional (control de la corrupción, rendición de cuentas, competitividad, entre otros), elaborados por ONGs y organismos multilaterales de crédito y de uso frecuente en la literatura antes mencionada, para indagar acerca del contexto de su construcción, cuáles son sus usos, para quienes son producidos, que atribuciones políticas subyacen en el transcurso de su elaboración e indagar acerca de la construcción de un mercado de este tipo de indicadores en Argentina.

TG04-754.4

CIDADE MARINHO, Andreia* (Maria de Lourdes Cidade Marinho, andreiactmari@gmail.com)

Perceptions of violence and youth

The purpose of this work is to examine the different perceptions of violence among the young that cohabit some neighborhoods considered risk areas in Rio de Janeiro. It is intended to map the varying understandings of the young in their respective social environments; think over the possible effects of exposure to violence on their behavior and values; and analyze differences and similarities in the observed group from related life experiences.

Our study is based on the interviews with 83 young residents of neighborhoods seen as dangerous and violent in the city of Rio de Janeiro. We focus on the opinion and experiences of the interviewed about the use of violence, fear and its possible implications.

Different social contexts and its relative influence on the formation of values are also considered. Based on specific bibliography, and by means of our research, we support the hypothesis that persons who live in similar social environments, seen as violent, differ significantly on the way they think of the subject and react to the phenomenon, something that contradicts traditional arguments founded on social determinism.

This work reviews the many theoretical approaches to researches with similar subjects and inquires how exposure to violence translates, on these young men and women point of view, into forms of legitimization, banality or rejection.

RC47-368.2

CIELO, Maria Cristina* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, mccielo@flacso.org.ec)

Marginal urban claims to the city in emerging versus peripheral economies

This paper examines the contingent ability of peripheral urban mobilizations to challenge the social and economic effects of neoliberal state policies through a comparison of marginal urban claims to land. It focuses, more particularly, on the construction of urban collective subjects and mobilizations in the peripheral economy of Bolivia and in the emerging economy of South Africa. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Cochabamba, Bolivia and Johannesburg, South Africa, we compare the ways that national approaches to positioning its urban land markets within international economic contexts shapes possibilities and limits of marginal claims to the city.

In Bolivia, the relationship between formal and informal land markets allows for peripheral urban groups to claim legitimacy of their right to self-administer and manage their basic services. In South Africa, in contrast, the urban poor's claims to basic services is made in the context of state policies that seek private investments to support the expansion of housing and service delivery in the country's growing cities. The resulting disinvestment in poor neighborhoods is combined with an articulation of claims through universalized political rights. The consequent dependence on the state weakens the vigorous collective identities and actions that emerged through during the anti-apartheid struggle. In contrast, Bolivia's periurban residents' claims to the city draw on indigenous social movement discourse that claims the validity of customary rights alongside the universality of rights. This paper explores these themes as it identifies the ways that states' attempts to position themselves in the global economy intersect with national dynamics of social organization to shape local urban struggles.

RC22-132.5

CIFUENTES, Javier* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, javiercifuentesovalle@gmail.com) and **TAN BECERRA, Reinaldo** (Universidad Alberto Hurtado - Universidad Central de Chile)

El desafío de ser iglesia católica en un espacio de pluralismo religioso. revista mensaje: Testigo del desafío. 2001 - 2010

La Iglesia Católica ha visto emerger delante de ella una sociedad chilena crecientemente compleja, abierta a procesos de creciente globalización y diferenciación (racial, étnica, religiosa). Estos procesos, en una primera aproximación, tienden a ser evaluados por ella como amenazantes (relativismo moral, hedonismo, secularismo, individualismo) para su identidad religiosa y su sobrevivencia en la sociedad. Esto acompañado de una creciente pérdida de un núcleo común de valores compartidos entre los católicos chilenos; y de un nuevo clero obispo cuya base no fue el catolicismo social predominante desde los 60 en el siglo XX en Chile.

¿Cómo la Iglesia Católica, actor político-religioso de relevancia en toda la historia de Chile, comprende hoy la sociedad chilena contemporánea del siglo XXI? ¿Cuáles han sido las temáticas que ha buscado abordar? ¿Cómo concibe su rol en la sociedad chilena y en particular en el campo político post Pinochet? En una sociedad que vive un creciente proceso de individualización en cuanto sus creencias religiosas, donde cada uno se conduce subjetivamente a producir para sí pequeñas narrativas capaces de dar sentido a su experiencia personal, las cuales reflexivan su vínculo religioso, pluralizando el campo religioso.

Estas son preguntas centrales para lo que ha sido nuestro estudio, las cuales hemos abordado desde uno de los medios escritos católicos de mayor influencia en Chile: Revista Mensaje, a través de la revisión y análisis de sus editoriales, desde el año 2001 al 2010; portadores de una mirada de Iglesia, desde el catolicismo social, observadora del devenir de la sociedad chilena y la acción de la Iglesia en diversos campos de esta. Los principales resultados de la investigación serán presentados en nuestra ponencia, dentro de los cuales ya podemos indicar la relevancia que tiene para la profundización de la democracia chilena en la primera década del siglo XXI.

RC02-661.6

CINCUNEGUI, Carmen* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, carmen.cincunegui@urv.cat)

Aglomeraciones industriales en regiones periféricas: El intercambio de recursos con el territorio

El objetivo de la ponencia es analizar la interacción que se establece entre aglomeraciones industriales de grandes empresas localizadas en una región periférica con los agentes institucionales locales, en especial, el gobierno local e instituciones del gobierno nacional. Para ello se sitúa la

interacción de las empresas que componen la aglomeración con el sector público dentro del campo económico (Bourdieu), en el cual se produce un intercambio de recursos condicionado por la estructura objetiva de posibilidades que constituye dicho campo. A partir de un análisis cualitativo del Polo Petroquímico en Bahía Blanca (Argentina) se han identificado los recursos situados en el territorio que son más valorados por las empresas transnacionales, así como las estrategias desarrolladas por los agentes institucionales públicos y asociaciones empresariales representantes de las PyMEs locales para promover la utilización de los recursos locales. A partir de esta investigación se quiere establecer un marco que permita comparar este nodo de interacciones con el generado por aglomeraciones industriales en otras regiones periféricas y centrales. En el caso analizado se ha encontrado que entre los recursos más valorados por las grandes empresas se encuentra la formación de los recursos humanos y la capacitación "a medida" de los proveedores locales, brindadas por las universidades públicas localizadas en el territorio, siendo escasos los recursos que en materia de financiación e infraestructuras puede brindar el sector público a nivel local. Por otra parte, por la misma naturaleza de la actividad de las empresas petroquímicas, que hace que se las identifique como empresas con impacto en el medio ambiente y en la seguridad, la utilización de recursos locales significa para éstas una ganancia en capital simbólico, dado que su imagen corporativa se beneficia de hacer visible su impacto económico en la región mediante la utilización de sus recursos endógenos.

RC32-726.3

CINDOGLU, Dilek* (Bilkent University, cindoglu@bilkent.edu.tr)

The contested boundaries of the patriarchal political culture in Turkey: Women's reputation, honor and the headscarf

This paper is an attempt to contextualize the underrepresentation of women by looking at the ways in which women's agency in political sphere is limited by the patriarchal political culture. This paper is a product of a qualitative research project titled "Gender in Local Politics" on the gender relations in local politics by utilizing in-depth interviews with women who were elected or nominated for various positions in local governments in 2009 local elections. The main research questions are: (1) How do women politicians in the local politics perceive and reconcile the values regarding their reputations stemming from their virtue? (2) How and when do women politicians resist and confirm to this limitation regarding women's participation to politics? (3) What are the prospects of better representation of women in the political offices? In conclusion, this paper explores the contested boundaries of the patriarchal political culture in Turkey.

(*) This research titled "Gender in Local Politics: The Issue of Women's Representation at Local Level" has been sponsored by a generous grant through TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Council of Turkey) in 2009-2011.

RC13-489.4

CIOCHETTO, Lynne* (Massey University, L.M.Ciochetto@massey.ac.nz)

The impact of new technologies on leisure activities in developed and emerging economies

In the last two decades there has been an exponential increase in computer use worldwide followed by a similar expansion of mobile phone ownership. Technological advances in those technologies have had a major impact on the way people use technology in their lives, including the way people spend their leisure time. As computer use migrated from work to home environment it was paralleled by technological advances in functionality and information access through the internet. Increased accessibility of data extended computer use beyond the business and gaming sectors. The expansion of search engines widened the user base dramatically. After 2004 the introduction and popularity of social media websites further expanded internet audiences. As computers came down in price ownership levels went up. The emergence of mobile phones followed a similar exponential growth. In the last decade 3G mobile phone technologies provided internet access by mobile phone, and this change enabled people in emerging countries to leapfrog the computer stage and access the internet from their phones. The way people communicate has also changed. When social networking emerged it stimulated an exponential expansion in use of sites such as Facebook. These changes have all had a major impact on the way people conduct their lives. Social networking and social media have

changed the way people interact and how much time they spend interacting and what other activities are displaced. These trends have some similarities across cultures, but the profiles of user behavior changes in different cultural and socio-economic contexts as well as in different age groupings. These changes have had a major impact on leisure activities in both developed and emerging economies: what people do, the way people pursue those activities in both their home locations, and when and how they travel.

RC19-684.4

CIOLLI, Vanesa* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, vanesaciolli@yahoo.com.ar)

Políticas públicas hacia la pobreza: La relación entre el BID y el estado nacional (2003-2009)

El propósito de la ponencia es contribuir a las reflexiones en torno a la relación entre las instituciones financieras internacionales y los Estados-nación latinoamericanos en la formulación, implementación y evaluación de la actividad estatal en la problemática de la pobreza, a partir del análisis del financiamiento del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo al Estado Argentino durante el período 2003-2009. El abordaje consistirá en la sistematización de documentos y entrevistas relativas a cinco programas de financiamiento del BID al Estado nacional en el área de *reducción de la pobreza* en base a una matriz analítica que contempla dimensiones como el entramado de actores intervinientes, objetivos, estrategias, aspectos conceptuales, institucionales y modelo de gestión. La hipótesis que guía la indagación es que los componentes y el modelo de gestión de los préstamos, no se limitan al *tratamiento* de la problemática de la pobreza, sino que también, intervienen sobre la estructura, dinámicas y funciones estatales en relación a la misma. Asimismo, se conjetura que las reformulaciones entre unos programas y otros evidencian cierto tipo de ajustes a las realidades locales

RC53-476.5

CIORDIA, Carolina* (Profesora de Ciencias Antropológicas, FFyL de la UBA, becaria CONICET, carolinaciordia@yahoo.com.ar)

Reflexiones en torno a las transferencias de la responsabilidad sobre los niños: Prácticas, actores, lógicas y circuitos de intercambio

En este trabajo nos interesa analizar desde una perspectiva etnográfica una de las dimensiones presentes en las prácticas de transferencia de la responsabilidad sobre los niños, aquella que remite a la intersección entre el mercado y la sociedad. Particularmente, nos referimos a los intercambios mercantiles y no mercantiles que tienen lugar en el proceso a través del cual se cede o se pierde la responsabilidad sobre los niños. La crianza y el cuidado son actividades que devinieron propias de la "esfera íntima", caracterizada por el orden de los afectos, el desinterés y las relaciones personales y, en consecuencia, fue pensada como una esfera separada del dinero, del mercado, del interés y de las relaciones impersonales. En este trabajo, sin embargo, nos interesa analizar los diferentes tipos de intercambio que se producen entre distintos actores sociales en el proceso a través del cual los/as niños/as devienen adoptables, ya que en ellos estas esferas —en apariencia irreconciliables— se conectan, se entrelazan y pueden llegar a ser redefinidas. En este sentido, nos interesa dar cuenta de las relaciones sociales que vinculan a organizaciones de la sociedad civil que administran hogares, pretensos adoptantes, las familias de los niños y agentes judiciales, dado que es a través de estas relaciones que las transacciones se llevan a cabo y también así las esferas se articulan.

Así, quién cede y quién no; quién da más de lo que recibe; quién recibe y por lo tanto, adeuda, sólo puede comprenderse a partir de identificar las relaciones sociales que anudan a los sujetos y las diferentes lógicas que son puestas en juego en cada una de las esferas.

RC33-443.4

CIPRIANI, Roberto* (University Roma Tre, rciprian@uniroma3.it)

Computer assisted qualitative analysis of religion

A new possibility for the analysis of religious phenomena comes from some innovative tools in terms of software like *NVivo* or *Atlas-ti*. In particular the use of *Grounded Theory* by Strauss and Glaser seems to be a research style that eliminates the presence of previous hypotheses and

privileges an interpretive – as opposed to a hypothetic-deductive – approach to data analysis.

However a solution of mixed methods appears to be the best in order to control different perspectives and to compare diverse results. For instance the classical analysis of lexical correspondences and discourse analysis (namely *DiscAn*, invented by the Canadian Anthropologist Pierre Maranda) can be combined in order to have more suggestions for a purpose of theory building.

But the presence of *sensitizing concepts* (according to Herbert Blumer) is appropriate to reach reliable interpretations of data.

An example will be presented: a research on Rome Jubilee pilgrims, interviewed through questionnaires and partial life histories.

RC33-317.3

CISNEROS, Cesar* (UAM Iztapalapa, cesar41_4@hotmail.com)

Between heads, corpses and guns: An exemplar analysis of videos related to Mexican drug war

Our main interest is on videos disseminated on the web about assassination and executions of people presumably connected to drug cartels and drug war. Some of these materials have generated a policy reaction by the means of creating legislation on journalism. Such kind of media has been also forbidden and stigmatized as apology of delinquency and crime. We have selected some samples to shape our visual discourse corpus to be analyzed. This paper will describe the methodological challenges we have faced to gather and classify the sample and to analyze it with rigour beyond of ethical and political restrictions. we focussed the followings questions to generate debate: What sort of naivety is needed to describe such materials? How is possible to identify its basic components? How these audio-visual materials serve to create social fear and the atmosphere of terror Mexican people is living in any circumstances? How is built the horror using corpses and bloody bodies? How is changed the social order by means of such visual discourse?

In a posmodern and post-structuralist perspective the cultural meaning of such videos is examined highlighting the limits and scope of traditional approaches. What is the data to be constructed, de-constructed and analyzed in such kind of videos? Critical visual discourse analysis appears as necessity but framing this audio-visual production is quite problematic.

RC22-429.6

CISNEROS, Cesar* (UAM Iztapalapa, cesar41_4@hotmail.com), PIPER, Isabel (Universidad de Chile) and FERNÁNDEZ, Roberto (Universidad de Chile)

Performative dimensions of collective memory: Comparative analysis

This paper will explore the relationship between images and social acts in the realm of social movements. Based on phenomenological inquiry the goal is to show the differences and commonalities in personal narratives and institutional narratives. How is the institutionalization of some narratives created? How is performed the collective memory? Or in other sense, has collective memory any performative dimensions? We are particularly interested on to reveal how the sites of memory produces a different actor. Sites of memory are conflicting arenas wherein versions of the past are in permanent struggle. Some versions can legitimate values and future and other doesn't. The analysis of specific social actor, named victim of political repression will be comparatively shown in the cases of Chile and Mexico's dictatorships.

RC24-492.9

CISNEROS, Paul* (Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales, paul.cisneros@iaen.edu.ec)

La gobernanza de la provisión de agua potable. Las nuevas empresas públicas del Ecuador

Este documento discute el potencial que tienen las nuevas empresas públicas de agua potable y alcantarillado para construir una nueva gobernanza del agua en áreas urbanas del Ecuador. Tradicionalmente las empresas públicas en el país se han manejado sin cobrar tarifas reales, que han generado dependencia de transferencias del Estado central y poca capacidad de crecimiento autónomo. Además han estado desconectadas de otras iniciativas sociales para proveerse de agua y se han preocupado

poco o nada por su aporte a la sustentabilidad. No están insertas en arreglos institucionales para manejar las cuencas que utilizan, y tampoco han logrado una cobertura adecuada de tratamiento de aguas residuales. En el país se trata menos del 5% del agua residual.

Con los recientes intentos de recuperación del rol del Estado como regulador y proveedor directo, las nuevas empresas públicas deberán lidiar con el lastre de décadas de una gobernanza incompetente y de una crisis de gobernabilidad. La primera se manifiesta en relaciones entre actores que no logran sentar las bases para un trabajo colaborativo, la segunda en un sistema que, a nivel nacional, se muestra incapaz de responder a las demandas de la población por un servicio de calidad.

Es esta primera exploración empírica, mostramos las características del contexto de la transformación, los pasos tomados para construir las nuevas empresas públicas y satisfacer el derecho humano al agua de reciente constitucionalización. Identificamos algunas líneas de análisis para determinar si existen indicios de que estas empresas públicas den cuenta de un cambio cualitativo en la gestión del agua en el país. ¿Qué rupturas parecen estas buscando y logrando estas nuevas empresas con respecto al modelo de las décadas precedentes? Para empezar a responder estas preguntas, analizamos dos empresas públicas. ETAPA y EPAM, que sirven a las ciudades de Cuenca y Manta respectivamente.

RC25-440.3

CIVILA ORELLANA, Vanesa* (Estudiante de Posgrado, vanesacivila@gmail.com)

El discurso argumentativo publicitario como mecanismo de persuasión en la construcción de la creencia "cuidemos el patrimonio, (porque todos somos Patrimonio)"

Para intentar comprender el proceso de configuración identitaria en la provincia argentina de Jujuy, a partir de la declaración de la Quebrada de Humahuaca, resulta interesante resaltar cómo la pauta publicitaria del Gobierno de la Provincia de Jujuy o propaganda oficial, cumple un rol importante en esta configuración, construyendo a través de los medios comunicacionales la creencia de: "*Cuidemos el Patrimonio (porque todos somos patrimonio)*". Principalmente esta creencia, se vale de la imagen audiovisual y gráfica como medio de persuasión para construir este "como si" todo fuese patrimonio. Desde una perspectiva relacionada con el estudio del discurso, el texto publicitario tiene estrecha vinculación con el discurso argumentativo. Así por ejemplo, en el folleto propagandístico de la Secretaría de Turismo y Cultura de la Provincia de Jujuy, que constituye una voz institucional desdoblada en una cadena de emisores, hay un uso argumentativo del discurso icónico y verbal para persuadir a los receptores de visitar el espacio patrimonializado. Este discurso publicitario es usado luego por algunos actores sociales para construir su definición acerca de "patrimonio". Esta definición surgida en el mismo contexto en la cual se inscribe, constituye parte de la metodología de esta investigación, en tanto definición contextual, permitiendo rastrear el proceso discursivo de la creencia "Valoremos el patrimonio (...)" cruzada por una interesante red intertextual publicitaria institucional.

RC14-478.4

CLAES, Florencia* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, florencia.claes@gmail.com) and OSTESO, José Miguel (UCM)

Metadatos en la biblioteca: Trabajo colaborativo en la comunidad universitaria

Trataremos un estudio de campo de un proyecto de innovación, llevado a cabo por la Biblioteca de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Información de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM).

La asignatura *Historia del cine español* tiene una bitácora en Internet donde los alumnos, previa supervisión y aceptación del docente, pueden alojar las reseñas que escriben de los filmes trabajados en clase. La biblioteca de la Facultad de CC.Inf. tiene en su haber las películas en cuestión, y se ha animado con un proyecto piloto que pretende la colaboración de los alumnos y los usuarios de la biblioteca, valiéndose de las nuevas tecnologías hipertextuales.

Se genera un vínculo entre las reseñas virtuales y las películas de la biblioteca, a través de códigos QR (también conocidos como BiDi). Los códigos QR, pegados en las portadas de las películas, son fácilmente escaneables por los *smartphone* o los ordenadores portátiles. Así, el interesado podrá acceder a la reseña en la web, de dicho film.

Con esto pretendemos analizar el uso por parte de los alumnos de esta tecnología, saber si despierta su curiosidad, y si sería posible aplicarla en otros ámbitos.

El proyecto se pone en marcha en diciembre de 2011, y para el análisis se contará con los impactos en el Blog procedentes de los enlaces QR de los meses siguientes, y con encuestas a los alumnos.

RC14-681.2

CLAES, Florencia* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, florencia.claes@gmail.com) and **DELTELL, Luis** (UCM)

Twitter y la medición de audiencias

Desde hace unos años se plantea el uso de las Redes Sociales para la medición y las estadísticas de audiencias. En este proyecto investigamos la red social/micro blogging Twitter y sus posibilidades como sistema de medición de audiencias.

Para realizar este trabajo nos hemos centrado en la emisión del día 30 de noviembre de 2011, del capítulo número 26, de la serie española El Barco que se emite en Antena3 (22:30-0:30). Utilizamos los sistemas de medición de audiencias tradicionales (Sofres, GECA) y los comparamos con los datos obtenidos de la red social/ de micro blogging Twitter: número de tweets, número de hashtag, perfiles de usuarios, re-tweets.

Para obtener los datos de Twitter recurrimos a las siguientes herramientas Tweetstats, Tweetronics, Follow the hashtag... Además hemos recopilado y estudiado cada uno de los tweets generados.

Además utilizaremos el guión original del capítulo, así como entrevistas a los guionistas de la serie, para analizar cuales son los puntos de interés del episodio.

Estos datos cuantitativos (tanto los datos tradicionales de Sofres, como los obtenidos por Twitter) serán analizados según la teoría de líderes de opinión y relacionados con un estudio de las intenciones de los guionistas y productores de la serie.

Nuestro objetivo es analizar el perfil de la audiencia de este capítulo de El Barco y compararlo con la medición tradicional. Confiamos que gracias a Twitter se pueda conocer mejor a la audiencia y por ello realizar un sistema de medición de audiencias más completo.

RC53-423.6

CLAUDIA, Uhart (Universidad de Buenos Aires) and **MARÍA RAQUEL, Macri** (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Trabajo infantil, familia y escuela: Tensiones entre la naturalización y la protección integral

Instituto Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de Buenos Aires

En esta ponencia se retomarán algunos resultados de la investigación Trabajo Infantil e Infancia (Proyecto UBACYT 078) El objetivo principal de la misma consistió en conocer las perspectivas subjetivas de los actores involucrados en la problemática del trabajo infantil urbano, niños escolarizados, maestros y autoridades escolares y funcionarios en Argentina, particularmente en la ciudad de Buenos Aires y en el GBA.

El trabajo de campo desarrollado durante los años (2009 y 2010) se centró en tres instituciones escolares localizadas en capital federal en el barrio de Barracas y las otras dos en los partidos de Lomas de Zamora y Vicente López en el Gran Buenos Aires. La investigación se desarrolló siguiendo la tradición de investigación cualitativa "teoría fundada en los datos" (Glaser y Strauss 1967).

El contexto conceptual se conformó con la conjunción de teorías acerca de las familias como agentes económicos (Bertraux), con los conceptos de trabajo infantil, infancia y adolescencia, estrategias (Bourdieu), conceptos propios de la sociología de la educación tales como capital cultural (Bourdieu), capital social (Coleman), entre otros y concepciones de política pública (Isuani).

La investigación partió de una teoría general de la sociedad que intenta sintetizar e integrar las realidades macro y micro sociales (Berger y Luckman, 1967). Se sustentó en los supuestos epistemológicos del paradigma interpretativo consistentes en: 1) la resistencia a la naturalización del mundo social, 2) la relevancia del concepto de mundo de la vida, 3) el paso de la observación a la comprensión y del punto de vista externo al punto de vista interno, y 4) la doble hermenéutica (Vasilachis de Gialdino, 1992).

RC31-251.2

CLAVIJO, Janneth* (SECyT- Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, mimeka82@hotmail.com)

La dimensión política del fenómeno migratorio en el contexto contemporáneo colombiano y las estrategias de vinculación con los colombianos en el exterior

La dinámica de la migración internacional colombiana en los últimos años ha estado caracterizada por un considerable aumento y una gran heterogeneidad de los migrantes y los países de destino; generando cambios en ámbitos económicos, políticos, sociales y culturales. Este hecho ha traído consigo efectos para el Estado tanto a nivel interno como externo, y ha suscitado un creciente interés por parte del gobierno colombiano en la temática, este trabajo presenta un análisis de la política migratoria adoptada por el Estado colombiano respecto a los colombianos residentes en el exterior, en los periodos presidenciales de Álvaro Uribe Vélez (2002-2006 y 2006-2010). Busca indagar desde una perspectiva crítica la dimensión política del fenómeno migratorio en el contexto contemporáneo colombiano a partir de la caracterización de los colombianos en el exterior y áreas de interés que se priorizan en las estrategias de vinculación entre el Estado y los emigrantes colombianos en el marco de la política migratoria colombiana, en particular en el desarrollo del programa Colombia Nos Une (CNU) como institución encargada de la relación entre el Estado y los emigrantes. Partimos del supuesto que la política migratoria colombiana reciente apunta básicamente a potenciar dos aspectos: el ámbito económico, principalmente por el impacto de las remesas en la macroeconomía colombiana y el ámbito político, por la búsqueda de apoyo a la consolidación de las proyecciones políticas del gobierno, teniendo en cuenta el volumen de la migración internacional. Asimismo consideramos la articulación e influencia en la construcción de la política migratoria nacional de lineamientos adoptados en escenarios regionales e internacionales referidos a la cuestión migratoria. El estudio se apoya en una metodología cualitativa basada en el análisis de documentos elaborados por el programa CNU, y otros actores de carácter nacional, regional e internacional vinculados al tema, como en entrevistas semiestructuradas a funcionarios públicos.

RC31-710.1

CLECH, Pauline* (OSC (Sciences-po/CNRS), pauline.clech@yahoo.fr)

'Red suburb' and otherness: How migrant arts became legitimate in the Communist and working class Parisian suburb

As migrant people are generally – when they arrive in a country – dominated, many sociologists study them with miserabilist interpretative frameworks. To prevent this bias, it is important to have epistemological safeguards: studying segregation *and* métissage; studying cultural and artistic fields (and not only the economic one); having a diachronic perspective.

For my PhD research I study the different arts that have been recognized as legitimate since the 1960s in the Parisian former 'red suburb'. In the French urban and social context, this space is marked by a long-lasting equivalence between a working class social world and a communist political administration. The establishment of the important economic waves of migration is also typical of this area. It has also been strongly influenced by the very dynamic artistic political program initiated by the French Communist Party. My work is based on an ethnographic approach of two cities of this suburb (Saint-Denis, Nanterre).

In this presentation, I propose to analyse how, in this dynamic artistic local context, migrant groups and migrant arts are included. How the local elite has been dealing with otherness through time? What are the social and historical conditions of possibility for a recognition of artistic forms that come from or refer to migrants?

(1) I will present a history of the relationships between the local elite and the different waves of migrants: from a very legitimate vision of arts defined by the communist white working class elite to the legitimization of word music and "urban cultures". (2) I will try to understand how it has been possible, defining in a more precise way these social and ethnical groups and the process of acculturation of both following generations and white local elite. (3) Finally, I will compare this regarding to the national context.

RC15-588.1

CLELAND SILVA, Tricia* (Hanken School of Economics, tricia.cleland@hanken.fi)

International human resource management (IHRM) as a practice of globalising nursing work: The case of transnational nurse recruitment

This theoretical paper views international human resource management (IHRM), within the discipline of management and organization, through a transnational feminist lens. This lens examines IHRM theory and practices by considering not only gender, but also the complex transnational nature of managing human capital across national borders. By using global nurse recruitment as an example, the paper will argue that limiting IHRM to international business and multinational corporations does a disservice to the discipline of management and organization as IHRM expands well beyond this sector to other international sectors in service such as nursing, domestic work, and teaching. This paper will also engage with how this lens can open a critical debate on how the management of health service HR can become more sustainable.

RC19-362.1

CLEMENTE, Adriana* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, aclemente@arnet.com) and PIUBAMAS, Equipo de Investigación MS 04 (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Familiarización del enfoque de bienestar, últimas redes y reconfiguración de la pobreza y la indigencia en medios urbanos. Tensión entre comprensión y medición de la pobreza extrema

El objetivo es conocer cómo se reconfiguran las necesidades sociales y las expectativas de movilidad social por parte los miembros de las familias que padecen pobreza extrema por más de una década y cuyas necesidades de reproducción dependen de la asistencia directa (pública y no gubernamental) en el marco de la progresiva familiarización del modelo de bienestar que sustentan las políticas sociales para este sector de la población en los últimos 20 años.

Para alcanzar este objetivo, se conforma un equipo interdisciplinario que esta trabajando con fuentes secundarias y primarias a partir de dos líneas: una referida a la evolución de las principales categorías implicadas en el proyecto: pobreza estructural, informalidad, familia y territorialidad. Al mismo tiempo se relevaron los métodos de medición de la pobreza y la indigencia en su manifestación doméstica.

El desafío de la medición de la multidimensionalidad de la pobreza, continúa abierto y es en él que se desarrolla la tensión entre la medición y la comprensión del fenómeno. La revisión de sistemas diagnósticos hechos a medida de programas sociales que exigen algún tipo de focalización para identificar sus beneficiarios representan un punto de interés para esta investigación, puesto que han probado en el tiempo indicadores no convencionales que permitan ampliar la visión reduccionista que brinda la medición por ingresos.

Para complementar la perspectiva descriptiva, el proyecto propone conocer los significados que los miembros de las familias que padecen pobreza extrema, atribuyen a su condición de privación. Esta aproximación se produce en los hogares y busca captar las particularidades condiciones que impone la pobreza extrema en el Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires (AMBA). La asociación entre pobreza persistente, informalidad y aislamiento social son los principales fenómenos asociados en esta investigación.

RC21-142.8

CLERVAL, Anne* (Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée, anne.clerval@univ-paris-est.fr)

When promoting social mix leads to support gentrification: The case of Paris

Since the last decades the role of public policies in gentrification has been outlined by many academics. Especially, Neil Smith (1996) analyses New York public policies in the nineties as revanchists and clearly supporting gentrification. But are there only revanchist or neoliberal policies which support gentrification? Although the city of Paris is not widely known for its gentrification, this process of social and urban conquest of working-class neighborhoods by a new middle class was well-advanced in 2001, when a left mayor was elected. The new mayor, Bertrand Delanoë, who was reelected in 2008, put forward a new goal for city planning: promoting social mix in every part of the city. Emphasizing social mix in each public discourse was held up as a total break with the past right policies. The main policy which is supposed to break with the past is the relaunching of public

social housing. The left policy in Paris can be characterized by a strong public action and the promotion of a shared city between the different social and ethnic groups, generations and genders. This presentation will be divided in three parts: first, I will give an overview of the actors, factors and spatial dynamics involved in the gentrification process since the 1980s; second, I will focus on the relaunching of social housing and its limits since 2001; third, I will present the other public policies which promote beautification and culture and how they combine with the social mix goal. I will show the global coherence of these different policies and how, despite this highly publicized social mix goal, they still foster gentrification.

RC18-250.1

CLOSE, Caroline* (CEVIPOL - Free University of Brussel, closecaroline@gmail.com)

Macro and meso causes of party factionalism: A comparative analysis

In the context of the literature devoted to phenomena of organization and competition for power, much attention has been dedicated to political parties, since they were generally recognized as discernible organizations performing legitimate function for the polity. However, parties "are not monolithic structures but collective entities in which competition, divided opinions and dissent create internal pressures" (Boucek, 2009: 55). Though not directly observable, factions are in most parties formed as consequences of these pressures; and this phenomenon makes the unitary actor assumption questionable. Thus factions are an important aspect of the political arena and their formal or informal existence inside most political parties makes their study a matter of significant importance.

This paper places a particular focus on the causes of party factionalism. Drawing on an institutional approach, it explores the potential factors of party factionalism at different levels of the polity, through a cross sectional analysis. Firstly, the paper defines the concepts of "faction" and "factionalism", and clarifies their links with other concepts, such as party "cohesion", "coherence", "discipline" or "fragmentation". Secondly, the analysis shows how, at a macro level, several elements of the electoral system (electoral formula, district magnitude, structure of the ballot...) might impact on political parties' degree of *factionalization*. Thirdly, this paper examines how, at the organizational level, different procedures for candidate and leadership selection might also influence the degree of cohesion or intra-party conflict. Finally, the paper makes a couple of suggestions about how could be improved the study of party factionalism.

RC05-276.6

ÇOBAN KENES, Hatice* (Ankara University, hcoban06@hotmail.com)

"Reception of racist-discriminative media discourse"

Racist/discriminatory discourse put into circulation via mass media are generated upon the definition of the Other on the basis of stereotypes and the presentation of gender, race and ethnicity representations within a similar framework. Furthermore, regeneration and dissemination of racism is also mediated by the media suppressing and marginalizing the alternatives working against it and thereby creating an influence to this effect on other social groups and social beliefs.

In spite of this role of the media, the receiver of media messages cannot be argued to accept all messages as they are or to limit themselves with the "dominant reading". Therefore, research is of great importance in how ideological representations presented through the media are perceived, interpreted, recreated and used by individuals in daily life.

The manner in which racist discourse or racism presented within media texts discuss, generate and generalize racism and how these texts are read by the audience emerge as a significant societal problem also in Turkey.

To this end, this study will perform a reception analysis for the purpose of revealing the forms of "reading" racist media content used by university students as a sample for the "interpretative community". The texts to be used as intermediaries within the reception study are planned to be selected from media in general and from television texts in particular.

This dissertation study aims to establish the relationship between the meaning generated by the media texts mediating verbal, audio and visual coding in the generation and generalization of racist/discriminatory opinions and judgments in Turkey and the meaning regenerated by the audience.

RC02-585.5**COBE, Lorena*** (IDAES-UNSAM, lorenacobe@yahoo.com)*Finanzas y poder en el capitalismo contemporáneo: La configuración de la elite bancaria en la Argentina de la década de 1990*

El poder de las finanzas aparece como clave de inteligibilidad de las recomposiciones del capitalismo iniciadas en los años setenta y consolidadas en los noventa en América Latina. A pesar de la centralidad que adquiere lo financiero, existe una relativa vacancia a la hora de abordar las elites financieras locales: las transformaciones, singularidades y diferenciaciones internas de las categorías dirigentes vinculadas a esta forma del capital, permanecen exentas de una indagación específica.

La intención de esta ponencia es contribuir al conocimiento de las elites financieras a partir del estudio del sector predominante en los sistemas financieros de la región, la banca y tomando como referencia un caso paradigmático, la experiencia argentina de inserción en el proceso de globalización financiera de la década de 1990. Este país, durante dicho período, adopta con radicalidad la apertura y desregulación de los mercados financieros y otras reformas de mercado, y es donde el auge y la crisis del modelo resultan especialmente agudos. A su vez, tanto los tiempos de euforia como los de pánico financiero que marcan la década comprometen a la banca local misma: los agentes, actores y prácticas ligadas a lo bancario atraviesan transformaciones sustantivas.

La propuesta consiste en analizar, desde el campo problemático de la sociología económica, la configuración de la elite bancaria durante la década de 1990 en la Argentina. Adoptando una estrategia metodológica que articula enfoques cuantitativos y cualitativos, y recurre a un amplio acervo de material estadístico, documental, periodístico y bibliográfico, se examinarán las categorías dirigentes vinculadas a la banca privada local. Para ello, se tomará como referencia a las máximas posiciones en los dominios del negocio y la representación del sector, a fin de captar las recomposiciones y singularidades de los sujetos, posiciones y reglas que configuran la elite bancaria.

RC44-409.2**COCK, Jacklyn*** (Witwatersrand University, Jacklyn.Cock@wits.ac.za)*Contested notions of the transition to a 'green economy'*

Recently, the South African trade union federation, COSATU expressed its commitment to a 'just transition to a low carbon economy'. However the content of that commitment is unclear. Members of COSATU affiliates have very different understandings of the scale and nature of the changes involved. These vary from demands for shallow change focused on protecting vulnerable workers, to deep, transformative change involving very different forms of production and consumption. In addition the trajectory of the transition is unclear as the notion of a 'low carbon' or 'green economy' is highly contested. Many labour activists are focusing on the creation of 'decent', 'green' jobs and the COSATU General Secretary frequently refers to a 'just transition to a Green Economy'. At the same time at COP 17 in Durban 2011 many climate justice activists denounced the notion of the green economy as greenwash, as "a green-tinted regurgitation of a failed and unjust economic system". This perspective views the green economy as central to a green capitalism based on expanding markets and new technology which involves the increasing commodification of nature. An alternative view from capital and the World Bank views the green economy as the profitable site of 'green growth' which is about making growth processes resource-efficient, cleaner and more resilient. Based on in-depth interviews the paper will analyse these differences from the perspective of how to deepen solidarity between labour and environmental activists.

RC49-60.1**COCKERHAM, William*** (University of Alabama at Birmingham, wcocker@uab.edu) and **BETCHER, Carrie** (University of Alabama at Birmingham)*Gender roles and changing patterns of mental health*

Are the changing social and occupational roles of women affecting patterns of mental health? Social determinants cause many of the physical and mental health differences that exist among men and women. Consequently, the purpose of this paper is see if these differences are changing traditional

patterns of mental health among women and, if so, identify the changes. Utilizing growth curve models to examine data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), a nationally representative U. S. study that provides occupational and family variables that can be associated with mental health outcomes, this research investigates the possibility of a new female pattern of mental health. The results will be theoretically informed by social determinants, sex roles, and self-salience theories.

RC32-349.1**COE, Anna-Britt*** (Umeå University, anna-britt.coe@ucgs.umu.se)*Cómo perciben los/as tomadores de decisiones gubernamentales la incidencia política feminista a favor de los derechos reproductivos: Dos casos regionales en el Perú*

A partir de los años 90, redes y organizaciones feministas en América Latina empezaron a dedicarse a la incidencia política dirigida a cambiar las políticas públicas del estado. Se propusieron cambios en cuanto a cómo prevenir la violencia de género, aumentar el número de mujeres en puestos políticos y garantizar los derechos reproductivos, entre otros temas. Aunque la incidencia política por parte de los movimientos feministas es aun un fenómeno reciente, se han realizado importantes estudios sobre sus consecuencias para los movimientos feministas, para las políticas públicas así como para las relaciones entre distintos actores, tomando en cuenta las políticas neo-liberales y el restructuramiento de las relaciones estado-sociedad civil. No obstante, existe un vacío acerca de cómo los/as tomadores de decisiones gubernamentales perciben la incidencia política feminista, debido a que son ellos/as, los/as tomadores de decisiones gubernamentales, el blanco de esta estrategia. Para contribuir a llenar este vacío, presentaré un estudio sobre cómo los/as tomadores de decisiones gubernamentales en dos regiones del Perú perciben la incidencia política feminista a favor de los derechos reproductivos. Este estudio se basa en entrevistas cualitativas con dieciséis representantes del ejecutivo y legislativo en las regiones de Arequipa y Cusco. Las entrevistas capturaron sus percepciones sobre:

1. su relación con las organizaciones y activistas feministas que realizan incidencia política a favor de los derechos reproductivos;
2. las oportunidades y obstáculos que enfrentan las organizaciones y activistas feministas para incidir en las políticas públicas a favor de los derechos reproductivos; y
3. las posibilidades y retos que enfrentan los/as tomadores de decisiones gubernamentales para desarrollar políticas públicas a favor de los derechos reproductivos.

Esta investigación complementa mi tesis del doctorado en la que estudié como dos colectivos feministas realizaron incidencia política a favor de los derechos reproductivos en estas mismas regiones.

RC34-22.1**COE, Anna-Britt*** (Umeå University, anna-britt.coe@ucgs.umu.se), **GOICOLEA, Isabel** (Umeå University) and **ÖHMAN, Ann** (Umeå University)*How do gender hierarchies matter for young people's political action? Youth activism on sexual health in Ecuador and Peru*

Researchers increasingly consider young people as political actors in their own right rather than merely as preparing to be political actors as adults. Studies further show that young people are not apathetic to political issues and are even more politically active than adults, but that they do politics differently from participating in conventional parties and electoral processes. Less attention has been paid to understand how gender hierarchies – and intersections with other axes of social difference – shape young people's political action.

This is of particular interest in the case of body politics in Latin America. Until recently, second-wave feminist movements were the main claim-maker for reproductive and sexual rights in the region, and their activism went hand-in-hand with questioning gender hierarchies. Today, youth movements also address body politics, thereby raising the question of how they perceive gender hierarchies in relation to their activism.

To address this question, we took young people's actions as our point of departure. The study aimed to understand how young activists working on sexual health in Ecuador and Peru perceived and assigned meaning to their actions. Grounded Theory with small N comparison was used to

analyze qualitative data on four initiatives, two in each country. In total, 60 young activists participated in individual and group interviews, semi-structured around broad themes with open-ended questions.

The findings showed that gender hierarchies – and their intersection with other axes of social difference – shaped young activists' strategies, including responding to adult allies; building organizations and leaderships; and carrying out social and policy advocacy. In this paper, we present these findings and interpret them in light of the existing literature on the role of gender and other axes of social difference within young people's political action as well as social movements more broadly.

RC05-114.5

COELHO ALBUQUERQUE, José Lindomar* (UNIFESP, joselindomar74@gmail.com)

Diasporas, borders and ethnic and national conflict: The case of Brazilians in Paraguay

Thousands of Brazilians were scattered in many countries around the world in the last decades of the twentieth and early twenty-first century. The most publicized and researched destinations of new immigrants in Brazil are the United States, the countries of Western Europe and Japan. In these national contexts, these immigrants are classified in various ways (*Hispanics, Brazucas, Sudacos* etc.) And the representations and identifications on the Brazil and the Brazilians acquire new meanings in multiple situations of ethnic and national tensions. However, the second destination of Brazilians abroad is to neighboring Paraguay, a country considered to be poorer and less developed than Brazil. About 450 thousand Brazilians and their descendants live in the neighboring nation, and near the international border with Brazil. This Brazilian diaspora in Paraguay has caused conflicts with various forms of the Paraguayan population, especially tensions over land ownership, the destruction of the environment with the planting of soybeans, the problems of territorial sovereignty in a border area colonized by Brazilian and ethnic conflicts among Brazilians of German and Italian descendants and local indigenous and peasant populations. The objective of this paper is just to reflect on the intersection of social, ethnic and national conflicts occurring in this region of the international border between two countries with very uneven economic development. These tensions around land ownership, the national sovereignty and developing a non-destructive of the environment, the ethnic and national conflicts acquire historical dimensions in relation to the revived memories of the War of the Triple Alliance (1864-1870) - War in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay against Paraguay- in today's conflicts between Brazilian soybean planters and Paraguayan peasants. Moreover, these conflicts also reinforce the Brazilian and Paraguayan nationalism and extend the manifestations of xenophobia and racism in relation to local populations.

RC07-205.4

COHEN, Daniel Aldana* (New York University, aldanacohen@nyu.edu)

Occupy wall street's sources of creativity

This paper is based upon an ongoing investigation, through participant observation, of sources of creativity mobilized by the occupiers of Liberty Plaza/Zuccotti Park. My paper will draw on near-daily visits, observations, and conversations, including those of my research partner, Michael-Gould Wartofsky. We observe three modes of practice (among others) that have rarely been taken together in social movement studies: that of theoretical or imaginative practice, that of metaphorical or analogical practice, and that of tactical or strategic, i.e., "practical" practice.

All three modes of practice, of course, are mediated through and through by narrative, embodiment, and our own situation/position as participant-observers, and we have sought to remain reflexive throughout. We present our findings in three parts, corresponding to these three modes of practice: First, we examine specific folk theories and social imaginaries as mobilized by participants to explain how social change is/ought to be wrought—from financial reform to social revolution, "99-percenter" democracy to "anti-oppression" politics. Second, we inquire into the ways in which theories and imaginaries are expressed and embedded in particular models, memes, and metaphors of the occupation, e.g., "Occupy ____," the "People's Mic," and the "American Autumn." Third, we trace some of the ways in which folk theories and social imaginaries are translated, mobilized

and demobilized, institutionalized and contested in everyday practices, as observed in general assemblies, working groups, and actions.

RC21-758.2

COHEN, Daniel Aldana* (New York University, aldanacohen@nyu.edu)

Urban climate politics and the divorce of capitalism from democracy

This paper will explore the missing question of democracy in urban climate politics on the basis of fresh theorizing and preliminary data.

Although studies of neoliberal austerity are often concerned with the fate of democracy, in studies of national and sub-national climate politics and governance, questions of political and economic democracy are usually ignored or subsumed under vague rubrics of good governance. Instead, the dependent variable is usually emissions reductions and/or participation in international treaties. Marxian critiques of these studies, meanwhile, posit an ontological distinction between unsustainable capitalism and sustainable post-capitalism, which *a priori* excludes consideration of the real impacts on democracy of new urban climate policies. The result is that we are unable rigorously to connect concerns with social justice to concrete analyses of urban climate politics.

I argue that a theory of urban climate politics must build on the foundations of Lefebvre's and Harvey's interventions, which have showed how global governance regimes, national policy-making, and urban class struggles are intertwined. Building also on Brenner's and Jessop's innovations with the regulation approach to governance, I argue that to put urban climate politics "in their place" requires exploring the links between green urban policy advocacy networks and broader patterns of inter- and intra-class struggle. This in turn compels us to ask what role middle class environmentalisms are playing in what Zizek has called the potential divorce of capitalism from democracy.

I discuss my preliminary research findings from São Paulo, where I spent some time with middle class environmentalists and poor people's movements, highlighting the absence of a common agenda, the emergence of a centrist or even anti-political environmentalism, and a set of conflicts between environmentalists and slum-dwellers.

RC41-319.5

COLEMAN, David* (Oxford University, david.coleman@spi.ox.ac.uk) and **ROWTHORN, Robert** (University of Cambridge)

Three paths to population decline: Russia, Germany and Japan

This paper compares the causes, likely consequences and responses to population decline in three modern developed countries: Germany, Japan and the Russian Federation. All share low period fertility equivalent to about 1.4 children, with no relief from demographic momentum. In all cases decline is likely to accelerate with population ageing. In Japan decline is moderated by long expectation of life, which exacerbates population ageing. In the Russian Federation, high male death rates exacerbate decline but moderate ageing. Immigration delayed decline in Germany until recently. In Russia, immigration, low in Soviet times, now substantial from the Central Asian Republics, has stalled decline temporarily. Despite demands from employers, immigration into Japan, resisted for cultural reasons, remains a fraction of that into Western Europe.

Population and fertility decline in Russia, not in prospect until 1991, followed a crisis in economy and politics and is perceived to be threatening, warranting crude responses to promote the birth rate. The processes in Germany and Japan are more gradual. Some perceive Germany to have been overpopulated and its decline as unthreatening. Post-war inhibitions about 'population policy' have been cast aside. Economy and politics remain robust. Japanese responses are pessimistic, with official projections foreseeing continuing low fertility and even population extinction.

Regional decline is salient in Germany and Russia, in the former East zone and the Northern and Siberian regions respectively. Rural and small city depopulation is salient in Japan. Prospects of recovery seem bleak in Russia, as radical reform of politics and economy are needed. In Japan, radical cultural changes, difficult to engineer, are needed to revive the birth rate and make immigration acceptable. Germany seems to offer the best chances of an orderly management of decline and the most likely case of stabilisation of fertility and age-structure at a sustainable level.

RC44-177.3

COLETTI, Diego* (University of Milano-Bicocca, diego.coletti@unimib.it)

Grassroots organizations in the informal economy: A way to go beyond the survival in free markets?

Millions of people survive everyday occupying the streets of the cities of the world's South. In the metropolitan areas of Africa, Latin America, and Asia, streets often represent an "extralegal zone" where a multitude of vendors, artisans, artists, preachers, shoe-shiners, delivery boys, and garbage collectors work and live. Within these zones individual qualities can emerge. But the street can also become a place for different forms of exploitation, representing a "gap of legality" where various criminal organizations impose their rule and their social order.

From different points of view, the informality may represent an enormous "reservoir" of resources used inappropriately, or it may turn into a domain largely closed to the outside, in which sections of the population excluded from the recent processes of economic globalization drag out their lives with no chance of planning a different future, reinforcing, in this dimension, their condition as noncitizens. Garbage collectors and street vendors well exemplify many of these dilemmas linked to the informal economy. These workers seem wholly marginal to society and, for this reason, "de-socialized".

But it is precisely in order to defend themselves against the free operation of the market that these informal workers seek to rebuild sociability. To survive, they sought to reconstruct social bonds, often with people in the same situation as themselves. An ethnographic fieldwork, conducted at Porto Alegre (Brazil), showed that some grassroots organizations, promoted by street vendors and garbage collectors, have been able to redefine its initial objectives (linked to the need to cope with an emergence situation) and shift its action to gaining important improvements for its members.

RC15-169.2

COLLIN, Johanne* (University of Montreal, johanne.colliin@umontreal.ca) and **DAVID, Pierre-Marie** (Université de Lyon)

Another look at pharmaceuticals

Over the past 40 years, beginning with the seminal work of medical sociologists like Erving Zola and Peter Conrad, thousands of studies have contributed to describing and analyzing medicalization. What is common to most of these studies is that pharmaceutical drugs are almost always involved in the process described. Since medications and their omnipresence in current societies have inspired many empirical and theoretical analyses, some authors are now proposing the concept of pharmaceuticalization rather than medicalization to describe the widespread use of pharmaceuticals (Williams et al., 2011; Abraham, 2010).

The complex assemblage surrounding drugs, from the pharmaceutical industry to the construction of technoscientific identities, from biotechnologies to clinical practices, makes us wonder about the epistemological dimension of drugs as social objects and about the ways humanities and social sciences (sociology, anthropology, history, philosophy) have conceptualized and analyzed it since the last 30 years.

In order to examine these and related conceptual and methodological issues in greater detail, we have examined a set of articles addressing pharmaceuticals published in humanities and social sciences databases (Sociological Abstracts, Proquest, Abstracts in Anthropology, Historical abstracts, etc.). About 300 articles were analyzed. A classification of the articles based on Guba and Lincoln's epistemic paradigms (positivist, post-positivist, constructivist, critic (Denzin and Lincoln, 2011)) helped to define the ontological contours of pharmaceuticals as objects. In a global era, interesting avenues point to how technologies and pharmaceuticals contribute to the counting of lives saved (international health programs and pharmaceutical industry initiatives) and the numbering of biological processes (hypertension, cholesterol levels, etc...) as well as to the reconfiguration of social space and time.

RC15-140.1

COLLIN, Johanne* (University of Montreal, johanne.colliin@umontreal.ca), **SIMARD, Julien** (University of Montreal) and **DESROSIERS, Hugo C.** (McGill University)

Enhancement and evolving polarities: The case of smart drugs

Over the last decade, there has been a growing concern for the non-medical use of prescription drugs by youngsters, and particularly college and university students (see Peralta & Steele 2010; Arria & Du Pont 2010). Prevalence of lifelong non-medical prescription drug use is close to 40% on some campuses (Peralta et al., 2010). Nation-wide American studies show that almost 10% of students used psychotropic drugs or antidepressants in their lifetime (McCabe 2005). While those numbers vary greatly depending on the sample, one finding seems universal: non-medical use is on the rise (Quintero et al. 2006; Sweeny 2010). Although drug consumption trends among students can take many forms, we will focus in this paper on the use of so-called "smart drugs" or cognitive enhancers such as Ritalin or Adderall.

Many studies conducted by epidemiologists and psychologists offer data on the prevalence of the phenomenon, but in a totally decontextualized perspective, which is one among many flaws that characterize this literature. Based on the analysis of qualitative semi-structured one-to-one interviews as well as on focus groups, this paper aims to explore the social contexts, representations and rationales associated with cognitive enhancing practices among university students. We will try to fill the gap by linking cognitive enhancement with the social and individual contexts experienced by students through their accounts of performance, competition, depression and stress in the academia. We will argue that consumption of cognitive enhancers cannot be understood without trying to grasp the various strategies of coping with increasingly porous exigencies of higher education and those of the market. We will finally resituate cognitive enhancement in a broader theoretical framework on pharmaceuticalization, by illustrating how medications are central to the dissolution of polarities between health and illness, nature and culture as well as licit and illicit uses of drugs.

RC05-599.4

COLLINS, Jock* (University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) Australia, jock.collins@uts.edu.au)

Social exclusion and inclusion of immigrant minorities in Australia

Australia has, in relative terms, more immigrants from a greater diversity of ethnicities than most countries in the world today. While Australia's policy of multiculturalism proclaims equality of all irrespective of ethnic, national or religious background, the reality is different. This paper looks at the often contradictory evidence for immigrant social inclusion and social exclusion across many different objective and subjective dimensions of contemporary Australian life. It draws on primary data drawn from recent research with immigrant youth to map out subjective feelings of aspiration, belonging and experiences of racism and exclusion. It also looks at secondary data sources of socio-economic data and research comparing labour market profiles, unemployment rates, income and poverty rates and racial discrimination experiences of immigrant minorities and the white majority. The paper also looks at experiences of racism in Australia today.

RC48-764.3

COLLEBEDEFF, Tatiana* (sociologia, tatianacollebedeff@yahoo.com.mx)

El peor crimen es el silencio

México ha vivido en los últimos 5 años un estado de guerra que suma ya 55000 muertos. Una guerra sucia como las del pasado, sin reglas ni derechos humanos. Una guerra encubierta bajo la lucha contra el narcotráfico, en la cual todas las víctimas son subsumidas como parte de la delincuencia organizada. Paulatinamente entre las costuras del modelo impuesto fueron apareciendo las verdaderas víctimas: civiles atrapados entre dos fuegos, víctimas del propio ejército. Fueron catalogados como "daños colaterales necesarios en la derrota de los delincuentes". Víctimas ocultadas, silenciadas, invisibilizadas, desvirtuadas frente a una escasa posibilidad de justicia. Finalmente, un padre agredido poeta, periodista, vinculado a organizaciones críticas, pone en marcha una manifestación pública que rompe el círculo vicioso de los pasillos de la PGR adonde los confinan y sale a las calles manifestando directamente: "Estamos hasta la madre de su guerra". Plantones, marchas del norte al sur del país, las víctimas adquieren voz, una voz estrujante y directa. Las víctimas se hacen visibles: la manifestación es la única forma de silenciar el silencio. Cada víctima sale, tiene voz y rostro, le habla a la sociedad. Rompe el cerco. Se autonombra "Por la paz con justicia y dignidad" remembrando voces zapatistas y de Madres de Plaza de Mayo. Habla a una sociedad aturdida por el ruido ensordecedor de la guerra, espantada por los decapitados,

colgados, fosas colectivas, que pueblan el silencio al que convoca el grito patriótico del gobierno en su guerra irracional. La fuerza de manifestación del movimiento obliga al presidente a un diálogo imposible que pretende mediatizador. Se ha usado contra el movimiento todo el repertorio contrainsurgente: achicar, dividir, aislar, desprestigiar, condenar, simular, desgastar, atacar, reprimir. Pero la demanda central del movimiento sigue vigente. El movimiento no solo buscaba parar la guerra sino enfrentar socialmente la emergencia nacional e iniciar la recomposición del tejido social.

RC21-514.6

COLOMB, Claire* (University College London, c.colomb@ucl.ac.uk) and **NOVY, Johannes** (Technical University Berlin)

A city for whom? Urban tourism, neighbourhood conflicts and planning policy in Berlin and Barcelona

This paper analyses the conflicts arising from the prioritization of tourism in the urban development strategies of Berlin and Barcelona over the past two decades (during which the two cities witnessed a major increase in annual tourist flows). It considers whether planning can mediate the conflicts between residents, tourists and 'temporary city users'. In both cities official tourism policy has remained primarily concerned with promoting further tourism growth, rather than encouraging the development of a qualitatively adequate tourism from an integrated urban development perspective. In recent years, a debate on the negative impacts of mass tourism on particular neighbourhoods, for example due to the conversion of residential units into holiday rentals, has emerged in the two cities under the impetus of local residents, the local media, and part of the local political sphere. In Barcelona the debates have focused on the historical district of Ciutat Vella; in Berlin, on mixed, multi-ethnic neighbourhoods such as Kreuzberg. Current conflicts not only reveal a tension between 'hosts' and 'guests', but reflect wider struggles over the socio-spatial restructuring of particular neighbourhoods and who has a 'right' to enjoy them. The paper identifies the stakeholders who started a debate about tourism's adverse impacts, analyses the demands they make to the local state for more (planning) regulations, and critically considers policy responses to date.

RC21-41.3

COLOMB, Claire* (University College London, c.colomb@ucl.ac.uk)

The challenge of investigating policy mobilities, social learning and policy change in (global) urban studies: Methodological reflections

This paper proposes a reflection around the methodologies and methods which can be used to investigate how urban policy ideas travel around the world. In an increasingly interconnected and globalized world, the increased circulation of knowledge and expertise and processes of emulation between urban elites have led to a wide diffusion of urban policy and planning ideas, models or techniques from one place to another. Such processes are, by nature, difficult to grasp, observe, track and follow. The establishment of causalities between processes of policy mobilities, social learning and policy change is a challenging task for urban studies scholars. The paper first takes stock of recent debates and developments in two (broad) sets of disciplinary fields:

i) urban geography, urban studies and planning studies, where there has been, in recent years, an increasing focus on the notions of 'policy mobilities' (Eugene McCann), urban learning (Colin McFarlane) and what Kevin Ward terms the need for 'relational comparative' research;

ii) the various approaches from political sociology, public policy, international relations and European studies which can be comprised under the broad label of 'policy transfer studies'.

The paper reviews and assesses the research designs, methodologies and methods which have been used by various researchers to empirically investigate the causes, processes and outcomes of urban policy mobilities between cities as collective actors. The paper finally presents the mixed-method research design currently developed and tested by the author in the context of a European Union funded project entitled '*Transboundary territorial cooperation, policy learning and the Europeanisation of urban and spatial planning policies in the Mediterranean area*'. In the conclusion of the paper, future challenges for the investigation of urban policy mobilities in a global world are identified.

RC37-151.5

COLOMBO, Alba* (Lecturer, acolombo@uoc.edu)

Perception of traditional arts as a methodological proposal to measure arts effects on the immediate society

Given the growing of social and cultural exchanges, provoked by migration, social movements and global economic instability, arts and culture programs shall be strategic and important element solving problems identified as collectives.

The public expressions of traditional arts may be a strategic aspect observing rather there is a effect provoked to the immediate society or not. But in some arts expressions these analysis becomes more complex regarding the intangible characteristics of some traditional expressions. This paper focuses on the complex problematic to evaluate intangible effects created by arts, generally related to cultural and social aspects of the society.

Having examined the conceptualization of social and cultural effects as well as underlying methodological aspects, this paper presents an epistemological and methodological proposal. A proposal to be able to measure these effects, generated by public expressions of traditional arts.

The analyzed data are mainly derived from a number of studies carried out by various researchers and institutions, as well as derived from implementation of this new methodological proposal done on the *Karneval der Kulturen* in Berlin.

The paper concludes with some reflections and aspects, which need to be taken into account when implementing this new methodological proposal.

RC13-436.1

COLOMBO, Alba* (Lecturer, acolombo@uoc.edu)

Traditional arts events as new perspectives of leisure in multicultural societies in Europe

Given the growing of social and cultural exchanges, provoked by migration, social movements and global economic instability, arts and culture programs shall be strategic and important element solving problems identified as collectives.

Cultural events presenting different traditional arts experiences may be strategic elements for a new leisure in multicultural societies in Europe. Leisure experience which could transmit values, information and help to keep traditions for different minority groups expressing themselves together generating their own event. How could be measured the real effect that this kind of event creates to the immediate society? This analysis becomes more complex regarding the intangible characteristics of some traditional expressions. This paper focuses on the complex problematic to measure intangible effects created by traditional arts events, generally related to cultural and social aspects of the society.

Having examined the conceptualization of cultural events, traditional arts expressions as well as underlying methodological aspects, this paper presents a new kind of leisure experience as a alternative perspectives of leisure in multicultural societies in Europe.

The analyzed data are mainly derived from a number of studies carried out by various researchers and institutions, as well as derived from the analysis done on one of the European most well know traditional arts events, the *Karneval der Kultren* in Berlin.

The paper concludes with some reflections on the multicultural leisure in Europe, identifying some aspects, which need to be taken into account.

RC14-478.2

COLOMER, Antonio* (Universidad Pontificia de Valencia, ancovia@urb.upv.es)

Capacitación sobre economía solidaria y desarrollo comunitario

En la Sociedad del Conocimiento, ir en la vanguardia en el hallazgo de los mejores métodos de funcionamiento de las organizaciones permite alcanzar una gran ventaja. Una herramienta fundamental es la educación y formación rigurosas. No debemos olvidar el factor humano y los valores y principios que en el apoyo mutuo hace crecer, al mismo tiempo, la comunidad y a sus miembros. A la vez las organizaciones comunitarias deben autoexigirse ese rigor científico al espíritu solidario y comunitario.

La Escuela Internacional de Cultura y Economía Solidaria (ECOSOL) está vinculada a la Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas y Mutuales de Trabajadores (COLACOT). El Instituto Intercultural para la Auto-

gestión y la Acción Comunal (INAUCO), fundado en 1978, y dependiente de la Fundación Libre Académica para la Enseñanza y la Cultura (FLAPE) tiene su sede académica en la Universidad Politécnica de Valencia.

Ambas entidades mancomunadamente ponen a disposición de los movimientos sociales y populares, con voluntad de mejora, este Manual. Esta obra ha contado para su publicación con el apoyo decisivo, no sólo económico sino intelectual, del Centro de Cooperación al Desarrollo de la Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (España). co-tecnológico mejorativo. Este Manual quiere ser ese instrumento de excelencia pedagógica y formativa para los grupos cooperativos y autogestionarios, de distintas modalidades, que pretenden crecer en calidad, siendo

RC29-690.8

COMBA, Antonella* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, antocomba@hotmail.com)

Illegal activities in the agricultural production in the province of Córdoba, Argentina. An approximation to the economic organized crime in the rural area

The Economic Organized Crime it's a way of criminal functioning where actors and representatives of the private sector and actors and institutions of the public sector are connected through a symbiotic relationship which allows the coordination of an organized criminal network that, while remains unpunished, produces wide economic benefits.

Nowadays in Argentina we are before the hegemony of the agro business model and the "sojización" of the agricultural activity where the big transnational companies, the exporters of cereals and oleaginous, the "big sojeros" and pools of sowing, have a fundamental role. It is in this complex scene where we observe a proliferation of white collar crimes. We consider that this type of crime shows how certain agents are not punished in the same way as "common delinquents" but, on having been identified as white collar criminals, they suffer soft or none actions of control and penalty, generating in this way a selective punishment.

In the following work we will analyze how and why the illegal activities realized in the agricultural sector in the province of Córdoba, Argentina, enjoy of great impunity. We will describe the differential administration of the penal justice of the federal courts of this province, in the measure that these actors and crimes receive a civil or administrative punishment rather than a penal sanction, functioning this way as "collector" courts.

We consider pertinent to describe and to analyze the Economic Organized Crime and the selectivity of the penal justice in a concrete phenomenon as are the criminal actions of the emergent actors of agro business and soybean exploitation.

Key words: Economic Organized Crime- agricultural activity- white collar crime- selective punishment

RC29-83.2

COMBA, Antonella* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, antocomba@hotmail.com)

With illegality and without delinquency. Analysis of tributary tax evasion in the province of Cordoba, Argentina, from a cultural dimension

The tributary tax evasion is a crime that generates deep consequences in the societies throughout time. It is of wide knowledge that this type of crime is of easy accomplishment in different sectors of the economy. Nevertheless, the tributary tax evasion in the agricultural production in the province of Córdoba, Argentina is an activity that has acquired a certain status appearing itself as legitimate, inevitable and justifiable this way promoting a process of naturalization and constant reproduction of this criminal activity.

In our case of analysis, we consider tributary tax evasion as a white collar crime as the delinquent and his criminal actions are realized by a person of high social status in the course of his occupation, in this case the agricultural exploitation. Thus, these white collar delinquents remain unpunished, affecting in addition to income distribution and social inequity.

In the present work I will analyze how tributary tax evasion is a legitimate naturalized and accepted practice by the generality of the population of the province of Cordoba, investigating this way how this is one of the central elements on the reproduction and impunity of this crime. Our proposal is that ideas and affirmations of common sense work in a cultural frame as a legitimation factor of this criminal activity.

The analysis of this type of crimes appears of great relevancy in this context but not only from a juridical - formal plane, but also attending to the cultural dimension as well to it's sociological implications

Key words: crime- tributary tax evasion- naturalization- agricultural production

RC18-666.4

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2011 elections in Turkey and the radical break in the republican people's party: Outcomes of the intra-party democratization

The Republican People's Party (Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi) is the oldest party in the Turkish Republican history. Since its foundation in 1923, it has been subject to harsh critiques about its traditionally insufficient intra-party democratization. However, today's RPP is going through a radical transformation both in the candidate selection processes and in its aim to enlarge its electorate within minority groups. Deputy candidate selection within smaller cities for the last general elections in 2011 is based on the elections by the party delegates. Although this democratization process has been seen as a positive step, the selections of the deputy candidates within larger cities directly by the party center created discontent among a certain strata. Also there were questions about why the selections were not based on the elections of the party members but the delegates. On the other hand, the new "expansions" like the "ethnic" expansion or "headscarf" expansion within the party politics aimed at enlarging the electoral base. This situation is also considered as the sign of a radical break within the history of RPP since the party was always skeptical about mentioning religious and ethnic minority groups within the party program. For some, this was finally the transformation of the party into a democratic representation of all the groups within the Turkish society. But for others, these expansions are considered as "deflection" from the traditional party orientation. RPP's loyal electoral strata which consists the statist-elitist groups has been for a while discontent because of this "deflection". This research focuses on the outcomes of the intra-party democratization processes within RPP in terms of how they affect the intra-party cohesion and the opinions of the electorate.

RC11-10.2

CON, Gulcin* (Middle East Technical University, gulcincon@gmail.com) and KALAYCIOGLU, Sibel (Middle East Technical University)

Intergenerational split? The Turkish elderly parents and their adult children

Contemporary Turkish population is still young but rapidly aging. The proportion of the elderly to the total population in Turkey is currently 7 % and is expected to reach 9 % in 2023 which means 8 million elderly as a result of the decrease in fertility rates and improvements in mortality rates. The Turkish state's policies regarding this rapidly growing elderly population have always been based on the hypothesis of high intergenerational reciprocity and solidarity within the society. This hypothesis enabled the state's emphasis on the family as the site which aged people can rely on in meeting their needs, both material and emotional. However, due to a series of economic crisis Turkey has been passing through, the resources of families to support their elderly members have diminished. In addition, the transformation of the traditional Turkish family structure and the increased participation of the female family members in the marketplace resulted in a change of preferences within the new generations regarding their relations with the elderly parents. The reciprocal bonds between the parents and their offsprings have lost the previous strength and as a result elderly care is left without a responsible institution in the absence of the family as a traditional site of care. This research focuses on the transition of the Turkish family institution with respect to family bonds between elderly parents and their offsprings. The ambivalence theory is crucial to understand the changing nature of intergenerational relations within the Turkish context. A qualitative analysis of the actions, motives and beliefs about the care needs of the elderly members within the Turkish families is employed within this research. Special attention is given to the differences within different SES groups. In this respect, the outcomes of this research are going to be presented.

RC05-485.7

CON, Gulcin* (Middle East Technical University, gulcincon@gmail.com)

The unchanging other: The case of Romani community in Turkey

The Romani community is one of the largest and ancient ethnic groups residing within the borders of Turkey. This community is actually composed of different subgroups like Doms and Loms but mostly referred as "Gypsy" by the Turkish people. The negative connotations of this word are forming the first step of exclusion of this group within the Turkish society. In addition, the Romani people are considered as the "other" both by the dominant group – Turkish – and other ethnic groups. This situation leads to constant exclusion – both geographically and socially – of this group of people because of their ethnic origin. This exclusion is visible almost in all spheres of life. The never-ending questionings about their religious commitments, their limited or unequal access to public services like education and transportation, their spatial segregation and other group's solid rules about not marrying anyone from the Romani community are some of the signs of their exclusion within Turkish society. On the other hand, their strategies for inclusion to the society are mostly based on their overt Turkish nationalism and constant emphasis on their Muslim identity. This is because being a part of dominant Turkish community is closely related to being Muslim. But still how much they succeed in being included in the society is open to discussion. This research is based on the data collected from in-depth interviews with both the Romani people and the dominant groups who categorize themselves basically as Turkish in the Thracian region of Turkey. The perceptions of both sides about the exclusionary or inclusionary patterns concerning the Romani community within the region are analyzed through this qualitative research and the results are going to be presented within this session.

RC26-289.1

CONILH DE BEYSSAC, Marie Louise* (RC 26 Sociotechnics / Sociological Practice, marie7@terra.com.br) and **D'AVILA NETO, Maria Inacia** (RC 26 Sociotechnics / Sociological Practice)

Global governance, civil society awareness, mobilization and the information communication technology: The convention on biological diversity through Brazilian community voices

Tools for social mobilization and participation through the use of information and communications technology (ICT) in order to promote public awareness and education are advocated in the Chapter 36 of Agenda 21 and in the Article 13 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which deal with Education and Public Awareness by promoting the use of vehicles and methods of formal and informal networking to increase public awareness about environmental discussion.

Empirical research about the use of social networks and online communication can reveal interesting aspects related to the interactional dynamics of global, national and local stakeholders and actors related to environmental governance. It is noteworthy that the environmental discussion originated in the 1960s from transnational activist groups that contributed to attitude and perception change of public opinion on the environmental impacts of human activities (Wapner, 1995).

This research maps the dynamics of both global and national CBD governance accountability online communication (www.cbd.int, www.cdb.gov.br) - the global and national institutional platforms levels – among it selves and with respect to civil society online communities, identifying how information is produced, transmitted and disseminated within the communities, including the ability of these platforms to receive positive and negative feedback from local up to global levels.

The methodology of the study encompasses online ethnography of websites in the environmental public sphere debate in Brazil, assisted by Pearltrees add-on in order to gather, visualize, organize and browse studied sites; as well as ethnographic content analysis regarding the Convention on Biological Diversity global and national platforms by means of computer assisted qualitative data analysis software AtlasTi, as a tool to organize and analyze collected data related to their communication patterns.

We intend to point out some empirical opportunities and challenges in this yet asymmetric online participatory framework.

RC07-533.2

CONILH DE BEYSSAC, Marie Louise* (RC 26 Sociotechnics / Sociological Practice, marie7@terra.com.br) and **DAVILA NETO, Maria Inácia** (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Online environmental mobilization in Brazil: The Belo Monte future at crossroads

In this article we exam the online mobilization about Belo Monte, the hydroelectric dam complex on the Xingu River in the state of Para in the Brazilian Amazon region, which is meant to be the world's third-largest in installed capacity and has been generating important controversy throughout 2011.

Regarding environmental issues, online mobilization becomes particularly relevant in Brazil due to concentration of 84.36% of the population in urban centers (IBGE, 2010), distant from the portions of territory that hold significant stake of global biodiversity. The impossibility of direct apprehension by the majority of citizens of what occurs in the country's wilderness areas drives substantial relevance to media coverage and specifically to new media both national and international mobilizations aiming to democratically sustain or oppose government development plans and law bills which risk major environmental impacts.

The methodology of the study encompasses online ethnography of websites in the environmental public sphere debate in Brazil, assisted by Pearltrees add-on in order to gather, visualize, organize and browse studied sites; as well as ethnographic content analysis regarding Belo Monte by means of computer assisted qualitative data analysis software AtlasTi, as a tool to organize and analyze collected data related to the dam discussion.

The research Investigates the dynamics of the movements for and against the dam's construction, the similarities and differences in stakeholders strategies to foster the social movement about the construction of the dam, focusing on five levels of analysis: the call for individual participation rhetoric, intergroup relations, mobilization for collective action in public policy, and the intention to drive external and local attention to the matter.

This article intends to discuss how social movements create, debate, disseminate, and attempt to implement visions for the future through new media in an empirical study of Belo Monte online mobilization during 2011.

RC35-293.2

CONNELL, Raewyn* (University of Sydney, raewyn.connell@sydney.edu.au) and **DADOS, Nour*** (University of Sydney, nour.dados@sydney.edu.au)

Theories of market society on a world scale

Contemporary social theory on market society centres on ideas from Europe and North America. However, the experience of market society is global and social theory derived from the experience of Europe and North America cannot sufficiently address the social dimension of transition to market regimes in the Global South. This paper is drawn from an ARC funded research project titled 'The Making of Market Society on a World Scale: Social Experience and Social Theory from the Global South.' It is aimed at producing a sociology of global market society that highlights the ideas and experience of the global periphery. In doing so, it aims to develop a new model of theory construction that can link multiple knowledge systems from different world regions. This paper addresses conference themes about the globalization of economic life and the localization of social life by examining the shift to a market society on a world scale as one that cannot be explained by a general theoretical framework which views the majority post-colonial world through the lens of the Global North.

RC13-66.2

CONSTANTOPOULOU, Christiana* (Panteion University, christiana.constantopoulou@panteion.gr)

Leisure in turbulent times: "second life" realizations

Only half a century ago, J. Dumazedier argued that leisure values were about to "conquer" massively the modern societies: liberated time from work (because of technology), easy and cheap access to the entertainment (especially to the entertainment media), magic due to the augmenting role of the image would be some of the dimensions imposing a virtual world in which the everyday man feels able to "live" experiences, adventures and relationships, (possibilities inexistent or forbidden in other systems and cultures -included the classical western "bourgeois" system).

It's obviously a "mood of laxity" which seems to express a new mentality of "liberation" but also of importance of appearance (of the "look") and of ephemeral pleasures; this mood, defies the stars and calls for an everyday search of immediate fulfillment (instead of a promise of happiness in some

future paradise –as the closeness to religion does not determines human entertainment).

But despite the imaginary journey of fulfillment into the everyday achievements there is definitely coexistence of virtual euphoria and generalized social poverty: the possibility to "perform" becomes thus "virtual" for most people when "star values" (and the so called modern life style) are very important but all the most difficult to realize. How could Sociology "define" this kind of postmodern "leisure" (where everything seems "possible" whilst this possibility is only a dream? Or a "Second Life" performance?). Speaking about justice, equality and democracy, what would be the challenges of nowadays world linked to the notion of "leisure"?

RC14-424.7

CONTRERAS FERNANDEZ, Natalia Daniela* (Estudiante de sociología, Universidad de Antioquia, natada15@gmail.com)

El país de los corazones

El país de los corazones parte de la idea de caracterizar, a través de la publicidad audiovisual de la marca de país Colombia es Pasión, los valores inmersos en el discurso publicitario de la misma; entorno desde el cual se despliega esta ponencia, donde se desarrolla el concepto de ciudadano colombiano a través del mencionado discurso, tomando como eje central los valores sociales inmersos en el mismo.

Para ello, se realizó un ejercicio de investigación de carácter exploratorio, que partió de la observación de dinámicas dentro de la plataforma Youtube, respecto a videos relacionados con la marca de país y de cómo la audiencia reacciona ante éstos; por lo cual, además de examinar el contenido audiovisual, se tuvieron en cuenta elementos del sitio como la medición de visitas, la calificación de los usuarios y sus comentarios. Partiendo de dos componentes metodológicos básicos: el primero de tipo cuantitativo, referido a la clasificación de la publicidad seleccionada para el análisis de la misma; el segundo, de tipo cualitativo, apoyado en el análisis textual.

Por lo que se llevaron a cabo tres fases: observación, búsqueda y selección de videos, donde fueron tomados aquellos cuyo contenido esté relacionado con la marca, sin importar si su procedencia es de naturaleza oficial o no. Además de la comparación de resultados con la fase anterior de esta propuesta, es decir, un paralelo entre los valores sociales hallados en el discurso de Colombia es Pasión (material audiovisual) y los elementos discursivos identificados que permitan identificar la formación de un concepto de ciudadanía colombiana desde la audiencia. Y finalmente, la caracterización del discurso de ciudadanía colombiana asimilado por la audiencia a partir de la marca de país.

RC04-380.6

CONVERT, Bernard* (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, bernard.convert@univ-lille1.fr)

Choix d'orientation et hiérarchie des disciplines

Depuis les années 1980, la France a connu une des plus fortes croissances du taux de diplômés de l'enseignement supérieur. Cette croissance est allée de pair avec une démocratisation au moins apparente de l'accès à l'enseignement supérieur. Mais derrière cette apparence, on observe une très grande inégalité d'accès aux différentes filières d'enseignement et aux différentes disciplines, selon le genre et selon l'origine sociale et géographique. Comme dans beaucoup de pays, les étudiant(e)s d'origine défavorisée se concentrent dans les cycles courts technologiques. A l'autre extrême de l'échelle sociale, les enfants d'origine favorisée, en particulier les garçons, se concentrent dans les Grandes Ecoles et leurs classes préparatoires, une spécificité française. Entre les deux, l'Université elle-même constitue un espace très hiérarchisé et généré selon les disciplines. Pierre Bourdieu avait montré, dans son livre *Homo Academicus*, comment les disciplines les plus « théoriques » (mathématiques en sciences ou philosophie en lettres) accueilleraient plutôt des étudiants d'origine favorisée, tandis que les disciplines les plus « empiriques » (géologie ou géographie) des étudiants d'origine populaire.

Qu'en est-il aujourd'hui ? La communication se propose de donner une représentation précise de cette hiérarchie sociale, sexuelle et scolaire des filières et disciplines d'enseignement supérieur, à partir d'une analyse des choix d'orientation opérés à l'entrée. Comment les choix d'orientation (variable dépendante) se différencient-ils selon le genre, l'origine sociale et le niveau de réalisation scolaire dans l'enseignement secondaire (variables explicatives) ? En outre, l'analyse de l'évolution de ces choix sur moyenne période, de 1995 à 2008, permettra de voir si ces inégalités d'accès à

l'enseignement supérieur tendent à se réduire ou à s'accroître avec le temps. La communication repose sur l'exploitation statistique du fichier individuel des choix opérés par les étudiants, dans une région française, l'académie de Lille, qui compte environ 25 000 premières inscriptions dans l'enseignement supérieur chaque année.

RC09-160.5

CORDEIRO, Eduardo Firak* (Nucleo Transdisciplinar em Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento - UFSC, pexinhoufsc@hotmail.com) and **GONÇALVES, Thiago Roberto Zibetti** (Programa de Pós-graduação em Agronomia)

Os desafios na construção de sistemas alimentares territorializados (SALT's) e o desenvolvimento territorial sustentável: Estudos de casos do litoral centro-sul de Santa Catarina e região oeste do Paraná, Brasil

O presente trabalho procura trazer contribuições para o refinamento do conceito de Sistemas Alimentares Territorializados a partir de experiências de duas regiões distintas. Apoiar-se em correntes que ressaltam a importância da territorialidade nas estratégias de desenvolvimento, onde proximidade geográfica, identidade cultural e saúde ambiental são elementos imprescindíveis para a construção do Desenvolvimento Territorial Sustentável (DTS). Diante de diferentes realidades rurais encontradas e estudadas no litoral Centro-sul de Santa Catarina e região Oeste do Paraná, foram explorados com enfoque agroecológico alguns processos de experimentação em organização social, produção, comercialização e consumo, levando em conta especialmente sistemas de produção de base ecológica. O intuito foi de perceber e analisar as conexões entre tais elementos e processos dentro de sistemas agroalimentares, favorecendo diagnósticos e prognósticos mais sistêmicos, realistas e úteis no contexto complexo da sustentabilidade do desenvolvimento rural dos territórios.

RC22-152.2

CORDOVA QUERO, Hugo* (Graduate Theological Union, hugo.cquero@gmail.com)

In the city of god?: The Roman Catholic Church and Japanese Brazilian migrants in Japan

Since 1990 Japan has witnessed the increasing flow of immigrants in order to work at the industrial sector. Among those immigrants, Japanese Brazilians constitute the third largest foreign population in Japan after Chinese and Korean descendants respectively. This paper analyzes the experience of Japanese Brazilian migrants by focusing on the role that the Roman Catholic Church has played in their adaptation to the Japanese society. In the first part of this paper, I will describe how the Roman Catholic Church offers to the newcomers an ethnic space where they can speak their language, reproduce their culture, and receive moral support in the midst of their daily-lived situations as immigrants. I will then interrogate how this ethnic space becomes a bridge to fostering connections with the broader social networks such as international programs at the city or town level, legal and immigration information, counseling or contact with health organizations, among many other services. This constitutes an important step into the process of adjusting to life in Japan. Although immigrants in Japan are perceived as temporary workers, some of them have been granted long-term residency. However, the constant reforms to the immigration law in favor of further controlling make evident that immigrants do not enjoy the same level of rights than citizens, leading to social conflicts and the deepening of symmetrical schismosis. I conclude that religious organizations such as the Roman Catholic Church have the potential to ally with the immigrants in order to enhance their local citizenship, which is uneven throughout the country. For example, while in some cities Japanese Brazilian migrants barely receive the services offered by the state, in other cities they have even obtained the right to vote at the local level. This paper is based on fieldwork conducted in Japan between 2006 and 2011.

TG06-93.2

CORMACK, Phillip* (University of South Australia, phillip.cormack@unisa.edu.au) and **COMBER, Barbara** (Queensland University of Technology)

Mandated assessment policy and teachers' work: Representing and enacting teaching and learning in an age of market reforms

Standards-based reforms have decisively recast the educational landscape in the US, the UK, Europe and other Western countries. Australia is no exception, as the recent implementation of the National Assessment Program: Literacy and Numeracy shows. Research into impacts on teachers in other national settings where standardised testing has been implemented shows that teachers are being pressured to teach to the test while they struggle to maintain their own perspectives on learning because the views of so-called 'measurement experts' have been privileged over their own professional judgements. School leaders and teachers are also critical of the way that one shot judgements of standardised tests are being used to gauge their school's performance.

Data for this paper are drawn from a three year, multi-site study, funded by the Australian Research Council entitled *Mandated Literacy Assessment and the Reorganisation of Teachers' Work* which is investigating changes to the work of English literacy educators associated with the introduction of standardised assessments. Institutional Ethnography offers a means of investigating the complex ways that teachers enact their lives every day, as they negotiate the relationships presented to them, while also meeting the larger demands placed on them by mandated policies. We ask how teachers and school leaders have been positioned by assessment policies which focus on marketised reform and associated reformulations of what counts as proper knowledge about learners and learning. We consider the kinds of daily dilemmas and opportunities they encounter and the practices that are engendered. We show that there has been a layering of policy, for while there are new demands being introduced by recent reforms, old policy imperatives remain and must be dealt with. We discuss the ways in which educators draw upon counter-discourses and ethical practices to exert agency and mediate the impact of policy on their school communities.

RC38-656.1

CORNEJO, Marcela* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, marcela@uc.cl), REYES, Maria Jose (Universidad de Chile) and CRUZ, Maria Angelica (Universidad de Valparaíso)

"Cuéntame tu historia de la dictadura": Voces e imágenes en dialógica intergeneracional en Chile

Se presentan parte de los resultados de un estudio que busca comprender configuraciones del proceso *dialógico intergeneracional* (Reyes, 2009), es decir, de espacios relacionales que se producen entre generaciones al hacer memoria del pasado, específicamente sobre la Dictadura Militar chilena (1973 a 1990).

La complejidad de la construcción de memorias sociales acerca del pasado reciente de Chile se produce a través de procesos dialógicos entre diversas posiciones discursivas, siendo central la posición discursiva generacional. Esta complejidad intenta ser abordada, además del plano discursivo tradicional (narraciones), a través de su articulación con materialidades que actúan como huellas del pasado, fotografías e imágenes. Se asume el desafío de abordar, de forma relacional y dialógica, un problema crucial en los estudios de memoria: qué recordar y qué olvidar de un pasado conflictivo y violento.

En términos metodológicos, el estudio se inscribe como una investigación social cualitativa, en una lógica exploratoria y comprensiva. Se presentan resultados de la primera fase del estudio, constituida por relatos de vida (De Gaulejac, 1987; Legrand, 1993; Niewiadomski & De Villers, 2004; Sautu, 2004; Cornejo, Mendoza & Rojas, 2008), considerando cada historia singular como portadora de la historia social que la sustenta y la construye. Se trabajó con 25 participantes convocados desde distintas posiciones discursivas: generacional, ideológica, nivel socioeconómico, territorialidad, género, y con y sin experiencia de represión política. Con cada participante se realizaron dos encuentros en los que se contó "*mi historia de la dictadura*", a través de la narración y a través de fotografías e imágenes que permitieran contar "*mi historia*" a personas de otras generaciones.

Los resultados muestran contenidos generacionales que se vehiculizan en los discursos –narrativos y visuales– acerca de la Dictadura Militar, así como las particularidades respecto al "otro" que responden y/o interogan al *contar su historia* de la Dictadura.

RC32-686.3

CORRADI, M. Laura* (Università della Calabria, laura.corradi@unical.it)

Race, class, gender, ageism and hetero-normativity in western commercials: Old and new forms of feminist semiotic activism

The field of advertisement represents an important mirror for those who are willing to study our societies in an intersectional manner – considering gender race, class, age and sex as 'interlocking categories of oppression' (Hill Collins). A 10 years long intersectional empirical research on commercials (carried out with students through magazines, tv, and internet) show how publicities both embody and reinforce social stereotypes: in the effort to transform commodities into appealing objects, they tend to legitimize classist, ageist, racist and hetero/sexist behaviors.

The awareness of the normative role of commercials – based on the semiotic analysis and deconstruction - gave impulse to new forms of feminist cooperation among different types of groups: women's associations, glbt collectives, anti-racist groups, scholar-activists in the academia, women lawyers and unionists, students and media activists – offering a fertile terrain for coalition building.

The diffusion of classist & racist images of sexually submissive women is interpreted as an indicator of the present power relations among genders: young feminists collectives became particularly active in making 'corrections' or re-coding commercials in public spaces, perceived as despotic signifiers. They do not believe in asking the institutional intervention; they are also skeptical about cooperating with *femmocrats* in order to improve the situation. They believe in direct action - as a way to fight back and practice *direct democracy* - and in grassroots activism, in exerting a control on women's body image. Since the 70s, the women's movement had understood the body is a political issue and held public demonstrations, voicing their discomfort about the improper use of women's body. The new wave of feminists today are targeting racist, degrading, sexualized, commercials in creative and communicative ways. Visual examples about old and recent feminist actions will be shown and discussed.

RC32-90.2

CORRADI, M. Laura* (Università della Calabria, laura.corradi@unical.it)

Sex and violence in commercials: Freedom of expression or symbolic aggression?

A qualitative research on Western commercials shows new trends in the use of sex and violence:

- images eroticizing the use of strength over women
- sexualization of children and young girls
- promotion of an anorexic body type
- spectacularization of women's death
- degrading images portraying the women as animals
- vpornography, including gang rapes

Feminists display different views about the phenomenon: some believe there is no connection between violence against women and media representations of sex and violence, considered harmless since the virtual world of images is perceived as insubstantial, far away from everyday life - *people know it is not real*, as a prominent feminist philosopher argued during a public debate on the research findings. Other feminists tend to draw lines between material and symbolic forms of violence and to consider them as a problems of social justice. They engage in targeting sexualized and violent commercials, which are seen as promoting a vision of women and girls as objects, lowering their self-esteem, and encouraging sexual harassment and violent behaviors.

Aims of the paper are:

1. to document the use of sex & violence in commercials, deconstructing the present trend of eroticization of violence on women: the poorer women become, the more women become sexually commodified;
2. to challenge the idea that democratization processes necessarily imply more neo-liberism (in this case applied to women's and girls' bodies) and the belief that sex&violence representations have to be tolerated in the name of 'freedom of expression';
3. to discuss the possibility of new forms of feminist agency (in alternative to the authoritarian prohibition of violent images) based upon the derision of patriarchal features - such as the excitement for power, homosocial milieus, testosteroneic imaginery – with the use of new media, irony, satire, and imagination. Visual examples will be shown.

RC21-212.11

CORRAL, Maria Manuela* (Becaria Doctoral Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR-CONICET)), manucorral@gmail.com)

La gestión público-privada en grandes proyectos urbanos (GPU) en Argentina

La presente ponencia propone contribuir al conocimiento sobre las transformaciones urbanas a partir de la implementación de políticas de renovación urbana mediante grandes proyectos urbanos (GPU), permitiendo dar cuenta de la complejidad y diversidad de procesos de desarrollo en Argentina.

En un contexto de redefinición de las políticas urbanas que otorga un rol protagónico al capital privado en el desarrollo urbano. La bibliografía sobre el tema, considera este tipo de implementación parte de una nueva orientación empresarial de la gestión urbana y de la competencia entre ciudades de distintos países y al interior de los mismos. Estas políticas se orientan a lograr un aumento de la competitividad local en el desarrollo capitalista.

Un elemento relevante que menciona la bibliografía sobre el tema, es la existencia de una concertación de intereses y prácticas de distintos actores de los sectores público y privado en la gestión de los mismos. Sin embargo, poco se sabe de cómo se construyen en la Argentina estos nuevos espacios (fracciones de ciudad) a partir de dicha articulación público-privada. Es relevante preguntarse hasta qué punto su implementación puede implicar una privatización de la gestión urbana.

En este trabajo se analizan distintas modalidades de gestión en tres casos de GPU en Argentina para el período 1989-2011. Los casos seleccionados se sitúan en grandes fracciones de ciudad donde el sector público es propietario del suelo y que crean nuevas áreas centrales. De esta forma, se trabaja con el Proyecto Puerto Madero (ciudad de Buenos Aires), el Proyecto Puerto Norte (ciudad de Rosario, Santa Fé) y el Municipio de Malvinas Argentinas (Región Metropolitana de Bs.As.). Se analiza la alianza público-privada en cada caso (a partir de los objetivos del proyecto, las características del ente de gestión, las fuentes de financiamientos, la utilización de los recursos, entre otros elementos).

RC34-216.10

CORROCHANO, Maria Carla* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, mcarla@ufscar.br)

Education, work and youth: Research and public policies in Brazil

In Brazil, the contemporary youth's condition is produced by the recent expansion of the opportunities of scolarization and by the diversity of experiences that young people produce in social instances that are different from the traditional institutions of social reproduction. The school that they were able to access didn't produce an effective quality. Its work is based on representations that have little to do with the concrete adolescents and young people. It is therefore necessary to incorporate the discussion of research results that point to new possibilities for design of public policies considering the prospects of young people themselves. This is what we want to make the search type from State of the Art on the production Brazilian post-graduate students developed between 1999 and 2006 (Sposito, 2009) and raised from the portal CAPES / MEC sites and Program Post Graduation in the areas of Education, Social Sciences and Human Services. Focus will be theses and dissertations that have researched young people, life experiences and meanings that they attribute to work. Will be considered 91 studies on young people and work, specifically 16 productions that bring new possibilities and thematic reflections to focus the analysis on actual working conditions of these subjects, the work takes place in their lives and relationships between work and the constitution of their identities. Highlight will be the dominant brand in the studies, the ways of approaching the issue of youth, the theoretical and conceptual predominant and the methodological strategies. The perspective is note the advances in knowledge produced about young people and work, challenges faced by new studies and those dealing with the design and implementation of public policies directed to young people.

RC34-75.3

CORROCHANO, Maria Carla* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, mcarla@ufscar.br)

Searching for a "true work": The paths and projects of the poor youth at São Paulo

In Brazil, especially since the beginning of the 21st century, themes related to employment and unemployment have been approaching the youth condition, demanding the creation of federal public policies and the construction of a National Youth Agenda for Decent Work. This paper intends to present some results of the author doctoral thesis, which focused different youth trajectories verified at São Paulo periphery, concerning public initiatives, precarious work and odd jobs, as well as the continuous efforts for raising the schooling levels.

The research was part of the study about youth and its inter-relation with work, family and school, considering the relevant transformations of these institutions for the modern construction of the youth condition itself. The theoretical concepts of *support*, as developed by Danilo Martuccelli, and of *individual*, as developed by François Dubet, are used for the study of the youth and unemployment categories, as well as for the interviews analysis. The research adopts a qualitative methodology, using open and in-depth interviews. The field work was carried out from 2005 to 2006, when 7 policy-makers and 38 young people - as well as some of these parents, were interviewed.

The young people narratives show the diversity of trajectories and meanings given to the work and the lack of work, and their multiple strategies in the search for a "true work", using their own words. Besides the recent increase of public initiatives for rising the youth presence at the Brazilian work markets, the study shows that the family networks featuring strong ties is a main factor for the finding of some precarious jobs. Therefore, the family and the expectations for schooling elevation appear as the fundamental supports for the building of a better life and work trajectories.

RC29-247.4

CORTE, Malena* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, malecorte@gmail.com)

Repensando la historia reciente de la Argentina : La realización simbólica del genocidio

Como es sabido, ningún genocidio concluye con el mero aniquilamiento material de un grupo, sino que además, luego de llevada a cabo esta acción, tiene lugar un proceso simbólico a partir del cual efectivamente aquel puede cumplir su objetivo de erradicar el entramado de relaciones sociales existentes. Esta representación simbólica sobre el genocidio que emerge como consecuencia del exterminio, pero que no surge de los perpetradores, sino de la sociedad misma, se caracteriza por construir una cierta memoria sobre lo ocurrido y no otra, por imponer un determinado discurso sobre el genocidio mismo. De esta manera, dicha simbolización puesta en juego en ese proceso adquiere tanta importancia como el aniquilamiento material en sí.

Teniendo en cuenta esto, me propongo analizar los modos de "realización simbólica" a partir de los cuales la sociedad argentina construyó su memoria sobre el genocidio perpetrado por la dictadura militar 1976-1983. Examinaré dicho momento a través de distintas fuentes: bibliografía pertinente sobre esta temática y algunas películas paradigmáticas de la transición democrática. En dichas fuentes intentaré rastrear indicios que me permitan determinar en qué consistió esa construcción simbólica sobre lo ocurrido que emergió luego de la última dictadura militar. En este sentido, será importante identificar cómo es definido y representado lo acontecido, así como también cuál es el lugar otorgado a las víctimas del genocidio: tanto a los asesinados y desaparecidos como a los sobrevivientes. Esto implica problematizar los modos en que la sociedad argentina posdictadura narra y simboliza lo sucedido.

Cabe aclarar que esta ponencia tiene un carácter exploratorio y que está elaborada en el marco de la realización de un trabajo final para la materia Análisis de las Prácticas Sociales Genocidas de la Carrera de Sociología de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.

RC19-560.3

CORTES, Rosalia* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas and FLACSO Argentina, rcortes@fibertel.com.ar)

Income transfer programs and labour policies in Argentina, conflicting strategies?

The paper discusses two central components of Argentina's welfare policies: conditional cash transfer programs and labour regulations; it ex-

amines their design, institutional structure and implementation, identifying their gender and labour market impacts in the 2002-2010 years.

In the height of unemployment in 2002 the Executive designed a CCT program directed to unemployed heads of households with children under 18. With the new administration starting in 2003 the program's level of transfers stagnated until 2009 when a novel - allegedly universal - conditional cash transfer program was implemented. The program aimed at providing child benefits to informal or unemployed heads of households with children that in return had to prove the latter's regular schooling and vaccination. During the 1990's the labour code had been reformed flexibilizing contractual and working conditions, as collective bargaining remained in a stand still. Starting 2003 a set of income policies, the introduction of protective labour standards and the reinstatement of collective agreements became the main components of the Executive's labour policies.

In the literature as in the official discourse there is a tendency to mix-up broad coverage with 'universality' concerning social programs; however, the selection of the type of beneficiaries of the cash transfer programs already introduces selection criteria that contradict universality.

The main hypothesis of the paper is that the division between a set of policies directed to informal workers' households and children through cash transfer programs, and of labour policies directed to workers in formal jobs, reproduces social and gender segmentation. The analysis attempts to illustrate how the divide between social and work policies is reviving the strategies of delivering 'targeted' programs to vulnerable groups under a 'universal' guise.

RC18-332.1

CORTES, Soraya* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - Brazil, vargas.cortes@ufrgs.br)

Changing the relationship between the state and non-for-profit organisations: The bureaucratisation of decision-making on organisations' tax relieve in Brazil

Most scholars agree that since the 1930s, in Brazil, patterns of relationship between state and society can be either defined as corporatist and clientelistic or as bureaucratic and even universalistic, depending on the political dimension and the period under examination. Some argue that, since the 1980s, clientelism is declining, and that corporatism has lost its authoritarian characteristics while the access to social services and goods became more universalistic. Due the Brazilian strong presidential system, the bureaucracy is often organised along a sequence of appointed positions rather than a meritocratic career. However, although in a very slow pace, typical bureaucratic careers and procedures have been growing in the public sector.

The paper assumes the Weberian perspective that bureaucratic insulation preserves the state from rent seeking interest groups, without denying, firstly, the importance of politics to control bureaucratic tendencies towards corporatism, and, secondly, the fact the state is an imperfect instrument far from the image of a benevolent and competent organization. It analyses the institutional isomorphic process that leads the decision-making on non-for-profit organisations' tax relieve from a clientelistic and corrupted arena, the National Council of Social Assistance, to bureaucratic ministerial offices. The process, set up in 2004, after a police investigation over allegations of bribery to facilitate the conferring of tax relieve certificates target powerful religious organizations owning well known universities, educational groups and hospital complexes. During 2009 and 2010, the competence to confer certificates was transferred to bureaucratic departments inside three Ministries - Education, Health and Social Development. The paper describes the process, highlighting institutional isomorphism mechanisms that helped to shape this new type of relationship between state and society in Brazil.

RC18-587.4

CORTES, Soraya* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - Brazil, vargas.cortes@ufrgs.br)

Democratic governance in Brazil: Institutional framework and political context shaping the national councils of social policies

Most scholars regard participative forums, built up in Brazil and elsewhere, as important institutional devices to induce state democratisation as well as to improve democratic governance in the public sector. Nevertheless, the institutional framework, the political dynamics and the history of different policy areas can induce the forums to undertake other functions

rather than favoring societal actors to take part in the forums' decision making process.

The paper analyses two national councils of social policies, in the health and social assistance areas, in Brazil. These councils are neo-corporatist intermediary organizations that favor improvements in democratic governance, as in fact societal actors take part in these forums' decision-making processes, although the degree of participation varies according to the area. Nevertheless, they also have other functions. The institutional framework and political dynamics of each of the two areas shape forums with diverse roles. The National Council of Health works as a political arena, whose major task is the defense of the Single National Health System. The National Council of Social Assistance is mostly a device to enforce policy decisions taken at the federal level of government throughout the Brazilian federation.

RC21-714.6

COSACOV, Natalia (IIGG-UBA) and **PERELMAN, Mariano*** (UBA-CONICET, mdp1980@yahoo.com.ar)

Las pugnas por el uso del espacio público: Explorando moralidades y narrativas sobre la desigualdad

A partir del análisis de la presencia de personas pobres dedicadas a la recolección informal en los barrios centrales de la ciudad de Buenos Aires (*cirujas* o *cartoneros*) en este artículo mostramos cómo en la pugna por el uso del espacio público se generan distancias sociales y se reproducen las desigualdades de clase. Argumentamos que ello no solo se produce a partir de una segregación espacial sino también en las interacciones cotidianas. Para ello abordamos dos situaciones. Por un lado, en el modo en que los *cartoneros* construyen recorridos en los barrios para poder realizar su tarea, por el otro, en el proceso de desalojo de un asentamiento de cirujas. En el primer caso mostramos los modos en que tanto *cartoneros* como *vecinos* reconocen la existencia de códigos que orientan los comportamientos en determinados contextos socio-espaciales. En otro caso, exploramos las narrativas sobre la desigualdad que funcionan legitimando las exclusiones y usos desiguales del espacio público. El abordar los dos casos de forma comparativa nos permite dar cuenta de los las prácticas y narrativas que se ponen en juego en torno al uso del espacio público y del modo en que se van constituyendo personas y modos legítimos para permanecer, transitar y establecerse en él.

RC21-212.5

COSTA, Geraldo* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, gem-costa.bhz@terra.com.br)

The right to the city: A theoretical concept and an illuminating idea for the realization of the urban society

In his "Theses on the City, the Urban and Planning", Lefebvre says the following about rights which define civilization (rights in general): "These rights which are not well recognized, progressively become customary before being inscribed into formalized codes. They would change reality if they entered into social practice: the right to work, to training and education, to health, housing, leisure, to life. Among these rights in the making features the *right to the city*". About planning and social practice Lefebvre says: "The realization of urban society calls for a planning oriented towards social needs, those of urban society. It necessitates a science of the city (of the relations and correlations in urban life). Although necessary, these conditions are not sufficient. A social and political force capable of putting these means into *oeuvres* is equally indispensable"[1]. My intention in this joint session is to reflect about these two passages of Lefebvre's thought around the concept (and the idea, I would say) of *the right of the city*. I will discuss at least two dimensions related to this concept/idea: 1) The content of the Brazilian Urban Reform Movement which adopts the idea of the right to city as an *illuminating* guide for an urban practice that has housing as a central question. 2) The risk of narrowing (trivializing, corrupting, banalizing?), in the academic *milieu*, the real meaning of "the right to the city", as a central concept for the discussion about the possibility of the "urban", the urban society. I would argue that this is in part due to the strength that the urban political economy approach has in that *milieu*.

[1] Kofman, Eleonore; Lebas, Elizabeth (Eds.). *Writings on Cities*, Henri Lefebvre. Oxford: Blackwell, 1996, p. 178 and 179

RC21-228.10

COSTA, Giuliana* (Politecnico di Milano, giuliana.costa@polimi.it) and **EWERT, Benjamin*** (Justus-Liebig Universität Giessen, benjamin.ewert@sowi.uni-giessen.de)

Immigration in European cities and the determinants of social exclusion

European cities attract immigrants from all over the world in large number. This ongoing influx and spatial concentration diminish the exclusive explanatory power of national migration policies. Instead cities such as Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin or Milan become social laboratories where patterns of immigration and respective conflicts can be studied like under a burning glass. Based on a comparative study of 20 medium and large scale cities in ten European countries, this paper seeks out determinants of social inclusion and exclusion for immigrants in local welfare systems.

By evaluating socioeconomic data and social backgrounds of first and first and a half generation immigrants, a preliminary typology of urban migration effects in the fields of housing, childcare and employment across European cities will be developed. It will be shown that cities or, more precisely, certain districts and neighbourhoods within cities may be vibrant localities where immigrants' become users and co-producers of social services and communities of de facto outsiders get strengthened. On the other hand, effects of segregation and culminated difficulties of immigration (e.g. linguistic, cultural and bureaucratic constraints) may turn whole districts into homogeneous but deprived zones in which inhabitants are treated as second class citizens who lack access to decent work, appropriate housing and childcare facilities. According to our empirical data, social inclusion of immigrants depends largely on productive contacts with fellow native citizens, trust-based relationships with local institutions, service providers and Third Sector Organizations (TSOs) and, additionally, immigrants' overall competences to make use of these resources. In a nutshell, the paper describes cities as ambiguous places where immigrants can (more easily than in rural areas) become a part of a loosely integrated urban immigrant society but may also be imprisoned in an environment that accelerates a social downward mobility.

RC21-758.7

COSTA, Heloisa* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, hsmcosta@ufmg.br)

Urban-environmental transformation in metropolitan areas: Challenges to social and environmental justice, planning and politics

The paper discusses research results related to the implementation of urban-environmental policies in metropolitan Brazil. The underlying idea is that during the last two decades, there has been a steady movement towards building an institutional framework to deal with urban-environmental issues in different spatial scales, from national to local policies, based on principles of participation, sustainability and urban reform. Although such concepts area usually loosely defined and generally adopted as progressive discourse, the paper argues that there is an effective attempt from social movements and public policies to move towards social-environmental justice. This is not unproblematic and often raises conflicts around their conception, implementation and mechanisms of social control. In recent years, the discourse of climate change and mitigation/adaptation strategies became widely adopted in planning and public policies. Are they new forms of visioning a scenario in which socio-environmental justice plays an important role or are they contemporary strategies to deal with longstanding social and environmental shortcomings?

The paper will address such questions in the empirical context of Belo Horizonte, a five million inhabitants metropolitan area in southeast Brazil. The region is undergoing a process of intense growth as a response to recent public and private investments, with important social and environment implications. At the same time, an interesting planning experiment took place in the region as a Metropolitan Master Plan was developed by our university. Notions of social justice, environmental change and citizen's mobilization were considered central to the process of discussion of the plan. Proposed policies are discussed, particularly those related to environmental and climate change, as an attempt to understand the relationship between policy implementation, governance structure, social forces supporting them, implications in terms of spatial restructuring and the need for change required from social agents associated to industrial capital, landed property or provision of economic infrastructure.

RC04-759.3

COSTA, Lygia* (UFRJ, lygiacosta@yahoo.com.br) and **KOSLINSKI, Mariane** (UFRJ)

Impacts of educational inequalities on class structure in Brazil 2001-2009

The strong relation between education and employment opportunities has been historically sustained by the great inequality in the distribution of schooling in the Brazilian context. However, recent studies indicate a decrease in the weight of origin in the class destinations, as well as a small decrease in the income inequality that is attributed to the decrease in return on education in relation to the expansion of access and extension of schooling, and to the reduction in educational inequality over the last few decades (Carvalho, 2010). In this paper our aim is to analyze the relation between education and occupation in the context of extreme inequality of educational opportunities in Brazil during the last decade. The data used was from the *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostragem de Domicílios* [National Household Sample Survey]. In order to deal briefly with the impact of education on unemployment and occupational status, we decided to use a Logistic Regression Model to understand the condition of occupation in the employment market, and to use Linear Regression to analyze the impact of education on occupational status, which was performed to estimate the variable Socio-Economic Index (ISEI). Our main controlled variables are: education (higher; middle level; fundamental; no education), gender, color, urban.

RC09-273.2

COSTA, Rafael* (University of Coimbra, rafa.costa@live.com)

The Cultural Politics of Economic Development: mapping the Xikrin-Mebengôkrê political participation in environmental politics – The Belo Monte case

Tracking the way in which development politics are asserted among indigenous communities – through the fortification of "indigenous sovereignty" materialized on a legal and constitutional program that aims to empower indigenous institutions to accompany environmental policies applied to the infra-structural project of Belo Monte (a Hydroelectric Power Plant on Xingu river, north Brazil) –, we will try to show how new political positions have been edified and engaged by postcolonial political subjects. In the context of implementing infra-structural projects such as Belo Monte, "politics" or anti-politics (Ferguson) works through ways that would make the project viable. Project-affected people must be compensated by the social, cultural and environmental injuries caused by impositions of river flow regimes, changes in fisheries habitats and species, compromising fluvial accesses, anthropic pressure over indigenous territories, etc. In this way, money and infrastructure investments over land properties, boats, automobiles, fish and agricultural equipments – legally imposed and induced by government organisms and private institutions –, become a reality and a local exigency among indigenous communities. But, within development and environmental discourse, place is also given, in political representations, to demands of livelihood rights and traditional ways of live endanger. And, although these claims have been encouraged and articulated by NGOs and environmental social movements, a *local* perspective is, no doubt, identified from the indigenous point of view. How can political anthropology deals with these local/global forms of political articulation when, in some way, both are personalized and experienced by indigenous subjects? What position should anthropology hold when a knowing local organic political economy structure (the Xikrin-Mebêngôkre cultural and political economy) is crashed by a global bureaucratic political form of participation and *vice-versa*? Within and beyond these questions, which would be the grounds for the construction of a politic of recognition and empowerment of contemporary indigenous society?

RC05-702.4

COSTA, Sergio* (Freie Universität Berlin, sergio.costa@fu-berlin.de)

Cultural rights and democratic legitimacy: Conceptual approaches and uses in Latin America

The legitimization of policies and legal frameworks oriented for protecting cultural rights is usually based on the assumption that members of cultural minorities share a common identity. Therefore, the protection of

minority cultures would offer individuals who belong to ethnic minorities an adequate context for unfolding their personality and political preferences.

New theoretical approaches and also empirical studies have questioned these assumptions. Theoretically, poststructuralist and postcolonial studies have demonstrated that cultural identity does not represent a pre-political entity. On the contrary: cultural identifications are constructed dynamically, through practical negotiations of interests and differences (H. Bhabha, S. Hall, J. N. Pieterse).

On the empirical level, sociologists and anthropologists have been describing concrete negotiations of differences showing how actors mobilize (or do not mobilize) certain cultural repertoires according to their values, political preferences, and economic strategies (P. Gilroy, J. Hoffman French).

The paper is divided in three parts. The first section is dedicated to a theoretical discussion confronting fixed and dynamic concepts of identity and culture. The second part collects some findings extracted from studies about the implementation of new cultural rights for indigenous and Afro-descendant populations in Latin America in order to visualize empirical interconnections between law, politics, economic interests, and cultural identifications. In the concluding section, the paper presents a defence of rights for cultural minorities that is based not on an essentialist concept of identity but on the democratic imperative of compensating abusive power and social asymmetries

RC35-293.3

COSTA, Sergio* (Freie Universität Berlin, sergio.costa@fu-berlin.de)

Which sociology? Exploring "non-western" interferences

New critical contributions addressing Eurocentric assumptions of sociology are mostly confined at epistemological level. Therefore these contributions, no matter how radical this criticism is, are actually classified as a mere current within a sociological sub-discipline, the Sociology of knowledge.

In this paper, I state that critical assessments coming from decolonial, postcolonial and Southern theories may have consequences for sociology as a whole. But that will only happen if contributions go far beyond the deconstruction of the colonial division of labour between disciplines or the denunciation of unjust geopolitics of knowledge within social sciences. These critical contributions must namely provide analytical tools in order to enable sociologists to produce non Eurocentric sociological knowledge.

I develop my argument in three steps. The first step is a general description of some dilemmas observed in sociology today. In the second section, I present a tentative typology of existing forms of interaction between "non-Western" critical scholars and sociology: rejection, nostalgia, interference. Finally, I give some examples how "now-Western interferences" can contribute to overcome analytical and theoretical bottlenecks of contemporary sociology.

TG03-281.2

COSTA, Vanessa* (Escola Nacional de Ciências Estatísticas, vanessa.abreudacosta@gmail.com)

The threat of neoliberalism to the human right of a balanced environment: The case of the Brazilian Amazon forest and climate change

RC23-69.1

COSTA PINHEIRO, Cláudio* (Getulio Vargas Foundation, pinheiro.claudio@gmail.com)

Intellectual creativity in peripheral countries. the impact of the BRIC-IBSA emergency to the political economy of knowledge production in the global south

In recent years, there has been much of thrill concerning the emergency of peripheral countries in the global scenario. Within this picture, the BRICS countries are at the spot. A great concern behind this regards expectations about the real change that this movement can represent to the world politics. Would the raise of India, China, Russia, Brazil and South Africa mean the development of a new grammar of power or would it just be a fresher vocabulary reifying old cleavages of dominance?

The emergency of peripheral States has been paralleled by an important wave of debates over the question of intellectual capacity in the South.

Essentially, the edification of peripheral countries scholarly constitution – universities, research centers and fundamentally the education of the intelligentsia – is profoundly indebted to European models of scholarship, research agendas and theoretical frameworks. As a consequence, South academies are structurally characterized by a rather colonized scientific culture, where issues like dependency, autonomy and freedom are, ultimate expressions of an epistemological ascendancy over their intellectual architecture of Higher education (e.g. F. Alatas, C. Ake, Diouf-Mandani, P. Altbach and others).

Conversely, the last decades shows several initiatives to reverse this tendency. Brazilian State has been visibly active, on attempts to situate itself in a context of more horizontally collaborative programmes with the valorization of the South-South perspective – the very improvement of the BRICS forum is aligned to that.

We focus on the Brazilian initiatives towards Africa, with a look to the BRICS framework, and outlining a comparative picture of the Brazilian politics of academic cooperation towards the North-South and South-South agendas. Finally, the paper suggests initiatives to improve the BRICS co-operation towards Africa and search to develop renewed theoretical approaches that consider the idiosyncrasies of the South and helps to decolonize the international social theory.

RC35-293.4

COSTA PINHEIRO, Cláudio* (Getulio Vargas Foundation, pinheiro.claudio@gmail.com)

Unimagined modernities. Rabindranath Tagore posthumous writings and other forms of Brazilian post-colonial imagination regarding India

RC46-111.1

CÔTÉ, Denyse* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, denyse.cote@uqo.ca)

Développement local et droits des femmes

Le territoire du Québec est divisé en 17 régions dont la grande majorité sont rurales ou semi-rurales : les régions métropolitaines de Montréal et de Québec étant à ce titre une exception. Le gouvernement du Québec a adopté le concept de développement pour ces régions, mais le thème des « femmes et développement » n'a été reconnu que récemment en matière de développement régional. Or la décentralisation transforme actuellement le palier régional en interlocuteur incontournable pour les groupes de femmes et privilégie la cooptation plutôt que la représentation électorale. Intégrant des objectifs liés à l'atteinte de l'égalité, les autorités régionales orientent fortement les interventions de ces groupes en matière de droits des femmes sur la scène régionale. On assiste ainsi à une mutation des formes traditionnelles d'intervention en matière de droits de femmes qui laissent peu de place aux initiatives communautaires.

RC34-746.1

COTE, James* (University of Western Ontario, cote@uwo.ca)

"It's the Political Economy, -----!"

Many of the financial problems young people experience were amplified by the "great recession," but are certainly not new. Before the onset of the recession in 2008, myriad problems related to education and labour force participation were traceable to the collapse of the youth labour market in the recession of the early 1980s (e.g., credentialism and underemployment). What is different for the current generation of young people is that those from more prosperous families and cultures are now being disenfranchised, so public attention is being alerted as if a new problem has emerged. In fact, the disenfranchisement of youth follows a more linear trend when indicators of earnings and labour force participation are examined over the past half-century. I argue that to understand this trend it is most useful to look at the "materialistic" position of youth in the political economy of a society, and to not get sidetracked by "symbolic" issues.

RC30-457.7

COUTINHO, Beatriz Isola* (Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP) - Faculdade de Ciências e Letras de Araraquara, beatrizisolacoutinho@gmail.com) and **STEIN, Leila de Menezes*** (Universi-

dade Estadual Paulista (UNESP) - Faculdade de Ciências e Letras de Araraquara, leilastein@terra.com.br

Immigrants workers in the New York city's and São Paulo city's garment industry

The present work attempts a comparative perspective of the apparel industry that make use of foreign workers in the São Paulo City and New York City. We focus our attention on the garment industry that employs large number of undocumented immigrant workers, mostly of Hispanic origin. We have among the central hypothesis the increase of sector based in the use of illegal immigrants workforce and precarious work relations. Trying to understand the phenomenon from their own mechanisms, we consider the importance of the immigrants historically established in these cities and in the productive sector. For such, we use a literature review about the transnational migration of workers and the sector productive organization. We expect to constitute theoretical instrumental that contributes for the understanding of the thematic and allow establishing links between the Brazilian and the U.S experience.

RC05-343.5

COWAN ROS, Carlos Javier* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas - CONICET - ARGENTINA-, cowanros@agro.uba.ar)

La "comunidad" yaveña: (re)configuración de una modalidad organizativa y de un principio de adscripción kolla, en el contexto de la (re)emergencia étnica en Yavi

A partir de la década de 1990, la idea de "comunidad" adquirió renovada relevancia en las narrativas y lógicas de vinculación de los habitantes puneños. Ese fenómeno social está asociado a la redefinición del posicionamiento del Estado Nacional ante la marginación social de los pueblos originarios y se objetiva en la reforma de la Constitución Nacional de 1994 y en la implementación de políticas públicas, que frecuentemente reconocen como destinatarios de sus acciones a las personas de origen indígena constituidas bajo la figura jurídica: "organización comunitaria aborígena". Concomitantemente, en la Puna jujeña (re)emergieron y/o ganaron mayor visibilidad organizaciones sociales cuyos miembros se reconocen como pertenecientes a grupos étnicos kollas, siendo el "modo de vida en comunidad" uno de los elementos simbólicos que accionan en la (re)producción de su identidad étnica. Así, en torno a la categoría "comunidad", conviven diferentes definiciones, sea de instituciones públicas o de los nativos, en un contexto de configuración y actualización de la "cuestión indígena" en la agenda pública local. El presente trabajo tiene por objetivo comprender los significados que los habitantes de cuatro aldeas de la comarca yaveña atribuyen a la idea de "comunidad" y qué papel juega esa modalidad de organización en su sociabilidad y en sus estrategias de reproducción social. Con un enfoque etnográfico, exploro los sentidos atribuidos a la idea de "comunidad", los principios de pertenencia y de comportamiento que rigen en ese ámbito social, las modalidades de vinculación con el mundo externo y su instrumentalización en la producción de la identidad étnica. En el capítulo presento parte de los resultados de una investigación realizada entre el 2004 y el 2011 en la comarca yaveña, en el marco de mi tesis doctoral, y los resultados preliminares de un proyecto de investigación en curso.

RC11-10.1

CRAVEN, Catherine* (University of British Columbia , cecraven@interchange.ubc.ca), **MARTIN-MATTHEWS, Anne** (University of British Columbia), **ROSENTHAL, Carolyn** (McMaster University) and **MCDONALD, Lynn** (University of Toronto)

An ethic of independence and diminished filial piety: Chinese widows' support systems in Canada

The concept of filial piety is often used to frame generational relations and expectations between older adult Chinese parents and their adult children (Chow, 2001). This expectation has been ratified in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China: "children who have come of age have the duty to support and assist their parents" (in Chow, 2001). Research in other countries further suggests that filial piety is upheld among older adult Chinese immigrants and their adult children (Liu et al., 2000). Our purpose is to examine filial piety in the Canadian context, where 10% of the elderly population is Chinese. We examine generational connections in the context of widowhood.

We conducted twenty in-depth interviews with foreign-born Chinese widows living in Toronto, Canada. Participants were recruited through a charitable social services agency, ranged in age from 70 to 88 years (median 79 years), and had lived in Canada an average of 16 years. Interviews were conducted in Mandarin or Cantonese, tape-recorded, transcribed and translated into English. Responses were coded using Lopata's (1996) categories of support in widowhood (social, financial, service and emotional). We adopt a life course approach examining "widowhood in the context of past and current life experiences and behaviours..." (Chambers, 2000).

While the predominant paradigm suggests high levels of filial piety in Chinese culture, elderly immigrant widows living in Canada describe a much more nuanced situation: adult children fulfill *some* filial obligations, yet the widows experience high levels of independence, loneliness and aloneness, even though over half of them live with a child. Many actively resist intergenerational dependence and express a desire to not burden their children. The combination of being widowed and in receipt of health and financial support from a welfare state affords these elderly women the opportunity to realize their ethic of independence.

TG07-145.5

CREMIN, Colin* (University of Auckland, c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz)

Trapped by consumption: Towards the liberation of the senses in an age of austerity

'Desire', said Deleuze and Guattari, 'is shamed, stupefied... it is easily persuaded to deny "itself" in the name of more important interests of civilisation'. Today desire is being shamed for what it has apparently done to the economy and ecology. With all roads leading to austerity, all fingers point at a generic subspecies called 'the consumer'. After all, their crass individualism, selfishness and greed has corroded public life, contributed to the depletion of planetary resources, the rise of sweatshops in India and skyrocketing food prices in Africa. And now, by 'binging on easy credit', consumers are also to blame for the economic crisis.

Drawing on *iCommunism*, published in 2012 with Zer0 Books, the paper mounts a defence of the consumer. It argues against the logic of austerity whether justified for economic or ecological reasons and invokes Herbert Marcuse who saw Eros – the pleasure principle – as a liberating force.

RC07-354.1

CRENZEL, Emilio* (CONICET/UBA, ecrenzel@retina.ar)

Memoria y poder. Las luchas políticas por el sentido del pasado de violencia y dictadura en la Argentina

Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET)/Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA) e Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Sociales (IDES)

Esta ponencia examinará las relaciones entre memorias sociales y poder mediante el análisis de las luchas que se libran, hace más de treinta años, por imponer un sentido sobre el pasado de violencia política y dictadura en la Argentina. Partirá para ello de las proposiciones fundacionales de Maurice Halbwachs sobre la cualidad cambiante de la memoria social y de las conceptualizaciones de Michel Foucault sobre los regímenes de verdad. En base a esta perspectiva teórica y mediante el análisis de fuentes primarias y secundarias, pondrá en discusión la mirada economicista que propone a la memoria como resultado directo de la voluntad del poder mostrando que, en la Argentina, esa configuración de sentido sobre el pasado fue fruto de la intervención decisiva de actores, como el movimiento de derechos humanos, que sufrieron la persecución estatal y la estigmatización de su voces en la esfera pública. De este modo, la ponencia contribuirá a discutir teóricamente arraigadas nociones de sentido común sobre los vínculos entre memoria, poder y política; ofrecerá nuevas herramientas heurísticas para comprender esas relaciones y aportará a la reflexión sobre los cambios y continuidades de la memoria social sobre la violencia política en la Argentina.

TG05-647.1

CRINALL, Karen* (Monash University, karen.crinall@monash.edu)

Beyond Foucault's subject of power: The affect of visual emergence in grass-roots social activism

In responding to questions about the role visual sociology can play in representing how power becomes effective and operates at the micro level of social relations, this presentation (cautiously) proposes that it may be fruitful to reach beyond the Foucauldian idea of power as everyday disciplinary practice. It is suggested that useful analytical directions might be found by engaging with concepts drawn from complexity theory and the philosophy of Deleuze and Guattari, which consider power in relation to complex systems, sensory engagement, emergence and affect. The example of a local-level initiative, which drew heavily on the visual, will ground the discussion in social actuality.

During four days in November 2008 over one thousand men, women and children marched through eight rural towns in the southeast of the Australian mainland. Known as the "The Gippsland CommUNITY Walk Against Family Violence", this local-level action is recognised across state and national levels as an example of successful engagement between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in positive, community-led action to resist violence against women and children.

Prior to, during and after the Walk the visual provided a significant vehicle for influencing and effecting action. A visual audit, conducted as part of an evaluation of the Walk, identified fifteen distinct visual devices, these incorporated colour, traditional symbols and dress, dance and performance. Intentions for the use of the visual included message conveyance, inspiring and unifying participants and connecting the micro level of individuals and community with the macro level of law and Government policy. This presentation discusses how multiple, intersecting visual elements contributed to forming spaces where, through sensory experience, participants were engaged to participate in political action. Consideration is also given to the Walk as an emergent phenomenon in which the visual performed as a vector for forming social, cultural and political alliances and identities.

RC33-765.1

CROCCO, Natalia* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, croccnatalia@gmail.com)

El análisis crítico del discurso como herramienta de investigación en los estudios de memoria

La siguiente ponencia se propone analizar en forma comparativa trabajos de distintos autores que desde hace aproximadamente dos décadas analizan el discurso desde una perspectiva crítica.

El punto de partida común será considerar que el poder tiene una dimensión fundamental -que es la discursiva-, pasible de ejercer la dominación a partir de la implementación de modelos mentales subjetivos produciendo determinadas formas de memoria en la sociedad.

Como caso de análisis se tomarán discursos gestionados por el diario Clarín sobre el genocidio implementado en Argentina entre 1976-1983.

Se describirán las diferentes propuestas y se articularán a los conceptos foucaultianos de archivo -entendido el mismo como el conjunto de discursos efectivamente pronunciados- y de gubernamentalidad -entendido en término de conducción de conductas-.

Los autores que se analizarán son; T. Van Dijk, R. Wodak, N. Fairclough y P. Chilton.

RC07-354.4

CROWDER-TARABORRELLI, Tomas* (Soka University of America, tfcrowder@gmail.com)

"Documentary film as memory and evidence: The use of visual media in trials for crimes against humanity in Argentina"

Dr. Crowder-Taraborrelli's presentation will focus on the use of film documentation (in particular, *testimonios* from victims of torture and relatives of the disappeared) in the trials for crimes against humanity in Argentina. He will discuss how the film footage of the 1985 Trials of the Juntas was forced underground and became an unauthorized archive of memory. He will also explore how documentary film has more recently come to supplement the presentation of memory-based evidence in the trials for appropriation of children, referred to as "El Plan Sistemático" [The Systematic Plan].

TG06-375.1

CRUDI, Roxana (Investigadora), FRANCO, Delia (instituto gino germani, facultad de ciencias sociales, universidad de buenos aires.), FIUZA, Pilar (instituto gino germani, facultad de Ciencias

Sociales, Universidad de buenos Aires) and FERENAZ, Juan (Investigador)

Coproducing life histories: The ethnographic challenges of producing knowledge with the segregated urban communities

This presentation seeks to approach the process of production of social histories focusing on two differentiated perspectives: the vision that belongs to the community and inhabitants of an Segregated Urban Community (SUC) and the one that the teachers and school workers have created from their institutional practice. The approach, held on the perspective of the methodology of coproductive-investigation, will interrogate on the SUC construction meanings and its reconfigurations. At the same time will contribute to the understanding of the collective and subjective resistances to the social dominations and governmental modulations produced in this process. The proposal implies a recondition of the knowledge production process, in which the investigated object turns into a knowledge co-producer, requiring a simultaneous change in the perspectives of both, the academic investigator and the investigated subject, giving form to new co-investigative praxis.

Through this dynamics of critical revision of the collective findings and self-discoveries, we will analyse the social process of the last three decades, concentrating mainly on the segregation, sequestrations, custody and identity resistance processes. The present work plan is set within an investigation project directed by Alberto L Bialakowsky with venue in the Gino Germani Institute (FCS-UBA), that has been in develop since 1999 in the SUC "La Matera" located at the south side, and "Ejército de los Andes" at the west side of Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area, Argentina.

RC04-723.4

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Corporate and tax structures in Brazilian higher education

Brazilian higher education has been growing considerably in the past few years. This paper's main objective is to present, through secondary data analysis, the Brazilian higher education general context in terms of its geographical, corporate and tax variables. So, we are able to evaluate the current situation and suggest a new strategic positioning as well as business and public policies. In this context, the Brazilian higher education institutions (HEIs) can have three basic configurations, that is: colleges, higher education centers and universities. Analyzing the corporate aspects of the data, we can see that the Brazilian higher education system is centered mainly on private colleges. It also is important to state that the tax situation is very complex for the HEIs in Brazil. There are several tax configurations, so the institutions can find several opportunities to generate savings for them and for the State, through resignation or tax immunity situations related to the participation in programs that help develop higher education in Brazil, such as PROUNI (a government program that allows students to go to private institutions with a full or partial scholarship). Understanding corporate and tax issues of Brazilian HEIs, under its quantitative characteristics, is relevant because such information is not consolidated by the current government information sources. Therefore, this study contributes providing an integrated understanding of the structural, geographical, corporate and tax variables of HEIs in Brazil. Finally, it is important to emphasize that the purpose of this paper is limited to a quantitative survey of HEIs, in terms of their corporate structures and tax variables, allowing us to identify opportunities to be analyzed by public officials on the establishment of new public policies, and private managers to make business decisions.

TG03-323.2

CRUZ, Lara Abreu* (Universidade Estadual do Ceará, labreacruz@gmail.com) and MOTA BRASIL, Maria Glauécia (Universidade Estadual do Ceará)

Resistencias y dificultades de la educación en derechos humanos en la policía militar: Un estudio sobre las alianzas entre universidades y academias de policía

Para contener el crecimiento de la criminalidad y el aumento de la violencia en Brasil, ante el fracaso de la policía tradicional, identificada más por el uso de la violencia, abuso y represión que por la prevención, el Gobierno Brasileño viene fomentando la creación de un nuevo modelo de pensamiento y hacer la policía que se identifica más con acciones proactivas y preventivas que represivas y reactivas. Con este fin, viene haciéndose cambios en la calificación profesional de los agentes de seguridad pública, como la construcción de un nuevo aparato pedagógico que valora la comunicación entre disciplinas técnico-operativas con disciplinas humanísticas, como derechos humanos, mediación de conflictos y ciudadanía. En este sentido, las alianzas entre las Academias de Policía y las Universidades en los cursos de formación se configuran como algo innovador y necesario a la formación de las fuerzas de seguridad pública, sobre todo de las fuerzas policíacas militares, volviéndose uno de los mayores diferenciales de esa nueva educación de la policía. El presente artículo tiene como objetivo de reflexión la política de seguridad llevada a cabo durante el Gobierno de Cid Gomes (2007 – 2010) en Ceará (Brasil) con el desarrollo de una nueva modalidad de actuación de la policía, el "Programa Ronda do Quarteirão", el cual tenía como gran diferencial su propuesta de proximidad a la sociedad. Por lo tanto, tratamos de comprender cómo las actividades de capacitación y las directrices de contenido desarrollados por la Secretaria Nacional de Seguridad Pública (SENASP) se transmiten durante los Cursos de Formación y que lugar tiene la educación en derechos humanos en este proceso de Gobernabilidad.

TG07-189.2

CRUZ, Milton* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul/UFRGS, macruz@portoweb.com.br)

Urban social interactions, representations of the city and society, and citizen consciousness

What kind of social interaction (Giddens, 2001, Berger and Luckmann, 2004) the public and private urban spaces promote (Jacobs, 2001)? These are interactions that stimulate the instrumental action, communicative action or action based on tradition (Habermas, 1984, 1989; Weber, 1969)? These interactions are manipulated by the economy and politics (Cohen and Arato, 2001), or interactions are aimed at qualifying the opinion (Habermas, 1997) related to the welfare and urban way of life? Urban spaces that promote instrumental interaction, traditional interaction, or communicative interaction produce subjectivities that have different representations (Moscovici, 2003, Durkheim, 2004), of city and urban society, which guide the action of the actors. These representations may value the private use of urban space and the relations of production and consumption, as desired qualities for the city and urban society, or enhance public use and the creation of social spaces that promote the construction of civic values and a citizen conscience. The interactions that predominate in urban society define the representation of the city and urban society that society handles in the private and public spheres (Habermas, 1984, 1997). To evaluate the "democratic density" of the local public sphere is necessary to investigate how it produces the opinion and will of the public, which in contemporary society is a plural public (Thompson, 2002), and seek to identify the presence of communicative interaction, characterized by goals and practices for the construction of autonomous individuals and citizen consciousness. The search for interactions that predominate in groups allows us to evaluate its potential democratizing and their ability to contribute to the transformation of urban society. Keywords: urban social interactions, representation of the city, citizen consciousness, urban subjectivities.

RC23-199.1

CRUZ-CASTRO, Laura (CSIC Institute of Public Goods and Policies (IPP)), **KREIMER, Pablo** (CONICET-Centro de Ciencia, Tecnología y Sociedad -Universidad Maimonides) and **SANZ-MENENDEZ, Luis*** (CSIC Institute of Public Goods and Policies, Luis.Sanz@csic.es)

Innovation in public research organizations:

The aim of this paper is to analyse the dynamics of science innovation in Public Research Organisations. Our research question relates to whether and how formal institutional structural factors (governing models, recruitment and promotion systems) and dynamic factors (funding and scientific integration) affect the capability of public research institutes to innovate. By "innovation capability" we understand the capacity to start new working

lines, to reorient the existing ones, or to begin new lines that overcome the traditional disciplinary frames.

We empirically test the influence over the institutes' innovation capacity of two different PRO models: the Spanish CSIC and the Argentinean CONICET. The aim is to analyse if different formal governance structures correspond to different levels and processes of scientific innovation in public research centres, and the possible mediating effect of funding mechanisms and scientific integration dynamics. The data comes from two sources: in-depth qualitative interviews with policy makers and institutes' directors and a structured questionnaire to Institutes' directors, covering two fields [physics and biology and biomedicine in the two countries (N= 81)].

We find that differences in macro variables shape two very different types of research centers and that this seems to have a correlate in the aggregate level of integration within the institutes: 75% of CSIC institutes work around an integrated program whereas the proportion for CONICET is 25%. Structural differences are not associated to differentials in the aggregate levels of innovativeness of the institutes. Multidisciplinary innovation in new issues and methods is the dominant mode of innovation in both institutions. It seems that scientific innovation is generated mostly bottom-up, based on the cumulative capacities of research groups both in terms of researchers, experience and seems to depend more on the gathering of multidisciplinary perspectives than on the levels of scientific integration.

TG06-

CSUPOR, Isabelle* (Haute école de travail social et de santé - éésp, icsupor@eesp.ch)

Justicia social e integracion laboral

Etnografía multisituada y justicia social : ideología de la « inserción » en dispositivos de asistencia social estatal y asociaciones locales en Suiza

El objetivo de inserción laboral, como base de todo proceso de ayuda estatal (políticas de activación), se inscribe en el marco del neoliberalismo y en una tendencia a considerar que los beneficiarios son responsables de su propia situación aunque su vulnerabilidad este generada por – salvo excepciones- eventos biográficos y condiciones economicas y sociales desfavorables. La « inserción », en este sentido, se acompaña de una responsabilización del individuo que se encarga del peso de su integración sin siempre tener los recursos suficientes para aumentar su capital tan material como simbólico. Sin embargo, la aparente hegemonía de la ideología de la inserción, al nivel de las instituciones y asociaciones investigadas, se traduce en acciones y características distintas según los lugares.

Una etnografía multisituada de las instituciones demuestra ahí todo su poder heurístico. Efectivamente, permite comparar las exigencias de integración laboral en un gran dispositivo de ayuda estatal con las de pequeñas asociaciones. Tomaremos dos ejemplos : una asociación de ayuda para mujeres trabajadoras del sexo que quieren cambiar de actividad y una asociación de ergoterapia comunitaria y psiquiátrica. Aunque participen de la ideología dominante, sea por motivos de financiamiento, estas dos asociaciones tienen como objetivos prioritarios de asegurar una justicia social, la cual se entiende en el sentido desarrollado por Nancy Fraser, es decir, por una parte, asegurar una distribución más o menos equitativa de los recursos economicos y por otra, reconocer a las necesidades específicas de ciertos grupos sociales desde el punto de vista de los beneficiarios como de los trabajadores sociales.

RC22-682.8

CUDA, Emilce* (Universidad Católica Argentina, emilcecuda@gmail.com)

La categoría de éxodo como reinterpretación de los procesos migratorios en contextos democráticos Latino Americanos

Una equivalencia entre la categoría filosófica de devenir y la categoría teológica de éxodo, muestra la migración como proceso escatológico que expresa la pobreza del ser, y la movilidad social como esperanza liberadora, como pascua, como paso del no-ser al ser al más-allá-del ser. Desde la mirada escatológica, todos somos migrantes, todos somos exiliados. Este artículo tratará, entonces, el proceso migratorio del siglo XXI en América Latina enfocando en el hombre religioso como sujeto re-significador de categorías políticas. Intentará precisar el vínculo entre religión y política, para identificar las transformaciones sociales que éste pueda operar en contextos democráticos, en función de mejores condiciones sociales para los migrantes. Ver la migración como éxodo no es solo un modo teológico

de abordar el tema, sino también una alternativa discursiva que permita otras articulaciones sociales en los nuevos estilos políticos. Primero, se contextualizará el tema dentro de las democracias populistas. Segundo, se analizará la palabra pública y su función emancipadora como fundamento de la teología y de la política. Tercero, se hará una articulación entre categorías de ambos campos a partir de la noción de negatividad. El objetivo del artículo es llegar a un denominador común entre religión y política para abordar el problema social del trabajador migrante como nueva modalidad de éxodo en la sociedad globalizada, donde la frontera es la palabra pública. La política, al momento de comprometerse con la pobreza del ser manifiesta en el migrante -más allá de un liberalismo secularista-, debería reconsiderar en las categorías religiosas sedimentadas en América Latina como elementos susceptibles de ser articulados discursivamente. La palabra, en la religión y en la política, es el camino a la emancipación del ser; el éxodo, una esperanza liberadora en busca de una pascua en el desierto urbano de la globalización, nos presenta un migrante sin palabra pública.

RC34-712.3

CUERVO, Hernan* (The University of Melbourne, hicervo@unimelb.edu.au)

From egalitarianism to meritocracy: The spatial metamorphosis of social justice in youth transition to adulthood

Drawing on a qualitative study of two rural schools in Victoria, Australia, this paper seeks to understand the meaning of social justice for young people. The extensively documented disadvantages faced by rural schools and communities place the concept of social justice at the centre of any discussion. The structural challenges faced by young people coupled with a traditional communitarian ethos in rural places contribute to the display of egalitarian discourses and practices. However, in considering their post-school options students' discourses of social justice changes within a context of greater uncertainty. Young people and adult members of the communities are aware of the need for youth to migrate to gain further and higher qualifications to gain access to meaningful employment opportunities. In the scenario of youth out-migration to metropolitan and regional centres, students hold closely to notions of 'self-reliance' and 'individual responsibility' to confront a future of uncertainty. I argue that these individualised notions over-determine their agency to dictate their own future overlooking structural barriers, inadvertently making young people themselves solely responsible for their successes and failures. Moreover, egalitarian conceptualisations of social justice metamorphose to the principle of desert, where the concept of merit justifies and normalises unequal outcomes in youth transitions to adulthood.

RC32-770.5

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Empobrecimiento de la familia tras la ruptura o muerte de la pareja

La presente ponencia analiza el impacto de la muerte y/o ruptura con la pareja en la economía familiar a través de 24 entrevistas a profundidad realizadas a mujeres de diversas edades y clases sociales de ciudades medias del occidente mexicano. El análisis enfatiza los cambios enfrentados por las mujeres entrevistadas en su economía tras este evento a través de 3 categorías analíticas: a) los marcos jurídicos que regulan la vida familiar y conyugal; b) los programas y apoyos sociales dirigidos a mujeres y familias vulnerables y c) los factores culturales que afectan la economía de la familia tras la muerte y/o ruptura de la pareja. Los principales hallazgos muestran que estos tres factores se combinan en distintos grados y afectan de manera diferenciada a las mujeres estudiadas dependiendo de su clase social, escolaridad y ocupación. El análisis se articula desde las teorías del feminismo y la familia.

RC04-640.4

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Distance education, information and production teams: Connections necessary for the production of teaching materials

This article discusses the results arising from research conducted as part of training in the graduate program at the doctoral level at UFMG / MG, Brazil, and the goal of the research was to analyze, in the field of Distance Education (DE), the importance and contribution of information in production teams, in order to demonstrate the relevance and interconnection between these elements and their effectiveness for the production of teaching didactic materials. To do so, it became pertinent to recover the institutionalization of the DE in Brazil, their strengths and achievements in the national context and to discuss about the theoretical support of information from the perspective of Information Science, as well as to analyze the functions and roles related to production teams. It was possible to map the academic standing of DE in Brazil, and the data collected let us to identify and characterize the amount of accredited educational institutions, courses or programs authorized by the Ministry of Education and Culture to offer DE courses. Through this assessment, we have sought to learn, in objective terms, what mechanisms are involved in the production of didactic materials for DE by production teams, as well as how to properly assimilate Informational matter into these mechanisms. The consolidation of these elements has provided us with a framework to propose a new model for the production of teaching materials for DE, with the goal of identifying and underlining the importance of the treatment of the informational actions in the steps of the production process. It is noteworthy that the informational perspective in the context of the production teams and the functions of selection, organization, processing and dissemination of information are needed, given its contribution to the production of materials - analysis that let us to discuss its contribution to national education and citizenship.

RC02-291.8

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Economic knowledge on the Brazilian debate on poverty - Actors, institutions, and ideas

Poverty in Brazil has been mainly defined and publically debated by way of statistical or econometric calculations and diagnoses about the efficient use of resources focused on its resolution. Starting from the hypothesis that the predominance of these terms reflects a broader process of change that places the economic practice and knowledge as favored in the debate of the public issues, the presentation proposes to identify this movement from the path of one of its participants, a government institution called Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica e Aplicada (Applied Economics Research Institute), IPEA.

The scenario of the liberalization movement, set in motion in the 1970s and 1980s has been recovered by the research since we believe it is where the movement which causes the change that is the subject of this investigation comes from: the prominence of economic knowledge over other areas of social life that also obey logic that is not only economic; among them the debates on poverty. It is when terms of efficiency, responsibility and expertise begin to provide the parameters of recognition and legitimacy attributed to the economic experts.

The object of the presentation is to outline the way by which econometric terms and the matter of adequate resource management gained prominence in debates about poverty, in detriment to issues such as social justice and rights in Brazil. The IPEA was defined as an empirical object as it is a state institution for the production of knowledge and whose goal is to foster the development, implementation and execution of public policies. Thus, its nature as well as the relationships that it maintains (government, international institutions and academia), makes it the object of choice for the observation of how policy changes also rely on the production of legitimate perspectives and ideas through technical knowledge, most often taken for granted.

RC47-52.2

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Getting a job (but not anywhere). job opportunities as one of the major determinants of the intrametropolitan migration flows in metropolitan area of campinas

From a historical-structural perspective in migratory studies, Singer (1980) highlights that economic inequalities between source/origin areas and destination areas can direct migration flows from economically stagnant regions to more prosperous areas. From this perspective, the gap between demand and labor supply could stimulate migration, especially from rural areas to cities. Still taking in account the macrosocial dimension of the migratory phenomenon, Cunha (1994) mentions two main reasons that are strongly associated with the migratory decision making process. The first one is the habitation market and the second would be the labor market. In this paper, job opportunities are seen as a "proxy" to the emergence of centripetal and centrifuges forces. In Brazil, over the past two decades of the last century the so called R-U (Rural - Urban) flows lost a significant portion of its relevance to more spatially localized movements, mainly between urban areas (U-U). In this sense, the metropolitan areas appears as an important territorial delimitation given the dramatic increase in the urbanization degree of the Brazilian cities between 1950-1980, a process by no way sedimented. Thus, the main objective of this article is to map the intrametropolitan migration flows of the Metropolitan Area of Campinas (MAC) and correlate these same flows with its job opportunities, using for that some specific indicators: net migration, migratory effectiveness index, stock of employees, among others. These notions can indicate the roles played by its 19 municipalities over time. The principal data source used was the Demographic Census. Others data sources used were: RAIS ("Relação Anual de Informações Sociais" - Annual Social Information Report) and CAGED ("Cadastro Geral de Empregados e Desempregados" - General Register of Employed and Unemployed), both of them were developed by MTE ("Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego" - Ministry of Labor and Employment).

RC43-245.5

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Ladrillo por ladrillo

El presente artículo toma la construcción y utilización de indicadores sintéticos de las viviendas, bien como de su entorno inmediato, como herramientas para el análisis comparativo entre los municipios integrantes de la Región Metropolitana de Campinas (RMC) a lo largo del período intercensal comprendido entre los años de 1991 y 2000. Disímiles estudios sobre el tema migratorio, especialmente la migración intra-metropolitana, sugieren, básicamente, dos razones principales para el acto de migrar, que son: a) el mercado de trabajo y b) el suelo urbano y el mercado de viviendas. El presente estudio examinará especialmente esta segunda razón. Una de las primeras suposiciones es que las consecutivas mejoras en el acceso a la tierra y a las viviendas, así como el aumento de su calidad intrínseca (proximidad a importantes servicios públicos, suministro de agua, recolección de basura y alcantarillado, electricidad, etc.) pueden estar pautadas por el direccionamiento de los flujos migratorios para determinadas localidades y no otras. En verdad, el precepto inicial adoptado, al menos en este caso, es que las oportunidades de servicios e infraestructura "direccionan", aunque indirectamente, los flujos poblacionales de algunas áreas específicas (y no otras) para otras áreas (y no otras), una vez que estos elementos repercuten directamente sobre los precios del suelo/tierra urbana y, por consiguiente, de las viviendas. Los datos de los Censos Demográficos brasileños de 1991 y 2000 fueron esenciales para la elaboración del presente artículo.

RC25-510.2

CUTULI, Maria Soledad* (FFyL-UBA / CONICET, soledadcutili@gmail.com)

Between "prostitution" and "dignified work": An analysis of the political practices of travesti associations in Buenos Aires

Argentinean travestis (male to female transgenders) have been historically deprived of the access to many citizenship rights, due to their non-normative sexualities and gender identities. Like other Latin American travestis, they have always found in prostitution their main source of incomes, being exposed to violence and exclusion.

As a response to this situation, several organizations emerged in the country in the last two decades. Some of them rejected the idea that prostitution could be considered as work, claiming then for a dignified work for these people. The construction of this demand was framed, on the one hand, by local feminist debates; and on the other, by the so-called produc-

tivist turn of the Argentinean State, which since 2003 has been promoting the formation of labor cooperatives -as one of the privileged ways to manage the (un)employment issue.

My hypothesis is that after two decades of resistance and organization, groups of travestis are beginning to generate their claims in specific languages - such as dignified work - so that they can be heard. However, the concept of dignified work as the "common discursive framework" -between the public policies and the claims of the travesti associations- is contested, questioned and resignified on the everyday lives of the people involved, on the basis of their previous experiences, and according to the fact that prostitution is always an alternative and a source of metaphors for thinking about themselves.

This paper is part of my current Ph.D. research, in which I study the organizational and political practices carried out by travesti associations in Buenos Aires. With an ethnographical and political perspective, my research methods are based on qualitative techniques such as participant observation and in depth interviews, developed on the fieldwork done between 2008-2010, as well as the analysis of secondary written sources.

RC07-84.5

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A dialogue between Judith Butler's and Axel Honneth's theory of recognition

In her book "The Psychic Life of Power" (1997), Judith Butler reaffirms her anti-normativist perspective by proposing a conception of recognition connected to social domination. Recognition is a vital drive by means of which we undertake, desire, and pursue our oppressive social identities. At this point, her perspective is, therefore, openly contrary to theories supportive of politics of recognition. Nevertheless, in more recent papers concerning the exposure to violence, Butler has developed a study on the body's vulnerability which works as an ethical foundation close to normative theories of recognition, such as Honneth's. The aim of this paper is to discuss whether there is a similarity between Judith Butler's and Axel Honneth's formulations regarding the moral foundations of a politics of recognition adding new theoretical problems to this theme.

RC32-218.3

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Gender and feminism in Latin American comparative politics: The relationship of the state, international organizations, social movements and experts in the struggle for gender global justice

The main actors in the field of international relations and in gender justice have been articulated in a wide range of manners latterly as it has been observed, particularly in countries of the global South. Over the last decade, it has been reported that an approximation of feminist movements with the state itself and a reformulation of the bureaucratic apparatus of international cooperation agencies has been occurring. Therefore, the year of 2010 deserves to be highlighted because of an important innovation in the United Nations (UN) system: the so-called "joint action strategies", which can be exemplified by the case of "UN Women", now operating within a single agency, emerging as a much more unified and effective body of the UN bureaucracy, granting thus the possibility of a more coordinated international cooperation process to be developed. This article will discuss the example and the model of the main discussions on gender consensus-building on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), focusing on its Tenth and Eleventh Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean; both events reflect the increasingly indicators of gender inequalities in the region, which is of paramount importance for this research. Wherefore, this article reflects both the deliberative moment, as well as the movement in democratizing feminist demands for more social justice in Latin America. The article has two main proposals: the first is to address the theories of social justice and of international relations to the deliberative issues. The second part will examine the relationship of the state, international organizations, social movements and experts in the process of consensus-building and the relation they intend

to establish in their effort to achieve a perspective of global gender justice from a Latin American experience.

RC32-770.4

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Socio-economic consequences of professional activity of women. A case of Poland

The transformations of Polish society resulting from the adaptation to the requirements of market economy and the accession to EU made it necessary to develop specific strategies to come with new social reality. Systemic transformation covered not only political and economic sphere, but also changes in social awareness of the inhabitants of Poland.

Women constitute this social category that was influenced by the consequences of the changes in 1990's to the greatest extent. Genuine threat of unemployment among men – frequently the only breadwinners in a family – led to a change of attitudes, including the increase of women's professional activities. Extending the time of education, increasing professional qualifications and taking full time jobs caused changes in the structure and the size of a family. Women who decided to be active in their professions and to be ready for life-long learning not only limit the time to have their first baby, but also postpone their motherhood. Another milestone was the accession of Poland to European Union and the opening of European labour markets for the citizens of new member states. Additionally, the prospects of having a legal and well-paid job encouraged Polish women to seek better life abroad. Consequently, the change of women's mind-frame and behaviour made Poland the country with one of the lowest fertility rate in Europe in the last few years (1.28 in 2010). Demographic forecasts indicate constant deterioration of this negative phenomenon. Statistical data clearly show systematic decrease of the number of Poles and the ageing of the society. It is worth to emphasise that the actions taken by the governments concerning social and pro-family policy seem to be insufficient, inaccurate and unsuccessful. The proposed financial and legal solutions of employment flexibility and the help in childcare appear to be not attractive enough for Polish women.

RC48-764.1

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Acción colectiva y estructura social neo-colonial: De identidades emergentes y clases sociales

Desde un análisis de la conflictividad social en Argentina, es posible reconocer en los estudios de acción colectiva, diferentes etapas que van desde los ciclos de protestas que correspondieron a la aplicación de las políticas neoliberales y sus efectos; hasta la institucionalización de los actores emergentes en el marco de la conflictividad social post 2001.

Como veremos, la discusión en torno a los "nuevos movimientos sociales" ha constituido uno de los contextos teóricos desde donde ha sido posible acceder a los complejos procesos de cambio social, sin perder de vista –pese a algunas lecturas– el peso del componente estructural y la lucha de clases. Recuperando cierta tradición dentro de este campo, encontramos en los momentos de latencia de los conflictos y en las instancias cotidianas de su expresividad lugares desde donde dar cuenta de la relación entre la construcción hegemónica y las resistencias, y problematización de los procesos de constitución de los sectores dominantes y los subalternos.

En este sentido, este trabajo se propone explorar la tensión entre la noción de clase y las múltiples identidades emergentes, como una vía relevante para complejizar la caracterización del contexto neo-colonial de estructuración social.

Para ello se realizará en primera instancia una breve consideración de los teóricos de los NMS (Melucci, Offe y Touraine), tomando como ejes centrales las categorías de conflicto y antagonista. En un segundo momento, se destacará la importancia de las redes de conflicto que suponen las acciones colectivas, como instancias centrales para la comprensión de los procesos de reproducción y de dominación social desde una perspectiva clasista. Por último, se analizará la información recolectada en diversas investigaciones sobre colectivos emergentes de la protesta social pos 2001,

como una vía para fortalecer el análisis teórico antes propuesto, e identificar nodos de la estructuración social de las sociedades neo-coloniales.

RC47-657.4

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Communitarian strategies of environmental control and adaptation: The experience of Mexican indigenous groups

Global warming and climate change have brought new challenges to the daily life of communities. In addition to the gender and racial discrimination - the main factors that drive poverty and inequality in Latin America, producing social disadvantage and economic policies for women, blacks and indigenous groups – the access to some natural resources are equally important in setting up a scenario increasingly hierarchical, where poverty, hunger and misery lead the vulnerability of life. This article aims to analyze some of the strategies of community control on the use of natural resources, climate adaptation and migration in situations of environmental risk. We present a case study of the alternative lifestyle of indigenous communities in Mexico. It is a participatory research project conducted by the University of Oaxaca in partnership with the Mexican Federal Government. Emphasis is on reducing consumption and recycling natural resources, the use of vernacular architecture as a coping strategy for climate and political commitments in face of alarming situations where migration becomes an imperative for survival. Finally, since pollution has no boundaries, we present a discussion on global environmental governance as a political project towards climate justice.

RC54-86.3

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Body, memory and cyberspace in Latin America

Parting from the ever-growing importance of Internet in Latin America and the degree in which political institutions, knowledge, genre, and collective action are affected by its use, considerations on the changes in body politics implied in this social practice were introduced. The aim was to raise the issue concerning the importance of these links in the sensibilities' constitution. Consequently, this paper described the existing studies on the links between memory, body politics and cyberspace, depicting the state of the art on body, memory and cyberspace in Latin American social sciences, making a conceptual map on the existing connections between body, memory and emotions, and cyberspace. Then, the diverse methodological approaches were considered. Finally, a possible agenda for Latin American social sciences was configured, making a statement on the need of "emotional memory" approximations due to its links with devices for sensitivities' regulation which result in a pillar for social domination.

RC23-69.4

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Orígenes y dinámica de la producción de publicaciones en co-autoría: El rol de las relaciones personales y la movilidad en la cooperación bilateral entre investigadores argentinos y españoles

La colaboración científica internacional se ha convertido en un elemento clave para la producción de nuevo conocimiento y el notable incremento que registra el número de publicaciones en co-autoría es un reflejo del alcance de este proceso a nivel mundial. Los indicadores comúnmente utilizados para monitorear este proceso son por lo general exclusivamente bibliométricos, sin que exista información relacionada acerca de las motivaciones, las dificultades y los beneficios de esta colaboración desde las perspectivas de sus propios protagonistas institucionales e individuales.

Este trabajo describe los resultados de un estudio reciente acerca de la producción en colaboración bilateral entre Argentina y España, abordada a través de dos estrategias complementarias: un análisis bibliométrico clásico de las publicaciones conjuntas de ambos países registradas en el ISI Web of Science y una encuesta a los propios autores de dichas publicaciones.

Entre los principales hallazgos del estudio se ha detectado que la producción científica en colaboración internacional es, más que el producto de políticas explícitas de internacionalización fomentadas desde las diferentes instituciones y/o países, el emergente de la exitosa iniciativa de individuos que ponen en práctica diferentes acciones para cumplir con determinados objetivos personales. La encuesta permite indagar acerca de los principales motivos que han originado la colaboración bilateral, el impacto que tienen las relaciones profesionales, los vínculos informales y la movilidad académica en la colaboración, los modos de desarrollo del proceso de trabajo en co-autoría y de ejercicio del liderazgo, las expectativas a alcanzar, los problemas que han surgido durante el proceso, las principales vías de financiación y las percepciones de los investigadores con respecto a los resultados obtenidos.

RC43-245.2

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Popular housing in Brazil: From housing market to minha casa minha vida program

A major issue in contemporary major cities, especially in developing countries, is the housing shortage of lower income ranges. In Brazil, the estimated deficit for 2008 was over 5.5 million households, 83% in urban areas. Almost all of the deficit (89,9%) refers to families with incomes up to three minimum wages (circa US\$ 1.000,00). Nine major Brazilian metropolitan regions concentrate 27,6% of the deficit. São Paulo Metropolitan Area (SPMA) has a deficit of 504 thousand households.

Popular housing market has been present in São Paulo Metropolitan Area real estate market during last decade. Real estate data shows a significant concentration of units launched in the period between 2000 and 2004. About 24 thousand, or 15% of the new residential units, could be classified as popular housing.

Minha Casa Minha Vida Program (My House My Life Program - MCMV) launched in 2009 had the goal to construct 1 million new houses in Brazil, for families with income up to 10 minimum wages (circa US\$ 3,400). In May 2001, was launched the second part of the program that intends to construct 2 million new houses until 2014.

Without doubt, building programs for new housing are important and necessary. The important question that has to be discussed now is if the new housing program is reaching the program target group.

This paper intends to analyze São Paulo Metropolitan Area housing market during the last decade and the impacts of Minha Casa Minha Vida Program in the metropolis popular housing provision. Observing if the program answers the existing housing deficit and what are the characteristics of the new housing developments.

RC44-179.3

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Trabajadores tercerizados y conflictividad laboral en el sector automotriz. Límites y desafíos en términos de representación

El presente trabajo tiene por objetivo el estudio de la tercerización laboral a partir del análisis de aquellos conflictos laborales que, entre los años 2006 y 2010, fueron impulsados por reclamos de trabajadores tercerizados en el sector automotriz.

Nuestro interrogante se orientará hacia la representatividad que logra ejercer el Sindicato de Mecánicos y Afines del Transporte Automotor (SMA-TA) respecto a los trabajadores no sindicalizados. Particularmente, se estudiará el impacto que el resurgimiento del conflicto organizado tiene en los reclamos de aquellos trabajadores que se encuentran afectados por la tercerización laboral. En esta dirección, nuestra pregunta de investigación indagará sobre los desafíos que dichos trabajadores presentan al sindicato en términos de representación.

La conflictividad laboral del sector se abordará a partir de datos provenientes de la Subsecretaría de Programación Técnica y Estudios Laborales (SSPTyEL) del Ministerio de Trabajo de la Nación (MTEySS).

El contexto de los conflictos en Argentina, se enmarca en un proceso de recuperación económica acompañado por la recomposición de las instituciones laborales. Bajo esta tendencia, los sindicatos recobraron espacios perdidos en la década anterior y fortalecieron su presencia en el escenario social, al mismo tiempo que ampliaron su horizonte de representación de la mano de un aumento sostenido del empleo registrado.

La literatura argentina que aborda los temas sindicales de representatividad y organización de trabajadores (Battistini, 2009; Barattini y Wyczykier 2010) utiliza debates que posicionan las prácticas sindicales en la perspectiva de la revitalización sindical (Collier y Etchemendy, 2006; Senén y Haidar, 2009; Atzeni y Ghigliani, 2007). Por otra parte, hay quienes enfatizan en aquellas tendencias que erosionan las relaciones laborales y los espacios de desenvolvimiento de los sindicatos, como ser cómo las estrategias de tercerización adoptadas por las empresas menoscaban los lazos de conciencia colectiva de los trabajadores (Castillo, 2005; Iranzo y Ritche, 2005).

RC12-505.1

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The culture of fear and urban space: Thoughts on the social sensation of insecurity

Urban living and a feeling of insecurity: a paradox. Social groups, established since the dawn of civilization as mechanisms for protection against adversity, in post modern times consist of a source of indetermination. Insecurity. Uncertainty. Fear. It is about the urban ground, a space that is more private than public, the location where insecurity is produced and attempts of formal social control are made. Currently, the fear of personal and professional victimization determines choices for medieval models of urban construction, whereas these same constructions contribute to increasing the sensation of insecurity. Therefore, and first of all, facing the characteristics of this fear, as well as its presence in contemporary urban society, demands one question, first off: can one affirm fear's existence or inexistence? In other words, has there ever been a time in history when civilization has been absolutely disconnected from the sensation of fear? Might it be the propelling force towards a society's evolution or involution? The following argument has been defended: that governmental agencies employ Criminal Law as a formal social control mechanism and instrument for reducing complexity, which, for its part, uses fear as a form of neutralizing its own presence in society. This is the central thesis of punishment's traditional functions, especially general prevention. In other words, the State employs fear of punishment, seeking to inhibit the fear of crime. In this sense, as focus of this paper, fear constitutes a feeling that is invariably inseparable from a sensation: that of danger. It develops as a response to it. Starting from individual experiences, said personal impressions become characteristics of (and common to) several social groups. Subjective experimentation transmutes into collective, and the symbolic effects culminate in characterization of a social group's way of life.

RC45-100.2

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Applying rational choice and historical institutionalism in the study of national security policies in Brazil (1995-2010)

The study of national security in Brazil remains a quite unexplored research topic in the Brazilian political science and sociology communities, especially in terms of using methods of Rational Choice Institutionalism together with Historical Institutionalism. How rational choice has been embedded in institutional change of the main bureaucracies in national security? Has been the Military - as a legitimate political actor during democracy - the main actor behind the institutional change in these bureaucracies in Brazil? And how could one conceptualize (institutional) "change", taking into account the gradualness of civilian control of the Military in Brazil? Through this paper, we intend to discuss and, perhaps, propose a methodological approach to study national security policies of those countries that have experienced a partial transition to democracy.

RC14-334.4

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Pixel bricolage: Machinima and production of digital art

The production of films using videogame's software or hardware and other real-time 3D graphics programs is called machinima. This type of digital cinematic production is characterized by the appropriation of a graphic platform designed for a specific purpose - for example, to play games - for the production of films. In this article we will discuss the production of machinima as a form of digital art. The anthropological and sociological studies on art has shown that its definition is not intra-aesthetic, but part of classificatory schemes that reflect sensibilities both local and collective. With the rise of new digital media in the mid-1980s, significant changes emerged in what we mean by art. Artistic digital media are commonplace in our everyday lives. In the case of machinima, we have new narrative forms and mechanisms of creation that problematize the classical dichotomies between fiction and reality, man and machine, author and spectator, expert and lay knowledge and even art and market. More generally, digital art raises issues about its scope in terms of audience, interactivity and contemplation. The appropriation of multiple elements whose authorship is not readily ascertainable makes problematic the notions of author/artist in this new artistic form, even making us rethink current copyright laws. We suggest, finally, that the use almost artisanal of technological tools that are intended for another purpose approach the machinimist of the *bricoleur*. And if art shows patterns of thought, we should reflect on what is art today, and on the forms of thought being created on digital arts.

RC24-531.5

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Climate change and environmental governance: The role of environmental non-governmental organizations in Brazil

In the context of climate change (CC) as a socio-environmental theme and of the earth governance, the formulation process of environmental public policies resorts to and assimilates in its discourse knowledge produced and/or disseminated by a number of actors in order to give grounding to decision making. One actor has come to the fore in the environmental debate due to its increasingly prominent role: Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). There is an assumption that NGOs, as actors in the environmental governance system, are capable of influencing the debate on CC, deploying knowledge and information which lay on the interface between the social sciences and the natural sciences.

This present study aims at discussing the role of NGOs with regard to the construction of political positions of social actors involved with environmental governance taking the dissemination of knowledge on CC as a starting point. This study investigated online databases on the NGOs and the respective websites in order to assess the publications analyzed based on 4 previously established categories. Lastly, the study is mapping possible actor networks established based on the authorship of the publications.

11 Brazilian environmental NGOs were selected as well as 28 publications on CC. There is a clear interest in the Amazon. The theme of mitigation is favored by comparison to themes such as adaptation and vulnerability, which contain more of a social element and have attracted recent interest in Brazil, reflecting an international tendency. In this context, the study on the NGOs is a complex one, which observes the dialogue between the different fields of science; the interests of international demands; and the influence of the knowledge produced on the political position of the many actors in the realm of Earth Governance.

RC24-407.5

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NEIRO, Maria José* (Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, mjtcar-neiro@gmail.com)

Interaction between science and politics: The case of public measures on biodiversity conservation in Rio de Janeiro state (Brazil)

In Brazil the relationship between the scientific knowledge currently available and the formulation of public policies still deserves more attention, especially when it concerns environmental issues. Although the Brazilian government has been promoting the approximation between scientists and enterprises in the area of technological development, very little has been done to facilitate the use of scientific knowledge in policy making processes.

This article intends to discuss the limits and possibilities of utilizing science as a base for political decision making. In order to do that it will analyze the means by which social actors involved with the elaboration of three public measures for biodiversity conservation in the state of Rio de Janeiro (RJ, Brazil) make use of scientific knowledge.

Policy makers involved in the process which established two areas of environmental conservation, and in the formulation of the so-called Atlantic Forest Law to regulate the anthropic activity in the remaining areas of this biome, were interviewed.

At least four configurations of interrelation between the scientific and the political realm were identified: (1) when a politician seeks scientific grounding; (2) when the resort to science is intermediated by technical knowledge which translates scientific knowledge; (3) when scientific knowledge is dismissed for not corresponding to hegemonic political interests; (4) when science is perceived as an additional political field, with a dispute for greater legitimization between different paradigms.

We hope to contribute towards developing a critical argumentation on the linear approach in the formulation of public policies based on scientific evidence and on the model of co-production of knowledge. Thus, we hope to promote and to contribute towards a reflection on the limits and possibilities of bridging the communication gap between science and politics against the backdrop of sustainable development

RC04-229.7

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Inclusión educativa e involucramiento escolar. Perspectivas y acciones en cuatro instituciones estatales de la ciudad de Buenos Aires

Este trabajo presenta algunos resultados de un estudio cualitativo realizado durante el año 2010 en cuatro escuelas secundarias de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, fuertemente comprometidas con la inclusión, permanencia y egreso de sus estudiantes.

La investigación se propuso indagar las iniciativas y modalidades de trabajo impulsadas en escuelas secundarias que cuentan con un denso entramado para sostener la escolaridad de estudiantes provenientes de sectores sociales históricamente excluidos de la escuela secundaria. Asimismo, el estudio apuntó a explorar el involucramiento escolar de los estudiantes, concebido como elemento que favorece la retención en el sistema educativo. Sin desatender las múltiples y complejas razones que explican el abandono de los estudios, el involucramiento escolar contribuiría —en un nivel microsocioal— a mitigar una desigualdad educativa primera: la temprana salida del sistema educativo, que se evidencia en los persistentes y elevados niveles de abandono en los inicios de la carrera escolar secundaria.

Esta presentación explorará cómo se construye el involucramiento emocional y académico de los estudiantes y las iniciativas y modalidades de trabajo institucional que lo promueven. En una primera sección se describe el diseño de investigación y los casos en estudio. Una segunda sección explora la dimensión afectiva y relacional del involucramiento de los jóvenes con la escuela, desde la perspectiva de los estudiantes y los adultos escolares. Por último, se desmenuzan aspectos clave en la construcción del involucramiento académico, analizando las estrategias de enseñanza, evaluación y acreditación de los aprendizajes que logran motivar a los estudiantes positivamente.

El estudio fue realizado por un equipo de la Dirección Operativa de Investigación y Estadística del Ministerio de Educación de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Se realizaron entrevistas a directivos, asesores pedagógicos, docentes y profesionales, así como entrevistas grupales e individuales a estudiantes de diferentes años de estudio.

RC37-313.4

DABUL, Lúgia* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, ldabul@uol.com.br)

Democratisation and creative process: Poem's body on the web

This paper focuses on changes that have effect on poetic creation forms and the poem's body, which, together, contribute to web poetic writing democratisation. Observing the poetry created and shared on the internet one discovers considerable transformations that have been occurring for about twenty years with the interactions that poets have among themselves and between them and their readers, and, especially, with the poem's body. Studying poetry and poets by means of what is shown on the web allows us to reach unusual realities, based on original elements, with new nature, so to speak, more than access to data. Furthermore, the internet establishes realities that reverberate far out of its screens, technologies, languages, habits, leading to a diversity of experiences that, perhaps, was not yet processed with questions and suitable conceptual apparatus, fixed on the singularity of that phenomena. Within that communication, we would like to point, in a preliminary fashion, to some ways through which poets and non poets interact on the internet, evaluating practices linked to poetry. Also, we would like to present some of the new configurations in which poetic creation has been appearing in that support, especially to significant modifications on its body, and, as a consequence, on the poem's image —its silhouette, colour, texture, visual ambience et cetera. We will be concerned with indicating important correlations between propositions made by poets considered as vanguardists and the currently diffuse poetic creation process, which is not based on knowledge of those propositions and poets. Regarding its diffusion, and other characteristics, we call this process "cultural improvisation" —generative, meaning that it is based on what is extensively known as poems; temporal, that is, non eruptive; extensive, namely, non reducible to individual ruptures with established creation models; and as a practice mostly naturalised by the involved social actors.

RC15-532.1

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Health inequalities across europe: Do welfare arrangements make a difference?

A puzzle in comparative health inequality research is the finding that egalitarian welfare states do not necessarily demonstrate narrow health inequalities. This paper interrogates into this puzzle by moving beyond *welfare regimes* to examine how *welfare spending*, i.e. spending on social benefits/services and health care, affect educational inequalities in self-rated health across Europe. The research question is how welfare spending — operationalised in four different ways — is related to health inequalities in relative and absolute terms.

The research question is addressed by analyzing data from the 2005 EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) which is a survey data base organized by Eurostat. Our sample includes more than 250 000 individuals (133226 women and 117969 men) aged 25-85+ years from 19 European countries. The four operationalizations of welfare spending were gross and net welfare spending as percentage of GDP, and gross and net welfare spending per capita in purchasing power parities. All four measures were adjusted for "need", i.e. the size of the population outside the labour market. The data were analyzed by means of multilevel logistic regression and stratified for gender.

The results show first that welfare expenditures are associated with health inequalities among women, but not among men. Low educated women benefit more from high welfare transfers than middle and high educated women. This means that lower educational inequalities in health — in absolute and relative terms — are linked to higher welfare spending. Next, different operationalisations of welfare spending (i.e. net versus gross, GDP versus per capita) produce very similar outcomes. It appears that a welfare regime approach and an expenditure approach do not necessarily give the

same results, and that for women what seem to matter are welfare expenditures, in line with the notion of welfare resources.

TG06-190.3

DAHLVIK, Julia* (University of Vienna, julia.dahlvik@univie.ac.at)

Organizing knowledge in an asylum office

This paper draws on my institutional ethnography (IE) study investigating administrative work as practice and is based on participant observation and in-depth interviews with decision making officials of a branch of the Austrian Federal Asylum Office. A vital part of the organization of knowledge in this work context lies in the (re-)production of categories and 'facts' (*legalfacts*) — thus making administrative work more efficient and cases easier to handle by establishing routines and reducing complexity. The processes of categorization, objectivation and 'factization' are informed by knowledge from various sources, i.a. information, 'facts' and ideology. In this paper I take a look at how these processes — the institutional organization of knowledge and the ideologies involved in the construction of categories and facts — operate in the concerned state agency and shape officials' everyday practices of work. The arguments developed illustrate how ideology informed by formal training as well as informal socialization in the state institution is incorporated in street-level bureaucrats' practices of fact finding and decision-making, but also in their relations to their 'clients', the asylum claimants, e.g. in their practices of interviewing. These questions are of particular interest since officials' practices of decision-making produce important consequences for asylum claimants' future lives.

RC32-349.3

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"Aborto legal, una deuda de la democracia". Aportes para una historia de la lucha por la despenalización y legalización del aborto en la Argentina

Si bien la reivindicación del derecho al aborto ha estado presente en la agenda del movimiento feminista local desde los años 70, no ha ocupado hasta el momento un lugar primordial en la agenda política del país. De aquí que, no sólo la lucha por la legalización del aborto lleve recorrido un largo camino sino también que el movimiento feminista y de mujeres, en tanto movimientos capaces de crear nuevos marcos de interpretación de la realidad social, renueven cotidianamente su compromiso en esta contienda.

Durante la llamada "Segunda Ola" del movimiento feminista de los años sesenta y setenta del siglo XX, la política tradicional se vio conmovida por la irrupción de demandas que politizaban la vida cotidiana. A la lucha por los derechos civiles que aún se nos negaba a las mujeres, se suma "lo personal es político" para denunciar que el poder estaba dentro de la familia, en las relaciones interpersonales, en la sexualidad y no sólo en las (aparentemente más visibles) estructuras político-jurídicas. Para ese mismo período, el movimiento feminista en Argentina se hacía eco de esas demandas y también exigía el acceso al aborto libre y gratuito en un contexto social y políticamente convulsionado que pronto se tornaría represivo para cualquier demanda emancipatoria. El régimen militar instaurado en 1976, así como los años de terror previo, clausuraron cualquier posibilidad de debate y acción, por lo que recién con la vuelta a la democracia, en 1983, el tema comienza a instalarse lentamente.

Nos interesa aquí realizar un ejercicio de historización de la demanda por el derecho al aborto, teniendo en cuenta las distintas estrategias que sus activistas implementaron y que no son ni han sido ajenas tanto al contexto nacional como internacional.

RC23-703.2

DAMIANI, Esteban* (Yes, estebandmail@gmail.com)

The risks of networking in facebook for the 2012 Mexican national elections

Despite the increasing number of studies on digital technologies, the actual scope of the Internet for creating political discussion and building political support still remains in some areas unexplored by academic research. This paper studies online political participation in the context of the 2012 Mexican presidential campaigns. By analysing the presence of two of the main Mexican parties - Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) and

Partido Autonomo Nacional (PAN) – on Facebook, the most popular social website in Mexico, the study shows the importance of pre-existing networks in supporting parties and candidates and the risks of using Facebook Open Groups and Public Profiles for networking. Discourse analysis and network analysis were conducted to show the importance of building up a sense of personal belonging to generate public debates. In line with this idea, special attention is paid to the construction of ephemeral "communities" by recalling shared values and using the presence of hostile outsiders to reinforce the own identity. On the one hand, a network analysis of the Facebook users visiting the parties' pages suggests the importance of existing networks in fostering online participation and the issues created by the use of public groups. On the other hand, a network analysis of interlinked websites demonstrates the instrumental role played by other websites enhancing the debates by supplying content for the discussion and attracting new participants. Finally, the paper presents the unpredictable and sometimes undesired results of using open groups which are created in the need of specific websites to be acknowledged by Facebook's visitors.

RC17-219.2

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Innovative organisation as a social field: Micro-foundations of innovation

Today's challenges companies and consequently society are faced with are directly connected with badly defined internal procedures. The required approach to change organisation's functioning must include a proper understanding of the business and its structures as well as possible ways of innovation. Efficiency should not be seen as a set of functions, departments or products, but as a set of key business processes. Successful path that leads to creation of innovative organisations is a reorganisation of business processes from beginning to end with the use of any available innovative technologies and organisational resources. The first results of the business processes innovations have clearly refuted the initial scepticism. IBM Credit for example has reduced the time of preparing bids for the purchase or lease a computer from seven to one day, while increased the number of prepared bids by ten. Although the competition is global and the tasks are demanding, it is nevertheless crucial fact that internal social, economic, and political institutions, networks and cognitive frames become vital factors in development, and can adapt the effects of the global trends to their benefit. Systems of innovations can be defined and studied as any other social field where numerous formal and informal interactions communications between relevant institutions, networks and cognitive frames are taking place. Innovative processes are social processes and social field can enable or prevent positive responses to global challenges. As such, systems of innovations are a social infrastructure, which companies can utilise in their policy-making efforts to adapt to global trends. Organisations have to take these complex interdependency's and trends into account in formulating their strategic orientations and planning their activities. They are focused towards steering social changes. It is a never-ending activity, as the social topography of the world is continually shaping and reshaping.

RC31-394.3

DANIEL, Camila* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro/PUC-RJ, camiladaniell@gmail.com)

The 'horizontal cooperation' and the place of Brazil in Latin American scene: The case of Peruvian university students in Brazil

In recent years, Brazil has gained a place on the international scene and has stood out among the developing countries. One of the strategic points thought by the Brazilian government is the consolidation of higher education and scientific research centers in the country. Since the 50's, scientific output stands as an important item on the governmental agenda, understood as a way to create conditions for a more autonomous economic and intellectual development of the nation. In this sense, the international circulation of Brazilian students to complete their undergraduate and graduate studies was a state policy in order to supply the needs of the Brazilian academy training. From 80 years onwards, Brazil also intensified the investment of resources to attract students from the Global South, particularly South America and sub-Saharan Africa, to conduct their formation in undergraduate and graduate levels. Aiming to strengthen ties with other developing countries, policies like this has been called an example of "horizontal

cooperation". It brings the idea that the relationship established by Brazil and other countries in the south would be a more egalitarian relationship than that between north and south countries. The goal of this paper is discuss meaning of 'horizontal' in this kind of international cooperation. As a case study, it will be analyzed the migration of Peruvian students to Brazilian universities. For them, Brazil is not a country in which they hoped to study, but they chose it by its the facilities- in the selection process, in receiving grants, etc- the country provides. This kind of south-south migration helps us to reflect on ways of international relation is manipulated by countries and individuals, in a very complex and dynamic manner.

TG07-145.2

DANSILIO, Florencia* (Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay, florencia.dansilio@gmail.com)

El desplazamiento de lo político en el teatro post-dictadura: Reconfiguraciones en la experiencia común de lo sensible

Las artes escénicas, a través de una encarnación particular de lo colectivo en su concepción ideal (tanto en la creación, como en la recepción y en el imaginario representado) han asistido a un proceso de sublimación como arte político por excelencia en la medida que proporcionan operaciones de reconfiguración de la experiencia común de lo sensible (Rancière, 2010). El teatro en el cono sur de América Latina (Argentina, Chile y Uruguay) durante el período de la dictadura militar, representó un enclave fundamental para el desarrollo de esta concepción romántica del arte como experiencia a la vez estética y al mismo tiempo emancipadora.

El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar las intersecciones entre teatro y política en dos períodos diferentes: el final de la dictadura militar y la restauración democrática. A partir de entrevistas a creadores teatrales y análisis de obras realizados en Uruguay para la primer etapa de la investigación, y siguiendo los debates actuales de la sociología del arte que instan a integrar la particularidad de las obras (el nivel estético del arte) en el análisis sociológico, abordaremos tres cuestiones centrales: (a) como se reconfigura la concepción de "lo político" en las producciones teatrales de un contexto al otro, (b) qué particularidades proporciona la experiencia teatral a nivel cognitivo y sensorial que alimentan la idea romántica de la emancipación a través del arte, (c) y finalmente, cómo contribuyeron los mencionados aspectos a la creación de un espacio escénico de resistencia en la transición democrática en esta región del continente.

RC48-747.4

DAPHI, Priska* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, p.daphi@hu-berlin.de)

Transnational activism and national affinities: Building cross-sectoral solidarity in global justice movements

Solidarity is a crucial foundation of cooperation among activists. Solidarity seems simple where activists are socially, culturally, and geographically close. This is why studies on transnational social movements have invested much energy into explaining how solidarity emerges across geographical distance and social and cultural differences. However, also in national contexts there are differences to be bridged. Drawing on the assumption that transnational social movements crucially depend on successful cooperation between different movement sectors within a country (e.g. Unions, NGOs, Churches, Social Centres), the paper focuses on cross-sectoral solidarity building in national contexts. More specifically, it examines the role of collective action in building cross-sectoral solidarity, transnational protests in particular. Based on interviews with activists of the Global Justice Movements in Italy, Germany, and Poland the analysis shows 1) how national solidarity frames are invigorated during transnational protests, both on the basis of the national delegation's shared experiences as well as boundaries drawn to other delegations; and 2) how such reifications of difference interact with (and not necessarily block) transnational solidarity building. Considering the different dimensions of solidarity – internal processes & boundary drawing, national & transnational levels – provides interesting insights into processes of solidarity building as well as into national bases of transnational activism.

RC21-142.1

DARCY, Michael* (University of Western Sydney, m.darcy@uws.edu.au) and **KENWORTHY, Lauren** (University of Western Sydney)

'We're moving – Like it or not': Tenant driven research on forced relocation and social mix

This paper reports on a study exploring the experience of forced relocation to new mixed income neighbourhoods, developed and conducted by public tenants in Western Sydney who have themselves been affected by relocations. *Residents' Voices* is a partnership involving university researchers and local tenant organisations in several cities in Australia and the US. which aims to recast debate on redevelopment and deconcentration of public housing from the perspective of tenants' lived experience and right to place. This particular project emerged from a Residents' Voices forum discussion amongst tenants who believed that much more could be learned by tenants exploring mutual experiences than through investigation by external researchers.

Tenants' experiences and perceptions of the benefits and disbenefits of moving, which might encompass: the quality of housing and neighbourhood services; empowerment or disempowerment; dislocation and re-establishment of social ties and networks; and the experience of stigma, are being explored through mutual storytelling as well as photo-elicitation and other visual methods. Stories, pictures and analysis of local participants' experiences can then be shared via a purpose-built website (residentsvoices.net) established to facilitate communication, collective theorising and organising by tenants across sites in both countries where redevelopment and relocations aimed at changing social mix are currently or have recently occurred.

Residents' Voices is based on the premise that conventional academic and policy research on so-called 'excluded' communities is itself inherently exclusionary and so seeks to allow and encourage tenants to form and pursue their own questions about social mix, amongst other things. The paper will reflect on the value and efficacy of the collaborative participatory approach and its potential to open a new debate about these issues.

RC21-299.4

DARCY, Michael* (University of Western Sydney, m.darcy@uws.edu.au) and **ROGERS, Dallas** (University of Western Sydney)

Housing rights and residents' voices in the marketplace of ideas

Public housing represents a diminishing part of the urban landscape and the urban policy agenda, and struggles over its future have rarely been framed in terms of a 'right to the city' (until recently, see Right to the City Alliance 2010). Nonetheless, de-concentration and social mix projects bring into relief all the key interests and forces at work in contemporary neoliberal urbanization. In the first part of this paper we illustrate the demise of the trope of citizenship rights in the housing arena. Housing authorities have typically deployed social inclusion and poverty reduction discourses to justify redevelopment while 'an increasingly entrepreneurially minded local state apparatus' (Harvey 2008) has invited private capital to not only rebuild the physical fabric, but to remake the social relations around public tenancy within the trope of consumerism. Drawing on a case study of a 'mixed tenure' redevelopment in Western Sydney, we outline the effects on tenant collectivism and self-organising where a private consortium was contracted by government to manage all aspects including physical redevelopment, tenancy management, tenant consultation and participation, and even to provide a tenant advocacy service.

We report on a project which seeks to reassert the political subjectivity of public tenants by changing the scale and medium of organising. *Residents' Voices* is a partnership involving university researchers and local tenant organisations in several cities Australia and the US. The paper will report on the project's use of new media technologies and a tenant-driven website (residentsvoices.net) to recast debate on redevelopment and deconcentration of public housing from the perspective of tenants' lived experience and right to place.

Harvey, David *The Right to the City* New Left Review 53 (September-October) 2008, 23-40

Right to the City Alliance *We Call These Projects Home – Solving the Housing Crisis from the Ground Up* May 2010

RC13-168.2

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Strategy of conservation of environment in global era

Strategy of Conservation of Environment in Global Era Introduction Environment is the complex aggregate of external condition which affect

the life development and survival of organism. It embraces air, water, land, flora, fauna and many other factors. It is made of bio – physical and socio economic elements. Environment and people have reciprocal relationship. Environmental degradation seriously threatens economic and social progress, environment, ecology and development must be balanced to meet the need of the society making provision for future generation. So the pollution free air, pure water should be the primary concern for environmentalist and economist. Conservation is defined as management of human use of the natural resources in the biosphere, so that they may yield the greatest sustainable benefits to the present generation while maintaining the potential to meet the needs and aspirations of the future generation. This brings into play the concept of sustainable management of natural resources. Objectives o To define and clarify the concept of environment. o To examine the causes of environmental degradation. o To identify the burning effect due to deterioration of environment. o To exhibit the legal framework for conservation of environment. o To quote the suggestions for sustainable strategy for environment conservation for future generation. Conclusion The developed countries like USA, USSR, Brazil etc. are more responsible for environmental degradation than that of developing and under developed countries. Both GATT and WTO at global level are very much concerned to environmental degradation. Though several meetings and conferences have been held at national and global level, still much political, economy and scientific instruments must be devised for protecting the environment in order to have sustainable conservation of environment. Dr. Sanjukta Das Reader in Sociology Kendrapara Autonomous College Kendrapara - 754211 Orissa India ddsanjukta8@gmail.com +91 - 9437885544

RC33-31.2

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Successful aging: A socio psychological prospective

Introduction: Aging is a series of transition that begins with life and continues throughout the life cycle. It is influenced by the biological as well as the sociological and cultural factors. A successful person with his aging learns to maintain a good balance between these factors.

Successful aging is something beyond health and longevity. The term successful aging appears paradoxical, as traditionally aging brings to mind, images of loss, decline and ultimate death, where as success is represented by achievement.

Objectives

- To find out the problems due to aging.
- To study the factors those cause these problems.
- To study the methods of tackling.
- To access the effects of their handling problems on others.
- To find out the consequences of successful aging.
- Improve their successfulness.

Conclusion

Healthy is not only related to the advances in medical technology but also related to the interaction of a wide range of social factors such as maintaining and enhancing physical and cognitive functions, being fully involved in the society, leading a stimulating and productive life, living in a stable environment and having meaningful personal relationships. Lastly according to Sir James Sterling Ross, 'You do not heal old age. You protect it, you promote it, and you extend it'.

RC07-481.1

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Communicating power: Technological innovation and social change in the past, present and futures

This project examines how communication technologies have contributed to changes in the structure of societies, and hence to the distribution of political power, in the past, and at present, and in four alternative futures. Our research moves from the advent of writing on oral societies through the utilization of new media in various contemporary social movements with an eye towards articulating the role of technology as a driver of social change across historical contexts. We elucidate the means by which communication and networking technologies perpetuate and/or disrupt the normative

power relations within various socio-cultural contexts. We outline a working theory of power that draws on a multidisciplinary corpus with sensitivity to the variety of socio-cultural conceptions of power and the means by which social relations can and might transform systems of governance. While the historical and theoretical context for our work is a crucial part of our research, the unique contribution our project offers from a sociological perspective stems from the creation of four plausible alternative future(s) scenarios using Futures Studies' techniques, particularly the Manoa School scenario modeling method, as a lens to reflect upon issues within the present in addition to those that can and might surface in the futures of democracy as well as other forms of governance. Using four urban centers (Honolulu, Melbourne, Los Angeles, and Dhufai) as sites of engagement for four alternative futures (growth, disciplined, collapse, and transform), our project offers an engaged point of entry from which to examine the potentialities of climate change, economic inequality, and numerous other socio-political issues that (have and) will come to define life in the 21st century. Our fundamental research aim, then, is to pluralize the future as a means to stimulate discourse on the preferred futures of power relations.

RC24-363.1

DAVID, Marília* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia Política, mariliadavid@hotmail.com)

Food, science and healthy labels

Most recently, the focus on health has featured more explicitly in the food industry's strategies in the global market. Front-of-pack stamps that are used to indicate "healthy" products, inspired by nutritional recommendations from national and international health institutions, can be found among the latest innovations within this health trend. The "Healthy Choice" stamp created by dutch companies Unilever and Friesland Campina in 2007 is taken as example of one of the major stamps that promote "healthy" foods currently on the market. The "Healthy Choice" stamp has created its own nutritional standards inspired by the World Health Organization's (WHO) dietary advice. This paper proposes that the "Healthy Choice" stamp can be studied as an artifact that promotes a particular definition of what a "healthy" food is that rivals against other definitions such as those presented in the certification of organic foods, GMO free, etc... The paper takes an anti-essentialist perspective in relation to artifacts following authors such as Bijker, Latour and Callon, so as to argue that the stamp does not necessarily have a single use or promotes a "healthy" quality that can be simply taken as a given. This "healthy" quality at issue is achieved through a qualification process: "behind" the stamp there's a network of associations that involves all sorts of actors such as food companies, certification organizations, laboratories, experts, scientific articles, nutritional standards – all of which strive to create the "healthy" quality that the "Healthy Choice" stamp engenders. This paper proposes to take the "Healthy Choice" stamp as an example to discuss wider issues such as: by looking at the characteristics of this certification network established by The Choices Programme, how are food qualities constructed through processes of qualification (Callon) and how these kind of stamps connect local consumer practices to the global food market.

RC47-657.1

DAVIDSON, Debra* (University of Alberta, debra.davidson@ualberta.ca) and **STEDMAN, Rich** (Cornell University)

Operationalizing climate change reflexivity: New insights into social response

Several conceptual models have served as the mainstay of attitudinal and behavioural research on environmental risks, including climate change for several decades. While important findings have accumulated, this largely empirical project has not incorporated several theoretical advances in sociology, particularly renewed interest in agency, as expressed by a vibrant literature on reflexivity. As is often the case in sociology, there would appear to be an untapped opportunity for synergy between sociological theories that tend not to problematize social relationships with the natural world, and environmental sociologists who focus precisely on those relationships. We have attempted to breach one particular divide, by developing a survey intended to apply Margaret Archer's theory of reflexivity to individual-level problematization of climate change. The survey was implemented among two discrete populations in Alberta, Canada. One consists of residents of

forest-based communities who are both particularly sensitive to the impacts of climate change, and in a position to personally observe those impacts. The other consists of residents of Alberta's two major cities, Edmonton and Calgary. Both of these populations are situated within a Province which has hinged its future economic wellbeing on the development of unconventional oil, which is associated with a higher intensity of greenhouse gas emissions than conventional oil. The province, furthermore, has been a staunch opponent of internationally-coordinated mitigation efforts. As postulated by reflexivity theory, we find that several internal reflexive predispositions have bearing on levels of concern that are not readily explained by socio-structural or social-psychological characteristics. The results confirm the value of continued efforts to understand individual and collective responses to climate change through the lens of reflexivity, while at the same time highlighting the advances that can be made to reflexivity theory with more concerted attention to societies' integral relations with the natural world.

RC38-198.3

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Dance and biography: Or why should a biographical researcher be interested in tango?

This paper is situated in the emerging field of the sociology of popular dance, a field which explores the relevance of dance in people's everyday lives, its significance in the construction of identity, and its entanglements with power, and subversion. Taking the recent craze of Argentinean tango as a case in point, I argue that sociologists should not – as is perhaps our first inclination – dismiss dance as a frivolous leisure activity of little scholarly importance. I will show that tango has much to offer for biographical research. It can help us understand the role of passion in people's everyday lives, the possibilities for agency which subcultures provide, as well as enable us to explore the complicated intersections of gender, class, ethnicity and national belonging which emerge when embodied social practices transverse national and cultural borders to become global phenomena.

RC07-676.1

DAVIS, Nancy* (DePauw University, ndavis@depauw.edu) and **ROBINSON, Robert*** (Indiana University, robinsor@indiana.edu)

Institution building to prefigure sacred societies and states: The Muslim brotherhood in Egypt, Shas in Israel, Comunione e Liberazione in Italy, and the Salvation Army in the U.S.

Across the world today, religiously orthodox, "fundamentalist" movements of Christians, Jews, and Muslims have converged on a common strategy to install their faith traditions in societies and states that they see as alarmingly secularized. Many scholars, political observers, and world leaders, especially since September 11, 2001, see this shared line of attack as centered on armed struggle or terrorism. Political scientists and sociologists of politics and social movements also focus on strategies that directly engage or confront the state through petitions, boycotts, lobbying, mass rallies, and general strikes. In this paper, however, we show that the strategy-in-common of the most prominent and successful religiously orthodox movements is not terrorism or solely direct engagement of the state but a patient, beneath-the-radar takeover of civil society that we call "bypassing the state." One institution at a time, the most prominent orthodox movements have built massive, grassroots networks of autonomous, religion-based social service agencies, hospitals and clinics, clubs, schools, charitable organizations, old and media outlets, worship centers, and businesses—networks that we argue constitute "states within states," "surrogate states," or "parallel societies." In this paper we show how four religiously orthodox movements—the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, the Sephardi Torah Guardians or Shas in Israel, Comunione e Liberazione in Italy, and the Salvation Army in the U.S.—use this institution-building strategy to prefigure new societies and states with religion at their core. These grassroots institutional networks allow skeptics to "try on" what life might be like if the movement's ideology and agendas were put into practice, encourage comparison with often ineffective, corrupt, or indifferent current governments, and empower followers as they work to bring the movement's ideology into reality.

RC18-72.3

DE ANGELIS, Carlos F.* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, cfdeangelis@gmail.com)

Compromiso democrático y ciudadanía: Un vínculo erosionado?

Gran parte del compromiso democrático por parte de los ciudadanos se basa en la percepción de que la democracia como sistema de gobierno contribuye al bienestar general e individual, y que cada ciudadano participa con su voto en los asuntos públicos, pudiendo influir en decisiones gubernamentales (votando al candidato triunfador) o al control del gobierno (si vota candidatos no triunfadores).

La erosión del compromiso democrático ha sido una particularidad del proceso argentino nacido en 1983, luego de un siglo de alternancia entre gobiernos militares y gobiernos elegido mediante elecciones. Esta erosión se manifiesta por dos vías: la apatía ciudadana, y la desconfianza en políticos e instituciones.

En la apatía ciudadana, los ciudadanos retiran su interés por "cosa pública", mediante la abstención electoral y la desconexión informativa y performativa. En éste caso, los sujetos abandonan su vínculo con la política, ya no están "al tanto" de las cosas que pasan, y la política deja de ser parte de su cotidianeidad

El retiro de la confianza de los ciudadanos en las instituciones introduce una creencia que marcaría una ruptura en los modelos representativos. "Los políticos" habrían abandonado el interés general y el voto no contribuiría más al cambio social, debido a que la clase política reconstruiría su agenda más allá de las promesas electorales.

En la ponencia que aquí se presenta se desarrollará el problema planteado mediante el análisis de veinte entrevistas en profundidad realizadas a ciudadanos del Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires en 2011, para analizar las dimensiones subjetivas del compromiso democrático. Simultáneamente se procederá a indagar los resultados de una encuesta de opinión efectuada en la misma área en 2011, buscando establecer desde un enfoque cuantitativo las disposiciones de los ciudadanos en cuanto al problema planteado, identificando a los sectores más permeables a poner en duda el compromiso democrático.

RC07-248.3

DE ANGELIS, Gabriele* (Universidade Nova, gabriele.deangelis@fcs.unl.pt)

Imagining another world. The role of language and political imagination in shaping a transnational movement of movements

Over the past ten years the World Social Forum (WSF) has turned into one of the most important points of aggregation for social movements worldwide. In order to bind different potential and current participants into the WSF, the Forum's organisers have devised a political language that is meant to establish a worldwide "communicative web" a key feature of which is the imagination of a future beyond neoliberalism and towards a "new possible world". The political language in question thus revolves around

1. The verbal construction of a symbolic aim around which a movement is supposed to coalesce;
2. The formulation of a "world-view", i.e. a key to interpreting events as well as political and economic relationships;
3. The construction of a symbolic "stage" on which the symbolic aim conjoins with the image or interpretation of the "movement of movements" that the organisers aim to transmit.

More precisely, these features take the form of

- a) A verbal and symbolic construction of "another possible world" with significant references to the "future" as a symbolic watershed between the neoliberal world and the desired world;
- b) A description of the neoliberal world and its opposition to different forms of political and economic integration and cooperation;
- c) An assessment of the present and planning of the future of the WSF as an event, as a network, and as an organisation;
- d) A WSF "Territory" as a symbolic anticipation of a future form of political life.

The paper aims to detail these different symbolic features by means of a qualitative and quantitative content analysis of the documents available at the WSF's website. These include both the organisers' foundational documents and a representative selection of the recorded debates that have taken place at the WSF throughout its history.

RC24-161.3

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Environmental services as a means of benefit sharing in national park management in Brazil

The challenges of benefit sharing commitments of the Biological Diversity Convention demand new approaches concerned with environmental services and its implementation strategies connected to protected areas management.

The Biological Diversity Convention opportunities linked to environmental services may be translated through market mechanisms aiming to promote local development and benefit sharing from biodiversity use. These opportunities refer to ecosystem goods and services, such as nature based products, which are provided on sustainable basis, encompassing natural and cultural heritage products and services.

Brazilian national legislation approach considers **environmental services** as flows of matter, energy and information from natural capital stock, which combined with the services and human capital building, deliver benefits to the society.

Because of its distributive income potential and consequent benefit sharing possibility, environment services payment cannot only be an important biodiversity conservation strategy, but also social inclusion.

This can be especially true in the case of national parks which, in the Article 11 of the National System of Conservation Units (9985/2000), have the objective of the preservation of ecosystems of great natural scenic beauty and ecological importance, however, allowing scientific research, environmental education and interpretation activities, recreation and ecological tourism.

The importance of environmental services connected to park management is justified not only by their possibility to promote biodiversity conservation, but also by their potential to balance social exclusion processes that result from the restrictions of local ways of living in these areas. It is acknowledgeable that the interdiction of human populations in park areas represent significant source of conflict which contributes to the resistance to the park as well as its interpretation as an obstacle to local development.

The present article will discuss possible ways that environmental services connected to park management can be translated as a means to balance the social exclusion generated by in the process of biodiversity conservation.

RC14-681.4

DE CAMARGO MARTINS, Cauê* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo - Escola de Filosofia Letras e Ciências Humanas, cauecmartins@gmail.com)

La música grabada y su formato digital: Transformaciones en la industria discográfica Brasileña

El objetivo de este trabajo es presentar e debatir los resultados preliminares de una investigación acerca de los cambios recientes en la producción discográfica, en particular la brasileña. Se trata, específicamente, de analizar críticamente las tendencias de valorización y desvalorización de la música grabada en la forma de mercancía a partir de un nuevo modelo de negocios adoptado por las *majors* (grandes transnacionales del disco): la llamada "música digital".

A lo largo del siglo XX, las *majors* concentraron en su esfera las condiciones de producción de aparatos técnicos y contenidos musicales. En este contexto, era imposible escuchar música sin la mediación de soportes físicos, de los discos. Sin embargo, el reciente desarrollo de las tecnologías digitales dio lugar a profundas transformaciones en la forma de acción de diversos sectores de la industria cultural, como el discográfico, lo que llevó a la ruptura en el control estricto que las empresas tenían, hasta ese momento, de la circulación comercial de las creaciones musicales ancladas en medios materiales. El disco, que tuvo un papel hegemónico en las ventas de las empresas discográficas, actualmente divide su espacio con la "música digital".

Por lo tanto, es posible percibir que la música grabada en formato digital concentra parte de su circulación comercial en las "pistas", aisladas de lo que se concibe por "álbum". ¿Qué cambios ocurren en el perfil de la

producción y edición musical cuando se decide a vender música grabada de esta manera, ya que la *unidad* del disco pierde su centralidad? ¿Cuáles son los significados de estas transformaciones, como un proceso social de producción de música-mercancía, mediante el aislamiento de las pistas de música? ¿Qué implicaciones estéticas, en el nivel de los sentidos (en la creación y escucha musicales), la industria discográfica (y su carácter eminentemente heterónomo) es capaz de pautar?

RC29-185.5

DE CARVALHO, Salo* (Instituto de Criminologia e Alteridade, salo.carvalho@uol.com.br) and **DE SOUZA BUJES, Janaina*** (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, palavras.perdidas@yahoo.com.br)

Crime live! Representations about crimes and criminals in the newspapers in state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

The research aims to question the representations of crime and criminal fact present in the main newspapers in state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Specifically, was realized a mapping of the content and the way news is broadcast in three major newspapers in the state, considering what the crimes are reported, where the space devoted to such news in the papers and how these facts are covered by the press. From these questions, the study aims to verify how the approach is given in stories about crime and how these elements are present. For data collection, was created an instrument containing several indicators, with which was collected information about the juridical and political discourses and news of the crimes published in the newspaper Zero Hora, Correio do Povo and Diário Gaúcho in April 2011. The newspapers was considered in its entirety, representing the file of the research as a corpus for analysis. Rather than initially thought, the data indicate that the reports of crimes are not limited to police editorial of newspapers, but are scattered throughout the issue. Thus, the police editorial brings the news about the "violent crime", traditionally selected by the criminal justice system, while other crimes are placed in other sections, by the legal right involved or by authorship attributed to it. The investigation concludes that newspapers create "crime waves" by bringing together crimes that normally have no relation to each other as interconnected events, thus contributing to the construction of fear and social insecurity. The analysis found that the form of sensationalism and journalistic approach in the cases in study vary according to the newspaper and the location where the news was published.

RC12-252.4

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To be a candidate in Brazil: Towards a new legal profession?

This proposal is one of the results of a research on Rio de Janeiro State School of Magistracy (called EMERJ). Two data sources will be considered: (1) nine focus groups with about approximately sixty EMERJ students in May 2009 and September 2011, and (2) a census-type research on 750 files of all students active at the EMERJ on mid 2009.

Unlike most of the professional schools, especially in continental tradition, the main activity of EMERJ is to be a preparation course. Lasting three years, EMERJ prepares at once nearly seven hundred students to the magistracy's admission examination. Actually, EMERJ acts inside a huge preparation market, once the access to legal public work is done almost only by bureaucratically selected civil servants, well paid and stable.

Numerous legal careers may only be started following the success on a public competition examination. Not only the judges, but also all the public attorneys, state and legal aid lawyers are organized into bureaucratic corps. Brazil additionally counts with one of the highest number of law schools in the world, and an "army" of law graduates, which in great number seek a public legal career.

The point this proposition wants to stress, based on the collected data in the EMERJ case, is the creation of a new socio-professional group: the candidates. Driven by a very competitive and morally hostile routine, several young lawyers spend many years of their lives preparing to different examinations simultaneously, on a full time basis.

TG03-413.4

DE CASTRO HALIS, Denis* (University of Macau, Macau SAR, China, denishalis@gmail.com)

Social justice in the courts of the Macau SAR, China

Despite being part of the Chinese territory, the Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) has its own legal and judicial systems which are highly separated from the ones of the Chinese mainland. As a development of an investigation about the judiciary of Macau, this text intends to present a portrait of Macau's two highest courts based on how their judges have been deciding relevant cases concerning rights of immigrants, workers and the right of government officials to block the entry in Macau of certain "undesirables". The two highest courts are the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Second Instance of Macau. As the world's number one gambling region, the minuscule Macau has gained great notoriety in the recent years and has attracted people from all origins and walks of life. A main question to be answered in this paper is what political and social roles those courts are playing during this period when China has regained sovereignty over Macau, although with limitations that shall last at least until 2050. An overall presentation of Macau's main characteristics will be made so that the discussion about those courts' decisions can be related to a larger context, which includes specific features of Macau's politics, culture and society.

TG04-42.2

DE GRAAFF, Bert* (University of Amsterdam, m.b.degraaff@uva.nl) and **BRÖER, Christian*** (University of Amsterdam, c.broer@uva.nl)

We are the canary in a coal mine - Establishing a disease category and a new health risk

This paper analyses the process of establishing a risk object – electromagnetic fields (EMF) – to examine risk categorisation as such and how individual and collective attempts to establish a new risk interact with health policy. We study people who claim to suffer from electrohypersensitivity (EHS). We conducted participant observation and repeated interviews with 18 EHS sufferers and interviewed representatives of 'patient' organisations and health policy-makers in the Netherlands. In their attempts to trace particular outcomes (EHS) to a specific risk factor (EMF), we observed EHS sufferers assembling complaints and complainants into a single illness category, distinguishing 'real' from 'fake' cases, and turning to measurement and experiments to show that others are at risk. Although EHS sufferers mimic scientific practices, they have thus far failed to have their illness recognised. To non-sufferers, EHS remains a psychosomatic condition. This entails a dual failure for EHS sufferers: they suffer from medically unexplained symptoms while identifying with a politically and medically unrecognised label. This very failure, however, provides perceived legitimacy for political activism: while they have failed to establish EMF as a risk, their suffering is increasingly recognised. This partial recognition, we argue, is an attempt to depoliticise the issue.

RC14-58.2

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Démocratie et inégalité

Ma communication vise à analyser les propriétés rhétoriques et sémantiques du discours des régimes dits "populistes" en Amérique latine, en essayant de dépister les mot-clés, les énoncés et les argumentaires qui concernent à la démocratie en tant que forme de gouvernement, mettant l'accent sur la définition du concept de démocratie dont se servent ces régimes. Mon hypothèse principale pose que les populismes réellement existants sont forcés de appauvrir le sens traditionnel, et plus ou moins établi, de ce concept, à cause notamment de la nécessité d'insérer la figure de leader et de lui assigner le rôle d'énonciateur privilégié du "démocratique" en toute circonstance. La communication fera appel aux exemples de Hugo Chávez en Venezuela, Néstor et Cristina Kirchner en Argentine, Luiz Inacio Lula de Acosta et Rafael Correa. Préalablement, on présentera un bref *racconto* des processus historiques qui ont donné naissance aux deux populismes "fondateurs", à savoir, le varguisme au Brésil et le péronisme en Argentine; ce *racconto* nous permettra d'avancer des hypothèses concernant les populismes d'aujourd'hui.

RC24-117.4

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Ontological politics in practice: Understanding antagonistic framings of GMOs, science, and the public in Flanders

In 2011, a consortium of scientists and a multinational company conducted the first GMO field trial in Flanders (northern Belgium) since a decade. This field trial, which involved potatoes that were genetically modified to attain resistance to phytophthora infestans, triggered antagonistic public protests. Opponents of the trial advocated its destruction, in response to which a coalition of scientists instigated a public campaign to 'save our science'. This paper studies how coalitions of proponents and opponents of (the freedom to conduct) the trial framed the GMO trial, and each others' stakes in it. Based on analyses of grey literature and 16 semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders from all coalitions, the paper argues that the coalitions were actively involved in an ontological politics centring on the performativity of the field trial. These politics turned the GMO field trial into a 'fire object' that ontologically changed as it moved from one epistemic assemblage to another. The paper concludes that this ontological – rather than epistemological – discontinuity hindered a public debate on two core issues underlying protests against the trial: the socio-political embeddedness of scientific knowledge, and a scientific culture of handling non-knowledge. As a result, the different coalitions missed opportunities to enhance mutual reflexivity, not only or principally concerning the pros and cons of socio-technical innovations as GMOs, but more fundamentally concerning the social position of post-sovereign science.

RC41-340.3

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Alcohol use among recent Latino immigrants before and after immigration to the United States

Background: U.S. born Latinos have higher rates of alcohol use than Latinos who have immigrated to the U.S. However, little is known about pre-immigration drinking patterns of Latino immigrants and whether alcohol use rates change during post-immigration life in the U.S. This longitudinal study compares regular, binge, and heavy alcohol use patterns of young adult Latino immigrants 90-days prior to immigration with post-immigration alcohol use patterns. **Methods:** Data on alcohol use prior to immigration were retrospectively collected from 527 Latino immigrants living in the U.S. for 12 months or less with the intention of staying for two or more years. Follow-up assessments of 415 participants occurred between their second and third years of living in the U.S.; yielding 79% retention rate for this hard to reach population. **Results:** Regular alcohol use patterns prior to immigration were statistically equivalent to that of post-immigration reports. Binge alcohol use (5 or more drinks on the same occasion during the past 90 days) significantly declined during the post-immigration period, particularly for Latina women. Heavy alcohol use (5 or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days during the past 90 days) also significantly decreased. **Discussion:** Results suggest a need for continued exploration of the pre-immigration drinking patterns of Latinos in the U.S. Findings also inform our conceptual understanding of Latino immigrant health [e.g., health immigrant effect] while suggesting the need for more research to uncover underlying factors associated with declines in rates of problematic alcohol use after immigration.

RC17-444.2

DE LA TORRE PRADOS, Isabel* (UAM, isabel.torre@uam.es)

La cultura de la responsabilidad social corporativa en los consumidores y ciudadanos

Responsabilidad Social Corporativa, los consumidores y usuarios están adquiriendo una importancia creciente, ya sea por propia iniciativa o por el impulso de las instituciones de ámbito internacional y nacional para extender la cultura de la RSC. La reciente Campaña de la Comisión Europea

Generation Awake es un ejemplo de este tipo de acciones para tratar de sustituir un tipo de consumo compulsivo por un consumo selectivo y consciente. La Ponencia examina a partir de Estudios recientes y Encuestas de Opinión las nuevas pautas de consumo vinculadas a nuevos estilos de vida acordes con una participación activa de los ciudadanos en la sociedad civil organizada, orientados a conseguir un mejor uso de los recursos disponibles y un reparto más equilibrado del bienestar económico y social en una sociedad más sostenible. PALABRAS CLAVE: Pautas de consumo, estilos de vida, participación ciudadana, sociedad civil organizada.

RC38-721.4

DE LIMA COSTA, Maria do Perpétuo Socorro* (Universidade Federal dos Vales do Jequitinhonha e Mucuri, socorrolima@ufvjm@gmail.com)

Los trabajadores docentes: Experiencias, tensiones, dificultades que hizo en la construcción de la profesión docente en las universidades públicas de Minas Gerais, Brasil

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo desarrollar una investigación cualitativa sobre cómo los trabajadores académicos que trabajan en las universidades públicas de Minas Gerais - Brasil, es la profesión construida a partir de los conocimientos y las trayectorias experimentadas las tensiones y contradicciones en la constitución de su profesión. La comprensión de la producción de conocimiento a partir de dilucidar está intrínsecamente vinculada al concepto de la memoria, la identidad, las experiencias, las tensiones, los conflictos y las políticas públicas implementadas desde 2006 en una universidad pública del Minas. En cuanto a la cuestión planteada, identificar la presente investigación es un punto de vista cualitativo, tomando como campo de la investigación empírica la UFVJM - y un grupo de profesores que forman parte del contexto. Al investigar los trabajadores universitarios, es necesario adoptar un enfoque teórico-metodológico que permita un análisis objetivo de sus dimensiones, así como la interpretación de las percepciones de las personas que trabajan en ella sobre el problema que queremos saber, una perspectiva dialéctica, según la cual el proceso social debe ser entendida en sus determinaciones y transformaciones dadas por el sujeto capaz de absorber las causas y consecuencias de los problemas, sus contradicciones, sus relaciones, sus cualidades, sus dimensiones cuantitativas, y si hay realizado a través de la acción, un proceso de transformación de la realidad lo que importa. De interés en este sentido, el trabajo que puso de relieve la importancia de considerar el tema de los procesos escolares, ya sean profesores. En este sentido, también es relevante para el estudio de las trayectorias de vida de los maestros por autores como Arroyo (2007), Novoa (2009), D'Ambrosio (1996), Teixeira (1996), Tardiff (2009), Hargreaves y han señalado no se puede separar lo personal de lo profesional, ya que las experiencias de cada profesor tiene que ver con lo que es como persona.

RC14-258.2

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Digital skills as a conditioning factor for digital political participation

In a political context in which the Internet is becoming increasingly important as a tool for participation, academia is starting to enquire about the factors that facilitate engaging in digital political practices. Among these factors, those inherent to the digital nature of said practices are especially important. In this paper we seek to understand how the digital skills of Internet users influence their Digital Political Participation. Following the researchers of the second-level digital divide and digital inequality, we have operationalised the digital skills construct in terms of competence in the use of the Internet and level of appropriation of this tool by users. Through the study "Internet and Political Participation" of the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas we tested, firstly, the goodness of the items chosen to measure these two dimensions. Secondly, we looked into their influence on Digital Political Participation. The results are framed within the Democratic Divide theory.

RC35-9.3

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Notes for a sociological theory of community (Analyzing the dimensions of an endless discussion)

The concept of community has always been one of the most powerful focuses of discussion throughout the history of sociological theory. In different traditions and perspectives that have developed over more than one and a half century of theoretical reflections, community has gone through the most diverse interpretations, critiques and recoveries. Particularly, in recent times, the emergence of "communitarian" discourses in different social areas -most of them outside the academic field-, has led us to rethink its characteristics and foundations.

Therefore, moving forward towards the construction of a "sociological theory on community" becomes imperative. This should not lead to the reduction of community to a number of concluding definitions, or to the formulation of a monolithic approach. On the contrary, it implies to identify and characterize the analytic dimensions that cross it over. These dimensions allow us to outline two research goals: 1) to reinterpret the various elaborations of sociological theory on community, pointing out tensions, contradictions and contributions; 2) to create a body of reflections that seek to contribute to increase the complexity and comprehension of community, both for sociological theory and for empirical studies. In order to do this, we will look into four central analytical dimensions of the concept of community: as an abstract ideal type of social relationships; as a historical antecedent of modern society; as a political utopia or horizon for social intervention; and as the ontological substrate of every sociality.

RC19-365.6

DE MARIO, Camila* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP, camila.demario@uol.com.br)

Universal health care: For whom?

The discussion toward on how to guarantee a just health public system presented in this paper rely on the Brazilian public health system experience. It is known that the public institutions and policies are crucial to decrease inequalities in health and the social inequalities behind them. The main definition of health in "SUS" (Sistema Único de Saúde), the Brazilian health public system, is that health is a universal right that seeks the well-being and which provision is responsibility of the state and of each citizen, what, at least theoretically, means that all Brazilian citizen has the right to be healthy and have access to public healthcare and social services, mainly the ones whose have an important impact on populations health. The main point is that the reality is far from this definition, on one hand, the public system has low quality and is for the majority of the population, and on the other hand, only the minority has access to health services of high quality offered for both, by the market and even by the public services (when high complexity healthcare is necessary).

By considering the real-world challenges faced for the Brazilian society and the design of public Brazilian institutions that impact on population health, this paper intend to provide the discussion towards how to get a just public healthcare system from empirical and theoretical elements that allows the understanding of the actual problems to implement the system proposal and how the relation between the public and the market aims has influence on the system results.

The approach here considers that the understand of health must rely on a broad concept concerned with the social determinants and the socio-economic gradient of health, since health is thought as a good of a moral importance, essential for a just society.

RC10-224.2

DE MATOS SARDINHA PINTO, Lucas* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, lucas.sardinha@yahoo.com.br)

A individualização na interseção entre as desigualdades sociais e escolares no contexto da modernização Brasileira

Diante da intrínseca relação entre modernização e educação escolar, o objetivo do estudo ora apresentado é compreender, a partir de uma análise teórica, os processos de individualização, conforme perspectiva de Danilo Martuccelli, na interseção entre as desigualdades sociais e escolares constituídas ao longo da modernização brasileira, principalmente a partir de 1930.

Adotar a perspectiva da individualização significa descentralizar a análise do processo de socialização para colocar em foco os grandes mecanismos históricos e econômicos que contribuem para a configuração dos processos educacionais da forma como eles se apresentam na contemporaneidade.

Para tanto, foram realizadas leituras de diversos autores brasileiros cujos estudos se voltam para a compreensão das peculiaridades do processo de modernização do referido país, e aqueles que abordaram a sociologia da educação a partir da década de 30. Em seguida, buscou-se tensionar as teorias a partir das discussões de Danilo Martuccelli levando em consideração, principalmente, o conceito de individualização.

Através desse trabalho foi possível perceber como a educação contribuiu, em cada época, de diferentes maneiras, para a produção dos indivíduos em cada época e local, além da compreender as mediações existentes entre as desigualdades sociais e escolares, tais como, no passado, a posição social e, na contemporaneidade, o capital econômico.

RC13-436.3

DE OLIVEIRA NETO, João Matias* (Universidade Federal de Campina Grande, j.matias@msn.com)

Cine y biografías políticas: La política de la imagen y la construcción biográfica de los personajes políticos en la filmografía de Silvio Tendler

A partir de una reflexión sobre el uso de la película de género documental en la construcción de figuras políticas, se busca una lectura sociológica de las imágenes, historias personales y del discurso contenido en la filmografía del cineasta brasileño Silvio Tendler. Así, a partir de un análisis de las principales películas de su carrera, se refleja sobre las representaciones creadas en torno de la selección de imágenes, la historia de vida y de los cortes y énfasis en el discurso de personalidades políticas biografadas por Tendler, entre ellos dos ex presidentes de Brasil, João Goulart y Kubitschek, en las películas de 1980 y 1984. Se comprueba que, en el discurso político de los personajes elegidos, el director inmortaliza no el personaje, sino la narración, y por lo tanto hace uso de fragmentos del discurso y de la línea narrativa contenida en la imagen para garantizar al espectador la visión sobre una realidad estructurada por el discurso de la personalidad biografada y la montaje de las imágenes. Para el enfoque propuesto, el centro de poder de la representación política se encuentra en el ejercicio del director como creador de discursos, representaciones y drama escenificado, utilizando de la política de la imagen, de los escenarios de representación creados, recursos dramáticos y del apelo al imaginario social para la construcción del personaje biografado para el espectador. En tiempos en que películas de biografías y políticos son géneros populares, la pertinencia del debate sobre el cine político de uno de los primeros cineastas brasileños a hacer biografías en el cine se convierte en una discusión acerca de la construcción de biografías y ideologías políticas a partir de los recursos característicos del cine y del consumo de un género cada vez mayor de la industria cultural.

WG02-45.1

DE OLIVEIRA QUEIROZ, Thais* (Universidade de Brasília (University of Brasília), lilas5@hotmail.com)

Transition without intervention? - Multiple arenas and the impact of the domestic and external variables in the contemporary processes of democratization

This study examines the role played by the domestic and external variables inside the democratic transitions processes in the twenty-first century. The internal variables are demonstrated by the economic development, political stability, ethnic, religious and cultural diversity, historical background and mobilization of the civil society, while the external factor is expressed by the use of military force from abroad. For this purpose, it scrutinizes the democratization cases of Afghanistan and Iraq, where the North American intervention was essential for the change of the political regime. Subsequently, the revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt are analyzed under the same

variables, concluding that the external intervention is necessary in contexts where the citizens are ethnically and religiously heterogeneous, since this arena of popular conflict hinders the organization of the civil society in order to establish a democratic system.

RC43-582.5

DE SOUZA, Flávio* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, fde-souza67@gmail.com), CAVALCANTI, Ana C R (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco) and DE LA MORA, Luis (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)

Addressing policies and programs for the improvement of poor neighborhoods in Brazil: Opportunities and challenges in the case of ZEIS in Recife

The urban population has grown at an unprecedented rate, and numerous studies reported the failure of markets and the state to meet the growing demand for housing for the vast majority of the urban poor who are unable to afford quality housing. One way or another, this has negatively affected the quality of life of people in their housing environment. In Brazil, this situation is no different, and is very similar to other Latin American countries. However, there is this broad claim in Brazil that housing is a need but also a right, guaranteed by the Brazilian Constitution of 1988. However, the trajectory of this achievement took place over many disputes and attempts to resolve the problem, in part, outlined in this paper. The failures of state interventions in the provision of housing for the low-income sector until the 1980s have been well documented and will not be the direct addressed in this analysis. This article discusses the challenges and opportunities found in the policies and programs for the improvement of the neighborhoods in Brazil, pointing out the limits found between the gaps on their discourse and practice, and gives an emphasis on the case of ZEIS in Recife.

RC43-15.2

DE SOUZA, Flávio* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, fde-souza67@gmail.com), MONTEIRO, Circe Maria (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco-UFPE, Brasil), SANTOS, Caroline Gonçalves dos (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco) and FULGÊNCIO, Vinícius (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)

La rehabilitación de asentamientos irregulares consolidados en ciudades de latinoamérica

En este estudio fueron hechos estudios comparativos de asentamientos irregulares consolidados, que ya existen alrededor de tres décadas en Recife. Estos asentamientos fueron hechos por un proceso de autoconstrucción gradual y ya se encuentran en un relativo grado de consolidación. No obstante, aunque tengan algún nivel de acceso a servicios como agua, luz y red de alcantarillado, muchos de ellos se encuentran en estado de deterioro, la alteración del número de los familiares en lo pasar de los años, algunos de los dueños originales murieron dejando la vivienda para hijos y otros familiares que comparten la habitación sin ninguna seguridad de pose de los inmuebles. Aunque haya una aparente integración física, esos asentamientos necesitan de políticas que traten de cuestiones no tangibles como sucesión y enrañencia, además de aspectos que traten de acceso al crédito, materiales de construcción, entre otros. Los casos estudiados muestran las demandas de los habitantes que potencializan políticas públicas en el sector habitacional.

RC48-747.2

DE SOUZA, Rafael* (Universidade de São Paulo, rafael.souza@usp.br)

The Brazilian homosexual movement and its impact on construction of anti-discriminatory policy agendas in the national constituent assembly of 1987-1988

This work investigates the social and political impact of the emerging concept of "sexual orientation" and its use by the Brazilian Homosexual Movement, in the national political scene of the 1980s during the discussions on the 1987-1988 National Constituent Assembly (ANC). At that time, attempts to produce judicial and institutional apparatuses against sexual orientation discrimination did not obtain concrete political and cultural results, but laid the groundwork for the mobilizations that followed during the decades of 1990 and 2000. The objective of this research is to understand

why, in spite of opening up opportunities favorable policies, the homosexual movement did not achieve the expected success, although it has produced new repertoires of action in the following decades. The central hypothesis is that the moment of political opening given in ANC 1987-1988 produced a set of interactions of competition of resources between the homosexual movement, counter-demonstrations and other social movements such as the black movement, trade union and women that interfered with the construction of strategies of the Brazilian Homosexual Movement and consequently the results of mobilization. The competition for political allies and space in the public agenda had framed the initiatives and strategies of the homosexual movement. The need for consolidation of the democratization rhetoric undermined the efforts of the homosexual movement in building broad coalitions in support of their demands. The cooperation and conflict between these political actors have determined the course of construction of the concept of "sexual orientation" and the discursive strategies of the homosexual movement and the impact that the concept has received during ANC -1987-1988.

WG01-192.6

DE SOUZA LIMA, Livia* (FESPSP, livia Lima83@gmail.com)

Global cities and the habitat question - The case of social movements for habitation in São Paulo downtown

São Paulo is Brazil's most important city with a booming economy. The city has a huge population and this so called prosperity keeps on attracting more people to the city. It is well known that one of the issues brought up to a city with a fast growing population is the housing provision and conditions.

What it is proposed in this reflection is regarded to the case of São Paulo's downtown. This area has been deteriorating since 1950, being before an important economic area of town. In the 50's it began a plan of urbanization that expanded the city to the southbound. By that time, the higher classes broke up with downtown area that became a place mostly dominated by violence and homeless people. As opposed to the higher classes, this area of the town has been serving as a well located place to live also for low income people that choose the region for some reasons like proximity of their working places.

As a reverse of what happened in the past, downtown São Paulo is currently becoming an attractive real estate market, inserting the area on the center of this hurricane called speculation. In the opposite hand of speculation, there are several social movements that together fight against the upcoming gentrification going on in this area. These people are organized to make the laws work in benefit of a social right. In occupying buildings that do not exercise anymore a social function; these movements are making their part in trying to keep downtown a diverse and accessible place.

Having this small history line in mind, this article proposes to understand these urban transformations and analyze the current conflicts taking place in São Paulo, having its downtown as the center of the discussion.

RC48-539.3

DE SOUZA MORAIS, Danilo* (UFSCar, d_morais_cs@yahoo.com.br) and CÉSAR RAMOS, Paulo (UFSCar)

Movimiento de la juventud negra y nuevos espacios políticos e institucionales: La lucha contra el "genocidio del joven negro" en los consejos y conferencias sectoriales en Brasil

Este artículo tiene como objetivo registrar la experiencia brasileña tratando de describir y analizar la relación entre conflicto y cooperación en la juventud negra - esta siendo un actor emergente de la construcción democrática en el país - con los actores estatales de Brasil y otros actores de la sociedad civil en la formulación de políticas públicas que respondan a las exigencias de este nuevo movimiento social.

Se presenta un resumen de la trayectoria de la organización juvenil negra en Brasil, desde el año 2000, que expresa la principal demanda de finalización del período del dicho "genocidio del joven negro" en el país. Destacarse, en este resumen, la construcción de la primera Reunión Nacional de la Juventud Negra (el ENJUNE primero, ocurrido en 2007) y el Foro Nacional de la Juventud Negra (FONAJUNE, creado en 2008), para entonces tratar de la relación entre este actor y los actores estatales, en los espacios públicos político-institucionales, de manera más directa en la primera Conferencia Nacional sobre Políticas Públicas para la Juventud (primera CNPPJ) y en el Consejo Nacional de la Juventud (CONJUVE).

El análisis inicial realizado apunta para nuevas posibilidades para las políticas públicas para garantizar los derechos - que combinan criterios de edad y raza - a partir de la interacción entre un nuevo actor en la sociedad civil - el joven negro - y las nuevas instituciones democráticas en Brasil - los Consejos y Conferencia Sectoriales. Más allá, por tanto, de la dicotomía entre Estado y sociedad civil. Sostenemos que para un mejor análisis del proceso es necesario entender ampliamente la afinidad, los lazos y tensiones tanto con otros actores de la sociedad civil - en este caso las organizaciones del movimiento negro y los movimientos juveniles -, así como con los actores de la sociedad política - los partidos políticos y niveles de gobierno.

RC02-661.3

DE SOUZA SARTORE, Marina* (Universidade Federal de Goiás, marina.ufg@gmail.com)

Economic sociological view of the SRI market in Brazil

The recent emergence and growth of the Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) market in Brazil combines sustainability with finance, insofar as it presumes that socially responsible investors will consider social, environmental and economic criteria in their investment decisions. If traditionally the stock market was associated with gambling and betting, there is little doubt that nowadays it is considered a place *par excellence* where the economic law of supply and demand reigns. The questions that remain surround the understanding of the emergence of a market that combines finance and sustainability. This communication seeks to answer this question using the economic sociology theoretical approach. In accordance with the ideas of Pierre Bourdieu, I argue that simply thinking of the financial market as a place where the law of supply and demand reigns is quite insufficient to understand the emergence of the ISR market in Brazil. On the other hand, considering this financial field as a locus of cultural disputes, focusing the analysis on the social actors involved in this market's creation as well as their individual and collective *habitus* can possibly put us on the track to understanding the sociology of SRI market in Brazil. Starting with a sociological analysis of the stock market Corporate Sustainability Index Committee, I mapped 154 social actors who worked directly or indirectly with the Brazilian SRI market between 2005 and 2010. The analysis of these social actor's biographical notes led to the conclusion that the emergence of the SRI market in Brazil has less to do with the supply and demand logic than to a convergence of elites which is influenced by a financial dominant pole, seeking to win the cultural dispute by imposing their worldview to the financial field, trying to turn the SRI into the prevailing current of thought.

RC17-219.3

DE SPIEGELAERE, Stan* (KU Leuven, stan.despiegelaere@hiva.kuleuven.be) and **VAN GYES, Guy** (K.U.Leuven)

Is innovation routine? Diverse types of innovative behavior and routine work

Using survey data of about 1100 employees of various industries in the Flemish region in Belgium; we research to which degree various kinds of employees are actively and continuously engaged in innovative activities at their workplace. The focus in the survey is on so-called routine manual and non-manual work in industries like chemicals, and service sectors like retail and hotels, restaurants and bars. The paper will start by arguing that indeed innovation can be conceptualised in today's organisational context as part of a daily activity of many workers, also of routine manual and non-manual workers. The concept of 'innovative work behavior' (Scott & Bruce, 1994; Janssen, 2002) is next considered as a very useful construct in this regard. However, based on the illustrated multi-dimensionality of this concept, the paper will investigate in the empirical part to what extent routine workers:

- are engaged in idea generation, idea exploration, idea championing or idea implementation. It is hypothesized that they are mainly involved in the latter forms of innovative work
- are engaged in incremental, operational daily work innovations or in radical organisational innovations. It is hypothesized that only a small percentage is involved in the second type.
- are engaging in these types of innovative work as part of their job requirements or on the opposite deploying this innovative work as a way to cope with the work load and stress of the standardised job.

It is hypothesized that this type of 'coping' innovative work is more about idea generation and exploration.

Based on this empirical information on the involvement of routine workers in mechanisms of organisational innovation, the paper will end with a discussion of possible determinants of the established diverse types of innovative involvement.

RC18-420.4

DE VROOME, Thomas* (Utrecht University, T.M.deVroome@uu.nl)

Generalized trust and political trust among immigrant and natives

This paper investigates generalized trust and political trust among immigrants and natives in the Netherlands. Research has shown that people who are more trustful tend to have higher subjective well-being, and economic theory suggests that higher levels of trust will improve the efficiency of societies' economic and democratic institutions (Alesina & La Ferrara, 2002; Helliwell, 2003). Studies also show that trust is lower among immigrants than among natives, raising concerns about immigrants' societal integration (Dinesen & Hooghe, 2010).

While socio-economic position is widely considered to be a crucial determinant of trust (Dinesen & Hooghe, 2010), it is not yet known to what extent the differences in political and generalized trust between immigrants and natives can be explained by socio-economic inequalities, and whether the relations between socio-economic position on the one hand and generalized and political trust on the other differ between immigrants and natives.

We rely on cross-sectional data from the NELLS Study, and we use multiple regression analyses to test our hypotheses. Respondents include about 2500 natives and 1800 immigrants from Moroccan and Turkish origin in the Netherlands.

Results show that socio-economic inequalities can partially explain the differences in trust between immigrants and natives, but also that economic success is much more closely related to generalized and political trust among immigrants than it is among natives. Additional analyses show that perceived discrimination and interaction with natives and co-ethnics are important additional explanations of trust among immigrants.

RC05-485.6

DE VROOME, Thomas* (Utrecht University, T.M.deVroome@uu.nl)

National identification of immigrants and natives in the Netherlands

This study examines to what extent immigrants and natives identify with the Netherlands. We use survey data of more than 1700 Turkish and Moroccan immigrants and more than 2200 natives. We answer four main questions in this study. First, do immigrants have lower national identification than natives? Second, does the level of national identification differ between immigrant groups? Third, does economic participation similarly affect national identification among immigrants and natives? And fourth, what are important determinants of national identification among immigrants? The results show that, compared to Dutch natives, Turkish but not Moroccan immigrants have lower national identification. Being employed is associated with higher national identification among immigrants as well as natives, but only among immigrants is higher occupational status associated with higher national identification. Results further show that for immigrants, the most important determinants of national identification are Dutch language proficiency, perceived discrimination, and contact with natives.

TG04-374.2

DE WEYDENTHAL, Nicholas B.* (University of Melbourne, n.bartheldeweydenthal@student.unimelb.edu.au) and **PIERIDES, Dean** (University of Melbourne)

Material-semiotics and the sociology of risk: A tale of two cities or an entanglement of sorts?

Conventional approaches to risk tend to set Ulrich Beck's sociological account in opposition to Bruno Latour's material-semiotic one. The chasm this produces is representative of a broader distinction commonly drawn between the sociology of risk and actor-network theory. In this paper, however, we argue that it can be generative to consider these different conceptions of risk together given that three significant, conceptual tensions are

evaluated. We highlight these three tensions to support any attempt that aims to work with both a material-semiotic sensibility and with the literature on the sociology of risk. Firstly, an epochalist reading of risk that distinguishes different orders of modernity with periodicity contrasts with an understanding based on situated and detailed, empirical accounts. Secondly, this leads to a metaphysical dilemma of whether an *a priori* distinction can be made between the social and the material, between nature and culture. Thirdly, humanist approaches identify risk as a problem of language, discourse and representation while explaining the material away. More-than-human or post-humanist accounts suggest that risk is an entanglement constituted multiply in sociomaterial pluriverses. For each of these tensions we show how the work of Beck and Latour can be located by drawing attention to the different scales at which they operate. Our position is that instead of conceiving risk as abstract, quantifiable, socially constructed or understood in terms of something else, its irreducibility can be made clear by paying greater attention to its enactment in processes and practices. In concluding we propose that a material-semiotic notion of risk complements traditional sociological approaches to the study of risk by showing how and when risk is negotiated, traded and aggregated as an entity.

RC31-513.4

DEBANDI, Natalia* (Paris IV La Sorbonne, nataliadebandi@gmail.com)

El paso por un centro de expulsión de inmigrantes en francia

Los centros de retención - o de detención, según el país - son espacios de alojamiento para extranjeros que se encuentran en instancia de repatriación, es decir, extranjeros que no cuentan con sus permisos de residencia, detenidos en la calle, en sus domicilios o en sus lugares de trabajo y que son trasladados a estos espacios para ser enviados de retorno a sus países de origen. En Francia, sin incluir las regiones de ultramar, durante el 2009 más de 35 mil personas ingresaron a estos centros mientras que el 38% solamente fue efectivamente expatriado (CIMADE, 2010), esto habla por sí solo acerca del uso extendido de este mecanismo coercitivo a pesar de su acotado éxito.

A partir del trabajo de campo realizado durante seis meses en un centro de expulsión de inmigrantes de las cercanías de París nos proponemos describir y analizar la vida cotidiana de los individuos que transitan estos espacios. Buscamos estudiar principalmente las transformaciones que experimentan los inmigrantes en vías de expulsión, así como las distintas estrategias de reivindicación que se construyen en el tránsito por estos centros.

RC05-485.8

DEBNAR, Milos* (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters, milos.debnar@gmail.com)

Europeans in Japan - experiences of differentiation and exclusion

Aim of this paper is to analyze experience of European migrants living in Japan. Although this group is heavily understudied, it is popular belief, that they are Japan's non-problematic minority in terms of socio-economic position and social integration. As some researches prove, contrary to other stigmatized minorities, white people are still perceived very favorably, even as superior to Japanese. On the other hand, Japanese society is still regarded by many as relatively closed to foreigners and main challenge remains to be the overcoming of gap between Japanese and foreigners. Regarding both arguments, what would be the position of Europeans within the Japanese society and their experience of exclusion or marginalization?

For this purpose, I aim to conduct around 50 semi-structured interviews with foreigners from different parts of Europe. Interviews are focused on their experience of migration and daily life in Japan. Combination of general and particular questions informed by social network analyses approach should shed some light on the social exclusion and/or inclusion from the micro perspective and analyses of their life stories should clarify the extent and existence of institutional discriminatory practices. Together with analyses of their subjective assessment of their situation and integration in Japanese society, the goal is to provide a complex picture of position Europeans living in Japan have and strategies they adopt to cope with it.

Although data collection is not finished yet and results are only preliminary, they suggest that being other is starting point for majority of interactions in Japan they experience. Preliminary results also suggest that even positively regarded Europeans have expected roles in Japanese society which are hardly changed and thus being differentiated from majority. This

applies not only to labor market, but also to other spheres of their daily lives such as housing and every day social interactions.

RC24-243.5

DECATALDO, Alessandra* (University of Milan Bicocca, alessandra.decataldo@unimib.it), FASANELLA, Antonio (Sapienza University of Rome), MAGGI, Manlio (National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research) and FAGGIANO, Maria Paola (Sapienza University of Rome)

The knowledge of young students about ionizing radiation. A study-campaign and its assessment in the high schools of the Lazio region

The Department of Communication and Social research of the Sapienza University of Rome and the National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research have realised a study aimed at evaluating the effects and achievements - in terms of gained knowledge - of a study-campaign on radiation protection and ionizing radiation. The campaign was addressed to 14-19 years-old students, a strategic target representing a fertile ground for absorbing new knowledge, new values, new behaviours, and transferring them to future generations. This audience is exactly a *medium*, enabling that the information gets diffused in the families; at the same time this audience is easy to be reached through the schools.

The adopted research design (with pre-test, post-test and not perfectly equivalent control group) was an quasi-experimental one due to a casual subdivision, in the initial phase, of all the selected classes in two groups: the experimental group (EG) and the control group (CG).

The referred theoretic model assumes that an important part of the achievements - in terms of enhancement of competencies with consequent progress at cognitive level and more generally also in the affective and conative aspects -, depends on the educational activity performed ad hoc by an experienced and qualified staff. On the other hand the success of an educational activity depends also on the quality of the environment (structural characteristics and the system of relationships) where the activity is conducted; moreover, as it is the case for any human attitude, there are also further factors contributing to the changes imputable both to the individuals (gender, cultural heritage, position in the educational process, level of preparation, engagement of eco-compatible behaviours, etc.) and to the context of the activity (town, profile of the school).

RC31-513.3

DEGIULI, Francesca* (CUNY, francesca.degiuli@csi.cuny.edu)

Undocumented migration and civil society

This paper investigates a group of unauthorized immigrants in the United States, that of undocumented college students. Undocumented students are young men and women that were brought by their families to the United States when they were very young. They grew up there, learned English, went to school with their peers, but because of their situation vis-à-vis American immigration laws they had to do so while remaining in the shadow. Notwithstanding these difficulties some of them are now college students with a strong desire to succeed, but their future remains blocked. In my research I investigate how these students navigate their everyday lives in search for a future in the United States. Through semi-structured interviews with a group of 25 undocumented college students I explore how these students interact with civil society at large, how they respond to and interact with different social actors and the kind of survival strategies that they adopt to deal with their liminal visa status and precarious future.

RC33-480.5

DEISSLER, Stefan* (University of Göttingen, stefan.deissler@stud.uni-goettingen.de)

Explaining the survival of guerrilla organizations: The pros and cons of virtual experiments

Experiments are a most reliable way of identifying the causal regularities governing certain social settings. Unfortunately there are many social situations and configurations that are very unpleasant for the actors involved and therefore do not permit experimentation in the traditional sense. Civil wars, for example, are recurring phenomena whose internal laws are of great interest to the social scientist; yet at the same time they cannot and should not be converted into experimental settings. In order to overcome

this limitation of the experimental approach and to extend its applicability I want to elucidate the option of conducting *virtual* experiments.

My presentation starts with a brief account of the typical social configuration of the guerrilla war. I describe the parties involved – the armed forces, the guerrilla organization, and the civilian population – as well as their mutual relationships. Subsequently I raise two questions concerning certain causal regularities of this social setting: To what extent is the survival of a guerrilla organization dependent on the support of the insurrection by the civilian population? Which degree of support is needed as a necessary condition for the survival of a guerrilla organization?

I seek answers to these questions by employing a multiagent simulation model of the guerrilla war as a virtual experimental setting. A systematic modification of the degree of support granted by the virtual civilian population enables me to measure the effect of this variable on the probability of survival of the virtual guerrilla units. The results thus obtained need to be discussed afterwards, particularly because of the high degree of abstraction of the simulation model. I conclude my presentation with some remarks about the advantages and disadvantages of virtual experiments in general.

RC33-541.1

DESSLER, Stefan* (University of Göttingen, stefan.deissler1@stud.uni-goettingen.de)

The notion of structural imperative: An alternative conceptual instrument for mixed-method studies on guerrilla organizations

The extensive literature on guerrilla organizations can roughly be divided into two clusters. On the one hand there are qualitative studies that examine either one organization in particular or a small number of guerrilla organizations. On the other hand there are publications focusing on the tactics and the strategy of guerrilla warfare. Studies of the former type give reasons for the observable behavior of specific guerrilla organizations (and usually involve a description of their internal dynamics), while studies of the latter type exhibit the constraints and options that each guerrilla organization in a certain environment faces. In the course of my presentation I will show how these two levels of analysis may be connected theoretically and methodologically by employing the concept of structural imperative.

At the outset I give a brief definition of the concept by drawing on Immanuel Kant's notion of hypothetical imperative. In this first part of my presentation it will become clear that a structural imperative basically is a marker that signalizes the effectiveness of social forces pushing a certain type of actor towards a specific course of action. Subsequently I deliver an account of the characteristic social constellation of guerrilla war, primarily for the purpose of naming the structural imperatives applying to guerrilla organizations in general.

In the second part of my presentation I demonstrate how these structural imperatives may be used as a point of reference facilitating the description and comparison of particular guerrilla organizations. I do so by using contemporary Colombian insurgencies as illustrative material. After that I will recapitulate my findings in order to point out in which way the concept of structural imperative serves as a link between the aforementioned paradigms of research on guerrilla organizations.

RC32-90.1

DEITCH, Cynthia* (George Washington University, deitch@gwu.edu) and **HEGEWISCH, Ariane** (Institute for Women's Policy Research)

Sexual assault and harassment of immigrant workers in the United States: Overcoming obstacles to legal and social justice

The organization of work in the global economy produces conditions ripe for the sexual abuse of immigrant women in the workplace. Reports document sexual assault and coercion of immigrant workers in the United States, especially in industries that employ large numbers of undocumented women such as agribusiness and food services. We analyze successful lawsuits filed by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (a federal agency) against employers on behalf of immigrant women in these industries. The formal charge is sexual harassment as discrimination under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The fuller story however, reveals multiple complaints of rape and other forms of sexual assault and coercion as well as verbal harassment and abuse.

We examine obstacles faced by undocumented women seeking recourse. These include lack of knowledge of legal rights, complexity of legal

options, language barriers, cultural barriers, the structure of the labor markets and workplaces, threats of firing, harm to family, deportation, and physical violence, distrust of government and police, unresponsive police, and limited legal rights for the undocumented, to name a few. Despite the obstacles, numbers of women, with the help of advocacy organizations, have challenged their employers and won significant monetary awards, protection against deportation, and court-mandated workplace reform. However, legal success stories also reveal the limitations of the legal system and the gap between even a "successful" lawsuit resolution and a broader vision of social justice.

We consider implications of a fragmented legal structure (differences between civil and criminal law, different courts, different enforcement agencies), and of the interaction of social movement-based legal advocacy organizations with the state. We use sociological theories of structure and agency, and of legal mobilization for social change. Our data are documents from approximately 20 lawsuit settlements or jury verdicts plus interviews with some of the attorneys.

RC11-737.5

DEL BARRIO, Elena* (Ingema, elena.barrio@ingema.es), **SANCHO, Mayte** (Ingema), **LETURIA, Miguel** (Matia-Innova) and **GURPEGUI, Alfonso** (Gobierno Vasco. Consejería de Asuntos Sociales)

Políticas sociales para mejorar el bienestar de las personas que envejecen. La experiencia en el país vasco (España)

El Instituto Gerontológico Matía ha elaborado para el Gobierno Vasco el documento "100 propuestas para avanzar en el bienestar de las personas que envejecen". Su objetivo es generar debate en todos los sectores implicados y también en la ciudadanía sobre el futuro del envejecimiento, desde una enfoque basado en la promoción de la autonomía, el reconocimiento de la heterogeneidad de este grupo de población y la promoción de su compromiso y corresponsabilidad en la construcción y mantenimiento de una sociedad del bienestar en tiempos de crisis, desde el reconocimiento que la evidencia científica ofrece sobre los efectos favorables de estas actitudes y acciones en esta época de la vida.

- Promoviendo acciones preventivas en las primeras etapas del proceso de envejecimiento, a través de servicios de orientación y consejo en un conjunto de aspectos que condicionarán un envejecimiento satisfactorio y saludable: vivienda, aspectos económicos, salud, mantenimiento de redes familiares y sociales, colaboración social....
- Adaptando el modelo vigente de cuidados de larga duración a las necesidades y preferencias de las personas. El desarrollo del modelo de atención centrado en la persona, la diversificación de servicios y programas en los domicilios y la revisión del diseño arquitectónico y ambiente de los alojamientos del futuro para personas en situación de dependencia, se configuran como ejes fundamentales en este documento.
- Avanzando en fórmulas de provisión integrada de atenciones y cuidados sociosanitarios desde la coordinación de sistemas y servicios que garanticen la continuidad y la eficacia de los cuidados y de los sistemas social y sanitario.
- Desarrollando iniciativas de apoyo, acompañamiento, formación y otros servicios a las personas cuidadoras no profesionales, principales proveedoras de cuidados a las personas que necesitan ayuda.

RC33-31.5

DEL BARRIO, Elena* (Ingema, elena.barrio@ingema.es), **DIAZ-ORUETA, Unai** (Ingema), **SANCHO, Mayte** (Ingema), **YANGUAS, Javier** (Ingema) and **URDANETA, Elena** (Ingema)

Un acercamiento al fenómeno housing a través de metodología cualitativa y cuantitativa

El lema "envejecer en casa" empezó a acuñarse a principio de los 90 entre los expertos e investigadores en el ámbito de la gerontología. A partir de ese momento estudios internacionales sobre envejecimiento comenzaron a abordar las cuestiones de la vivienda y el entorno como elementos fundamentales para el buen envejecimiento de las personas. (Wahl, Fänge, Oswald, Gitlin e Iwarsson, 2009).

La mayor parte de esta investigación se ha centrado en una evaluación externa de la vivienda (accesibilidad, espacios, equipamientos, etc.) y en escasas ocasiones se ha trabajado el punto de vista individual (usabilidad,

percepción de seguridad, ambiente, satisfacción, etc.) donde la experiencia del sujeto resulta fundamental (Oswald, Jopp, Rott y Wahl, 2010).

La línea de investigación desarrollada por Ingema en torno al paradigma "Housing" pretende abarcar ambas perspectivas –esenciales- (externa/ interna, objetivo/subjetivo) y relacionarlas, tanto al fomento de un envejecimiento saludable, como a la permanencia de las personas mayores –como es su deseo- en el domicilio. Integrandolo, para ello, una perspectiva aplicada y multidimensional, capaz de desarrollar tanto conocimiento sobre el fenómeno housing, como planes de acción para los servicios sociales y sanitarios y para el entramado científico-tecnológico y empresarial.

Para la consecución de estos objetivos se combinan metodología cuantitativa (encuesta) y cualitativa (entrevistas en profundidad). El universo de trabajo son personas de 50 y más años residentes en viviendas en la comunidad autónoma del País Vasco (España). Para el estudio cuantitativo se desarrollaron 2.500 entrevistas personales y en el cualitativo 33 entrevistas en profundidad. La utilización de estas dos técnicas supone un acercamiento más certero a la realidad social de este fenómeno.

RC36-4.4

DEL VALLE, Nicolás* (Centro de Análisis e Investigación Política CAIP, nicolasdelvalle.o@gmail.com)

Naturaleza y alienación en la teoría crítica

La exposición aborda la teoría de la alienación en la primera generación de la teoría crítica de la Escuela de Frankfurt como una línea distinta a la tradición hegeliana dominante en el marxismo occidental que aporta una perspectiva productiva e interesante a al actual debate sociológico de la crítica de la ideología (Althusser, Zizek, Eagleton, Therborn, Abercrombie). Mientras que en la teoría de la ideología emanada del fenómeno de la mercancía (Marx, Lukács) era la conciencia la que estaba puesta en cuestión, para Theodor Adorno ya toda conciencia era ideológica. En la primera generación de la Escuela de Frankfurt, la alienación emerge con el origen de lo social, haciendo de toda relación social una formación ideológica. En particular, la ponencia se dedicará a analizar la obra de Adorno entorno a la "historia natural" y estará estructurada por tres momentos. Primero, se define la crítica de la alienación en Adorno a partir de sus críticas a la tradición de la crítica de la ideología en el marxismo occidental y, por otro lado, sus resquemores con las antropologías filosóficas y ontologías alemanas de la década de 1930. En un segundo lugar, un curso sobre la teoría de la alienación en el Joven Marx de los Manuscritos de París de 1844. Y, finalmente, los aportes de para el debate contemporáneo de la teoría social sobre ideología.

RC48-655.5

DELAMATA, Gabriela* (U. N. de San Martín - CONICET, gdelamat@unsam.edu.ar)

Movimientos sociales y derecho

El trabajo explora la relación entre movimientos populares y derecho en la Argentina contemporánea. A diferencia del movimiento de derechos humanos, el activismo feminista y la movilización de "minorías" sexuales y de género, todos ellos claramente activadores del derecho como estrategia de democratización, ciudadanía e innovación de las políticas públicas en las últimas décadas, la constitución de organizaciones "populares", esto es, de colectivos que se dicen ser "pueblo" en alguna de sus distintas inflexiones, ha ido de la mano de la prescindencia (retórica y/o práctica) del derecho en tanto campo de articulación de demandas, cuando no de su completo rechazo, en tanto dimensión estructurante del Estado.

Observaremos este rasgo de la acción colectiva en Argentina, desde la emergencia del "movimiento piquetero" a la constitución de asambleas barriales, destacando las relaciones cambiantes entre sociedad y derecho visibles en las luchas socio-ambientales, un campo de movilización y reclamos más reciente y experiencia ulterior de las movilizaciones populares de corte territorial.

El trabajo buscará establecer cuáles son las variables que explican el reingreso del derecho en las estrategias populares en Argentina, en el marco más amplio de las transformaciones tanto de la movilización social como de los marcos jurídicos en América Latina. Por cuanto el derecho constituye un marco singular de simbolización de los reclamos que religa éstos al Estado, su reactivación obliga a pensar de nuevo la autonomización de la política institucional que atravesó la movilización social en la Argentina y en otros países del continente, del mismo modo como lo está haciendo en otras regiones del mundo.

RC23-703.7

DELAUNAY, Catarina* (CESNova – Centro de Estudos de Sociologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, catdelaunay@gmail.com)

Assisted reproductive techniques: Moral judgments and mobilisation for better access by gay couples and chronically ill people

In this paper I intend to analyze the process of emergence of infertility as a public health problem, as well as its social construction as a disease, internationally recognized by supra-state organizations, such as the World Health Organization.

However, how infertility is defined and publically constructed - i.e., in biological, physiological, psychological or social terms – determines the type of social actors who appear in the public arena to defend a more fair distribution of the common good which is health. One such example is the demands by same-sex female couples on public reproductive health policies.

Furthermore, there is the debate on policies of partially state-funded fertility treatments faced by vulnerable groups (particularly gay couples and chronically ill people), as well as demands for their recognition among the political communities. Both issues provide lay the ground for further studying of disputes related to ethical and socio-technical controversies, such as the access to Assisted Reproductive Technologies.

The current context of widespread financial and economic crisis, throughout Europe, is questioning and challenging the ability to maintain conventionalised social rights such as state subvention for fertility treatments and medication. This corresponds to the decline of the welfare state, particularly in the Portuguese context, in which the state provided health coverage public access to healthcare. Based on the two main principles that constitute the «imagined project of modernity» (Wagner, 1996) - freedom and discipline – I seek to address two possible potential dissonance s. Nowadays, these dissensions may occur between the autonomy in the construction of individual fertility projects, and the institutional constraints that limit the reproductive freedom of people. Building upon my post-doctoral research, I will approach this problem theoretically and through data analysis (such as reports from ethical committees, legislation and media articles).

RC15-644.3

DELAUNAY, Catarina* (CESNova – Centro de Estudos de Sociologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, catdelaunay@gmail.com)

Surrogacy and gamete donation: The commoditization of the human body, differences in healthcare systems and cross border reproductive care

This paper aims to analyse the effects of people circulation on the access to assisted reproductive technologies, in terms of state sovereignty and individual autonomy. It does so by addressing issues such as socio-economic inequalities, national disparities regarding healthcare, the current trends in family structure and the commoditization of both the human body as well as the exchange of biogenetic substances.

The creation of the EU and the Schengen Area, with the contemporary erosion of national borders control has weakened the obstacles to individual mobility. European states have different legislation concerning assisted conception, allowing some technical procedures while criminalizing others. Moreover, we face the emergence of new trends in what regards family configurations, such as same sex couples or single parents.

The combination of these three factors creates new phenomena that challenge both the health status of the reproductive body, and the sovereignty of countries as far as the regulation of medically assisted procreative technologies and the safety of individual citizen are concerned. In fact, couples or individuals travel in order to evade restrictive legislation in their own country, sometimes submitting themselves to more precarious healthcare.

At the same time, poverty and the predominance of market economy lead to the commodification of the individual body and of human life, in which the commercialization of gametes and the payment for surrogacy are only two examples. This means a balance between individual autonomy – namely what concerns the freedom to program their own reproductive life – and the social control of Biomedicine procedures and personal life trajectories.

Building upon my post-doctoral research, I will approach this problem theoretically and through data analysis (ethical committees' reports, legislation, media articles).

RC34-79.5

DELEO, Camila* (Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CONICET), camiladeleo@yahoo.com.ar), **ADAMINI, Marina*** (Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CONICET), marina_adamini@yahoo.com.ar) and **LONGO, Julieta*** (Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CONICET), julieta_longo@yahoo.com.ar)

Trayectorias laborales y sentidos del trabajo: Repercusiones de la precariedad laboral en la valoración del trabajo de los jóvenes

En los últimos años numerosos estudios han analizado cómo la precariedad se ha extendido a una proporción cada vez más grande de la clase trabajadora, haciendo de ésta "la forma-empleo" característica de la relación salarial. En este sentido, en Argentina, luego de ocho años crecimiento sostenido del PBI, la precariedad parece consolidarse como una característica del mercado laboral. Por otro lado, los jóvenes siguen estando sobrerrepresentados cuando hablamos de desempleo y precariedad. Su tasa de desempleo es considerablemente superior a la correspondiente a los trabajadores adultos y los empleos a los que acceden suelen ser precarios; y aún cuando logren insertarse en el sector formal de la economía, sus posiciones son más inestables, sin protección laboral y con bajos salarios.

En este contexto, la presente ponencia busca analizar las repercusiones que las trayectorias signadas por la desocupación y la precariedad tienen en las representaciones que los jóvenes le asignan al trabajo. ¿Es la precariedad una condición de su inserción en el mercado laboral? ¿Pueden establecerse distintos niveles de precariedad en sus trayectorias laborales? ¿Qué rol le otorgan al trabajo en sus vidas? ¿Qué proyectos construyen fuera del trabajo? ¿Qué expectativas tienen respecto a su futuro profesional? Estos son los principales interrogantes a los que busca responder la ponencia.

El análisis se realizó a partir de estudios de caso de carácter cualitativo que llevamos adelante en el marco de nuestros proyectos de investigación. Realizamos entrevistas en profundidad a 50 jóvenes de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, La Plata, San Fernando y San Isidro, de diferentes estratos sociales y niveles educativos tanto en el sector formal como en el informal, y en empresas privadas como en organismos públicos.

RC32-769.3

DELESPOSTE, Aline Guizardi* (Universidade Federal de Viçosa, aline.delesposte@ufv.br), **CARVALHO FIUZA, Ana Louise** (Prof. (a) Adjunta do Programa de pós Graduação em Extensão Rural) and **AMORIM, Érika** (Universidade Federal de Viçosa)

Les femmes em mouvement: La participation politique contre les barrages et par les droits sociaux à la zona da mata de minas gerais – BR

Cette recherche met en valeur les relations de pouvoir vécues par les hommes et les femmes dans un contexte de conflit causé par la construction d'un projet hydroélectrique. Ces personnes revendiquent le droit de rester sur leur terre, en exigeant leurs droits et une représentation dans la sphère politique. Dans ce champs de forces ce sont les femmes touchées par le barrage notre objet d'étude, tout comme leurs relations avec les hommes et leurs familles, lesquelles nous permet de comprendre le «lieu»; l'espace qu'elles occupent dans la maison, les associations communautaires, le Mouvement des Personnes Touchées par les Barrages (MAB) et au gouvernement au niveau municipal et de l'État. Nous avons pour but d'identifier si la participation des femmes dans le MAB a contribué pour changer les relations entre les hommes et les femmes dans la famille, la communauté et le mouvement social. Et si certains facteurs ont conduit à «l'autonomie» des femmes, dans les secteurs public et privé. L'unité d'analyse ce sont les femmes et les hommes touchés par la construction des petites centrales hydroélectriques de Fumaça. L'univers empirique ce sont les villages de Miguel Rodriguez et Emboque Guaiana - Diogo Vasconcelos, Zona da Mata de Minas Gerais, au Brésil. Nous avons pu remarquer que la participation des femmes dans l'action collective sont basée principalement sur la volonté d'avoir leurs moyens de subsistance ce qui a influencé l'augmentation des disparités entre les hommes et les femmes. La présence des femmes dans les actions collectives n'ont pas empêché la violation des droits de l'homme mais, a permis d'obtenir le droit à une indemnité plus juste, l'accès à l'emploi, le logement et la terre pour

les familles. Nous avons observé que le mouvement des femmes dans les sphères privées vers les espaces publics entraînent l'*empowerment* et plus de visibilité.

RC22-682.6

DELGADO MOLINA, Cecilia* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), ceciliaadm@comunidad.unam.mx)

Entre lo público y lo privado: "Las católicas" en el encuentro nacional de mujeres de Argentina y el debate por los derechos de "las mujeres"

Los Encuentros Nacionales de Mujeres Argentinas, que se realizan cada año, desde 1986, en una ciudad distinta cada año, son un espacio de movilización pública y colectiva que busca acoger los intereses de las mujeres y que desde 1994 incluyó el debate acerca de la despenalización del aborto, que ha cobrado un papel protagónico. Así, entre 1997 y 2001 se registra la irrupción de grupos de mujeres identificadas como "católicas" que acuden a los Encuentros para debatir en los talleres sus posiciones, reivindicando que no todas las mujeres argentinas piensan como "las feministas". Los Encuentros Nacionales de Mujeres se construyen así como un espacio de disputa frente a los temas de *género*, *aborto* y *modelos de familia*.

Si bien existen diversas etnografías acerca de los Encuentros Nacionales de Mujeres desde la organización y participación de las diversas expresiones políticas y feministas que a ellos concurren; presentamos ahora un trabajo etnográfico desde "las católicas", a partir de una mirada de observación participante en el XXVI Encuentro Nacional de Mujeres celebrado en Bariloche durante el mes de octubre de 2011.

A partir de la participación conjunta que se expresa en los Encuentros Nacionales de Mujeres, podemos observar que son más bien un conjunto de expresiones diversas que en su interior no se encuentran libres de tensiones. Este trabajo nos permite observar las motivaciones de aquellas mujeres que acuden de distintos puntos del país, sus vínculos y distancias con diversos sectores de la jerarquía católica, sus mecanismos de organización, argumentos y estrategias de participación; las afinidades y diferencias que entre ellas mismas existen en relación a su participación en los Encuentros, así como su relación con "las otras" y el proceso de construcción del enemigo.

RC22-80.6

DELGADO MOLINA, Cecilia* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), ceciliaadm@comunidad.unam.mx)

Mujeres católicas contra la despenalización del aborto en la Argentina: Formas de creer y participar en transformación

Frente a los debates por la despenalización y/o legalización del aborto en Argentina, diversos grupos "conservadores" se organizan para oponerse al avance de las legislaciones. Nos acercamos en este trabajo a las mujeres católicas que participan de manera activa en estas acciones en la ciudad de Buenos Aires.

A partir de la metodología de análisis estructural de contenido indagamos en las narrativas y discursos que estas mujeres construyen, los referentes que les dan capacidad de interpretación y táctica, así como la calificación que les permite sostener su posición.

Observamos también los cambios que ha sufrido su relación con la jerarquía católica, así como las diferencias y roces que entre ellas mismas se hacen presentes, a partir de las premisas y estrategias con las que abordan "la defensa de la vida"; lo que nos permite dar cuenta de una pluralidad de posiciones y discursos que se construyen al interior de grupos tradicionalmente identificados como afines o incluso homogéneos y que se revelan como un espacio en el que las formas de creer y de participar se encuentran en pleno proceso de transformación.

RC55-627.3

DELHEY, Jan* (Jacobs University, j.delhey@jacobs-university.de)

Well-being inequality across the globe: Where lives are most unequal, and why

One of the key problems of comparative inequality research has been the lack of a good indicator for the overall extent of inequalities in a society. Typically, in cross-national research inequality levels are compared via measures of income distribution. Taking advantage of recent research from

QOL researchers, this paper uses subjective well-being measures in order to express a nation's overall degree of inequality in terms of happiness inequality, i.e. the inequality in people's satisfaction with life-as-a-whole, and in feeling happy. Pooling data from all available waves of the World Values Survey and the European Values Study from 1981-2008, we compute happiness inequality for 280 units (country-years), using the percent maximum standard deviation approach.

The paper has three main goals: First, to present evidence on happiness inequality in a broad international comparison. We demonstrate in which countries and world regions lives are most equal, and in which they are most unequal. Secondly, we analyse why happiness inequality is larger in some places than others, looking at a range of country characteristics. More specifically, we investigate the impact of three groups of factors, namely objective inequalities, material living conditions, and political institutions. Third, by analysing "feeling happy" and "life satisfaction" separately, we can find out whether these two facets of subjective well-being inequality are driven by the same or by different country characteristics.

RC04-499.1

DEMAINE, Jack* (Loughborough University, j.demaine@lboro.ac.uk)

Democratic schooling in a global context

The paper discusses the optimism for, the possibilities of, and the limitations to ideologies that address the notion of democratic schooling at the UK national level in the context of both europeanization and globalization.

RC38-366.5

DEMARTINI, Zeila* (Universidade Metodista de São Paulo - CERU - CNPq, zeila@usp.br)

Familial experiences among continents (Portugal – Africa – Brazil)

The political movements and the colonial war in Portuguese colonies in Africa in the 1970s were fundamental in determining migration to Sao Paulo (Brazil), of Portuguese settlers and their descendants born in African soil. We seek to understand these migratory flows and its interference in family experiences using oral histories of immigrants, with the addition of other sources. In the case of these immigrants, there was crossed, into their stories, very different experiences of socio-cultural contexts: 1) their belong to the families of Portuguese origin, with the Portuguese colonial context as a reference; 2) the context of African experience, considering that many individuals were born in Africa; and 3) the context of insertion in the state of Sao Paulo. This paper will explore the complex experiences of displacement and integration in the new context and conflicts that this migration process and will put the new experiences of these immigrants: men and women, adults, youth and children. The narratives allow the apprehension of complex family dynamics in the displacements. We verify the conditions for the arrival of Portuguese settlers to African territories and the experiences of generations and immigration to Brazil. We observed the frequent separations in the immigration process and the constitution of families with different "cohabitation" in Portugal, in Africa, and in Brazil. The displacements from Africa towards São Paulo in the 1970s involved the formation of "intercontinental" and mutant families, formed in each context by different participants. The reports make reference to absence of relatives, the meetings and mismatches, to living in long-distance. The displacements did not end for the most part of the families. There is still a constant flow among Portugal, Africa and Brazil; permeating these flows, there are economic, political, and sentimental reasons, which approach/separate individuals from different contexts.

RC07-734.1

DEMASI, Carlos* (UDELAR, cdemasi@adinet.com.uy)

Después de la caducidad: Tareas pendientes en Uruguay

La larga vigencia de la Ley de Caducidad significó un serio escollo para el avance de las investigaciones sobre las violaciones a los DD.HH. realizadas por la dictadura uruguaya. La decisión de anular los efectos de la ley, adoptada en octubre de 2011 abre finalmente la posibilidad de realizar estas postergadas investigaciones. Sin embargo, la existencia de la ley y su ratificación ciudadana en dos casos (aunque en uno fuera por vía indirecta), nos impone la necesidad de pensar como problema la aceptación

de la impunidad por la sociedad uruguaya, y la convivencia con perpetradores frecuentes, y no solamente con los ex-dictadores.

Esta ponencia se propone reflexionar sobre las características de esa "cultura de la impunidad" y los medios para superarla, de manera de integrar la defensa jurídica de la dignidad humana a las modalidades habituales de comportamiento de la sociedad, sin que aparezca exclusivamente como una secuela de los episodios ocurridos del pasado. En principio puede suponerse que el camino que se abre a partir de la eliminación de la ley puede ser una vía practicable para lograr ese objetivo.

RC13-603.3

DEMIRKOL, Esra* (Middle East Technical University, deesra@metu.edu.tr)

Irony of "having leisure time" in the absence of men

The main aim of this study is to understand how women's lives change after their husbands' migration from Fatsa (Turkey) to Nagoya (Japan) since the beginning of 1990s. While women's lives have changed dramatically after husbands' migration in different aspects, leisure becomes one of the problematic areas for woman as being "single". Following husband's migration to Japan, fundamental changes take place in woman's area of responsibility and her social status. Woman, who becomes the head of the house as she lives in a separate house, has to take care of outdoor duties. In this respect, despite the assistance of the families or the instructions of man from Japan, the main subject is now woman. Although women can take care of the practical part of these responsibilities, they are psychologically quite consumed away, and they feel themselves alone and different from other married women. Though women's starting to perform outdoor duties appears to be the case that women take part more in social life, it actually increases the pressure on them. Despite they are married, they are treated as "widows" in the eye of the society and family, and even if they do not want they have to accept this new identity. Fear of being gossiped about hinders the fact that women can create a mechanism of solidarity among women remained in Fatsa. For this reason, their lives take a more self-enclosed state and they start meeting only the family members. It is again the woman remained in Fatsa who picks up the cost of this process, which is endured in order to overcome the financial difficulty, with her life turned into a home confinement. During this "home confinement", how is women's so-called leisure time shaped?

RC05-36.4

DENIS, Ann* (Université d'Ottawa, adenis@uottawa.ca)

Some challenges of contemporary research on ethnic and race relations in Canadian universities

The climate for research funding in Canada has, over the years, shifted from one which supported critical analysis of social institutions, including state funded legal challenges based on the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and on Aboriginal Land Claims to a climate which has, to be generous, become chilly toward critical social research. There has also been an important shift to the (money saving) promotion – even requirement – of partnerships between researchers and their private and not-for-profit partners, partnerships which are often more viable for profit-making entities than for non-profits, whose resources are already severely stretched. A further shift is toward the favoring of service provision at the expense of research. This paper will examine some of the broad trends within research funding in Canada, with a particular emphasis on how these have impacted on research on ethnic and race relations. It will also consider the impacts on such research of a growing emphasis on targeted research by granting councils, and of the definitions of 'research productivity' and 'quality research' which are increasingly adopted by universities. While some of these trends are not new, the neoliberal political and economic climate has exacerbated the challenges of doing critical research within ethnic and race relations, particularly to the extent that such research is conceived of and executed with community partners, addressing researchable issues that they have identified as salient.

RC38-260.5

DEPELI, Gülsüm* (Hacettepe University, gdepeli@gmail.com) and **UZUN, Emel*** (Hacettepe University, mluzun@yahoo.com)

Soldier photographs: Recollections of manhood, icons of nationalism

The soldier portrait photographs which are ignored academically and artistically will be examined in this presentation as discursive elements of nationalism, militarism and masculinity. As a form of family photographs, soldier portrait photographs are produced as individual representation forms of political identities in micro level which are aiming to articulate with hegemonic ideological structures of the nation.

The research is structured in three sections. First, the production process of these photographs, which are designed and modified by means of photoshop, will be described through the interviews conducted with the portrait photographers and the regular soldiers in Ankara in Summer of 2011. Second, a content analyse will be done according to the sample photographs which are collected during the interviews, and by cataloging the most outstanding images, it will be comprised an image repertoire. These image repertoire will be interpreted according to their relation with the discourse of family, nation, women and military. And third, how the photographs are being distributed among the personal networks like family and friendship circles will be subjected in the paper.

In short, through these three sections, the paper attempts to see what is the function of these photographs in constructing the personal political identities and in which ways they reinforced the mainstream discourses of nationalism and manhood.

TG05-94.6

DEPELI, Gülsüm* (Hacettepe University, gdepeli@gmail.com)

Transcending representation: Being an activist camera

This paper will attempt to examine the possibility of transcending the forms of representation and capturing the reality, in case of Karahaber, which was a video activist group in Turkey.

In the paper, first, Karahaber, (Black News / www.karahaber.org), which was especially active in 2005-2007 and was defining itself with the motto "from the image of the action to the action of the image" will be introduced in short. According to their own words, in quest for 'true' and 'just' information, participating many street demonstrations with their non-professional video cameras, they produced more than 175 videos (against transvestite decimation, on death strike against F-type prisons, on Hrant Dink massacre, 6th of November Student Demos against YÖK -High Education Council- etc.) and shared them on their website.

After introducing the group, it will be focused especially on the video films about the demonstrations, taking place outside the prisons, in order to support the prisoners in death strike against the impending F-Type prisons. These video images moved the group members in a very peculiar way: The group had to think on its own kind of participation and engagement to the process of death strike. These challenges in the group prompted questions about the ways to construct the real activist gaze: To get differentiated from the police/state camera in form (plans, edits etc.) and in content (discourses, narratives, subjects), to avoid the pornographic gaze, and to improve the ways to capture the reality and distribute it instead of its representation, were subjected.

Here, by analysing the video images on death strike and the group profile and by re-collecting the discussions of that process, I'll attempt to conduct a theoretical discussion on 'being an activist camera'.

RC36-158.2

DEPELTEAU, Francois* (Laurentian University, fdepelteau@laurentian.ca)

Social theory and agency: The cave, social determinism and interdependency

This paper is founded on the principle that social theory does not only interpret social worlds. In some social processes, social theory can also influence some social actions. This is what Giddens called the problem of double hermeneutic: by analyzing social phenomena, sociologists can also affect them in various ways. The theory becomes part of the practice it observes rather than being external to it. Starting from this general principle, I present the related idea that various social theories based on different 'background assumptions' (Gouldner) can have positive or negative effect on the level of agency of people. For instance, in some social processes, some social theories encourage resistance to domination and alienation while others might discourage the same kind of empowerment in similar

social dynamics. In the Western culture, the allegory of the cave (Plato), the positivistic quest for social laws and solid social structures and co-determinism (the study of interactions between structures and agency) are examples of theoretical perspectives which can decrease the level of agency. The last part of the paper explores the possibility of one reinforcing approach which can stay away from hard or soft social determinism by also avoiding voluntarism. I call it transactional sociology because it is partly coming from the distinction between self-action, interaction and transaction proposed by Dewey and Bentley. In brief, this approach focus on the interdependency between all the transactors, including the masters and the slaves. I think in some social processes this transactional approach can reinforce the agency of the individuals in realistic ways.

RC54-272.2

DEPOY, Elizabeth* (University of Maine, edepoy@maine.edu) and **GILSON, Stephen** (University of Maine)

Disability as microcosm: The boundaries of the human body

Emerging from an opposition to medical deviance theories of the 20th century, sociology and related disciplines have brought potent intellectual frameworks to an expanded, non-medicalized analysis of disabled bodies. Yet, scholars have only begun to directly engage in interpreting embodied disablement and responses to it as microcosm, meaning, and metaphor for fundamental social, philosophical, and cultural questions about essential elements and boundaries of embodied humanness.

In this paper, we undertake a substantive examination of the disabled body within sociological and cultural context. Branded and designed as not normal, undesirable, and in need of change, embodied disablement provides a foundation for analysis of the explicit and implicit nature of the legitimate human body, its symbolism, and responses that such bodies elicit from diverse local through global social and cultural entities. Building on and synthesizing historical and current work in the sociology of the body, disability studies, and cyborg studies, this paper examines the criteria for human embodiment that are violated by interpretations of disability and then met with a range of responses from body revision to denial of the viability of life. We engage this analysis through four categories of content.

- **Violating humanness:** Legitimizing the disabled body - what embodied criteria of "humanness" are lost, never obtained or otherwise not present that assign bodies to the disability category?
- **Revising the illegitimate-** in order to instill or restore humanness, what elements of disabled embodiment are changed and how?
- **Reinventing embodied humanness-**How have bodies been re-worked, redesigned to expand/contract the range of humanness (prosthesis, robotic enhancements, cyborg, avatar)
- **Denying humanness:** When embodied revision or reinventing cannot occur, what historical and contemporary methods are used to eliminate the violating body (selective aborting, terminating life)

RC24-425.2

DESAI, Manisha* (University of Connecticut, manisha.desai@uconn.edu)

In the forefront and yet marginal: Women in the farmers' movement in Gujarat, India

Women have been at the forefront of the most active and successful farmers' movement, the Mahuva movement, today in the state of Guajrat, India. The movement mobilized thousands of local farmers against the construction of a cement factory in the midst of a reservoir they had built to stem the increasing salinity on their coastal lands. From the first public hearing against the factory, to raising awareness in the surrounding villages for over a year, to walking 350 Kilometers in a protest rally, to being beaten up by the so called security guards of the factory owners, they have participated actively in the movement to protect their lands. Yet, beyond their symbolic presence in delegations to meet with the government or address rallies, they are no where to be seen in either the leadership or planning and strategizing. Rather, they were reduced to cooking meals in the latest bicycle rally undertaken by the movement. What explains this simultaneous visibility and marginalization? What has been the role of gender mainstreaming and sustainable development discourses in creating such contradictory realities? What are the consequences and the way forward? These are some of the questions that I will address in this paper.

RC32-181.4

DESAI, Manisha* (University of Connecticut, manisha.desai@uconn.edu)

The possibilities and perils for scholar-activists and activist-scholars: Reflections on the "feminist dialogues"

Feminism, among other critical social movements, has a long and rich history of scholar-activism (e.g., Hewitt 2005). What is increasingly evident now, and less studied, is the ubiquity of activist-scholars, whose primary location is in social movements or NGOs but who also produce knowledge, are in dialogue with feminists in the academy as well as policy arenas, and who move easily between the academy and other sites.

As with other hyphenated identities, that of scholar-activist is also fraught with tensions depending on which part of the hyphen is privileged, who does the privileging, and with different consequences for scholars in the academy and activists in social movements. I begin by reflecting on how I experienced these tensions in my early years as a scholar-activist, how changes in the academy as well as social movements have made this movement across borders easier, and then discuss some implications of this relationship for ethnography as well as for activist-scholars located in movements via the example of the Feminist Dialogues at the World Social Forum.

RC10-259.2

DESTRO DE OLIVEIRA, Glaucia* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, gdestro@gmail.com)

Participation and aging in the council

The research is about the participation and the representative of elderly, in order to think how the public policies are defined, how the aging is thought by the public policy and has been experienced by the members of elderly council. The study aims understand what is the aging in the policy context of participate and rights.

The councils are a space created by the Constitution of 1989 in an effort to implement a democratic state in Brazil. They are an instance formed by representatives from government and civil society in order to supervise the actions of the state, to define resolutions and needs of the population. Their existence is regarded as one of the elements that became the State more democratic.

Each two years, there is a event that join representatives of councils and others instances that work for and with old people to discuss and deliberate the priorities for the public policies that the state will follow for this population.

The ethnography works with three elderly councils in São Paulo in order to understand the way to think, to classify and to indicate about the aging, and life course in the public policy and in the state. These councils studied are formed by aging: more than sixty years old, as the Statute of the Elderly – a important brazilian document elaborate in 2002 - defined.

The research pretends investigate the way the aging is defined and what it is though in the public policies in Brazil, also the efforts about how, when and why do they are considered elderly.

RC33-31.7

DESTRO DE OLIVEIRA, Glaucia* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, gdestro@gmail.com)

When the old person is the Other

How to do research on aging whose agents refer about the old person as the other, even when they occupy exclusive places for the elderly? How to think by the definitions of the native when he doesn't recognize yourself in the category that is identified? In Brazil, this occurrence is frequent and shows the lines in which are drawn this stage of life and the life course in the national context.

Old is the other one and is thought together with negative terms relating to personality, as lazy, grumpy, sick, neurotic, sad.

The research is qualitative and discusses about elderly councils in which the most of its members are more than sixty years old, as the Statute of the Elderly – a document on national since 2002 – defines this category. Such members, most of them, are in the council in the senior chair and highlight the work done on behalf of the elderly population. They refer the population that they represent as the bedridden people. The argue is they can

not leave their homes to be there. These are called, by elderly members's council, as poor old people.

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RC25-5.4

DEUSDAD, Blanca* (Rovira i Virgili University, blanca.deusdad@urv.cat), PRATS, Joaquim (University of Barcelona) and FUENTES, Concha (University of Barcelona)

Stereotypes built through image and gesture

Immigration from poor countries has significantly increased in Southern Europe since 1996, just as it had done previously in northern Europe and the United States. Therefore, there is a growing need to evaluate the differences and similarities among students into high schools, their racist attitude and prejudices, as a tool to achieve integration and social cohesion in Spanish society. This paper is focused in a part of a Research Project for the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (reference: EDU2009-09425). It aims to evaluate the recognition of *alterity* by Spanish and Latin American Student and if national identity is built by a "white identity". We have developed a questionnaire, carried out into different Spanish high schools and delivered to 2000 pupils, where pupils have to assign a nationality to different people's pictures, some of them "celebrities" and others not. This part of the questionnaire analyses not only colour attribution, but also stereotypes construction, through gestures and image, among pupils from Spain and Latin American. The methodology used has been a codification of the results, and a statistic analysis and correlations methods with SPSS software. The quantitative data of this part of the research shows significant differences among immigrant students from Latin American and their native peers. Those students from Ecuador have medium (13) and low rates (15) of stereotypes in comparison with Spanish pupils, who have high rates of stereotypes mainly (270). This results highlights that multiculturalism and migration processes make less visible the stereotypes and that the attribution of national identity is not made by ethnic or colour prejudices.

TG05-647.3

DEVALLE, Verónica* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, vdevalle2005@yahoo.com.ar)

Diseño y artesanía. imágenes en tensión entre lo dominante y lo residual

La emergencia del Diseño en América Latina, tanto el industrial como el gráfico y recientemente el diseño de imagen audiovisual han puesto en escena, nuevamente, la tensión entre lo que circula como modo de producción de lo visible en forma dominante y las manifestaciones de culturas locales, con la connotación de autenticidad que ello conlleva.

Efectivamente, ya consolidado el Diseño como una manera formal de producción de imágenes y objetos de circulación y consumo masivo –instalado en el espacio académico- en los escenarios periféricos, surge la cuestión respecto de los usos y apropiaciones de los modelos dominantes.

En este sentido, cabe aclarar que por Diseño suele entenderse la producción de un determinado tipo de imágenes y piezas que suponen una síntesis funcional, formal, económica, ergonómica y estética. También es necesario recordar que la misma toma como modelo los debates respecto de la producción industrial en Alemania, Inglaterra, USA, centralmente. Es decir, un modelo cultural de producción de dispositivos visuales y objetos.

Por ello mismo suele ser considerado un patrón importado y dominante de la producción icónica y objetual en escenarios, como el latinoamericano, que se distinguen de Europa y USA. Y por ello mismo, las producciones del diseño suelen ser consideradas atentatorias contra la producción local del cultural, emblemáticamente representada por la artesanía.

El interés del trabajo es, precisamente, problematizar la idea de lo central y de lo periférico en la producción de objetos e imágenes de circulación y consumo masivos, a partir del debate entre el "ser" del diseño y de la arte-

sanía, tomando casos testigo de usos, apropiaciones y resimbolizaciones de los objetos cotidianos en el mercado cultural latinoamericano.

RC17-277.4

DEVILLE, Joe* (Goldsmiths, University of London, j.deville@gold.ac.uk)

Finding the 'low hanging fruit': Modelling and experimentation in consumer debt collection organisations

In the world of consumer debt collection, econometric analysis is often used to help debt purchasers price debt portfolios. But an additional usage is, by looking at the past performance of accounts, to help collectors identify for particular attention what one industry consultant referred to as the 'low hanging fruit'. These are defaulting debtors who have in the past shown signs of being the *kind of people* that are more likely to repay and/or the kind of people likely to repay *more* (than others in an otherwise similar situation). More precisely, these techniques seek out emergent, embodied tendencies, formed out of particular combinations of life history and lived body, that, for the collector that can both identify and connect to them, offers a major competitive advantage. These *in vitro* techniques, in turn, are connected to forms of performative, *in vivo* experimentation. That is to say, modelling techniques are connected to responsive analyses of the reactions of individual debtors to a range of collections prompts (e.g. letters, phonecalls). Both the debtor's past and their actions as they move through the present are shown to provide the empirical grounding for a process of repeated affective 'testing', aimed at discovering—and profiting from—minute variations in debtor dispositions. In exploring these processes, the paper explores the apparently perverse politics that, at times, these process can appear to imply. It also makes an argument for an STS informed approach to the study of market processes (what has been referred to as the 'economization' programme) sensitive to the centrality of emergent, embodied life to many contemporary consumer market technologies and practices.

RC04-174.3

DEVLEESHOUWER, Perrine* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, pedevlee@ulb.ac.be), **TENEY, Céline*** (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, WZB, teney@wzb.eu) and **HANQUINET, Laurie*** (University of York, laurie.hanquinet@york.ac.uk)

Educational aspirations among ethnic minority youth in Brussels: Does the perception of ethnic discrimination in the labour market matter? A mixed-method approach

Recent contributions in educational research have shown that the disadvantage of ethnic minorities in school performances cannot be entirely explained by their disadvantaged socioeconomic status. This ethnic disadvantage is not only composed of differences in academic performance, but also of variations in educational choices and aspirations. While the current debate focuses mainly on explaining ethnic differences in school test scores, much less has been done in investigating ethnic differences in educational aspirations. To contribute to this debate, this paper analyses ethnic differences in the level of tertiary education pupils want to achieve as well as the level of education their parents want them to achieve.

Based on a mixed-method approach (3121 questionnaires and 25 interviews of pupils), our contribution investigates ethnic differences among nine ethnic minority groups of pupils in Brussels with regard to their educational aspirations and the aspirations that their parents have for them.

The multivariate analysis of the questionnaires shows that parents' aspirations of all nine ethnic minority groups turn out to be significantly higher than the ones of the majority. However, only pupils from four out of the nine ethnic minorities hold significantly higher aspirations than the majority group. In addition, our mixed-method results did not support the hypothesis on perceived ethnic discrimination on the labour market in explaining the higher educational aspirations of ethnic minority youth. Among ethnic minority youth with high aspirations, the awareness of the intergenerational social mobility project of their parents and the willingness to pursue it play without doubt a role in the construction of their aspirations and career choices. In this case, the educational aspirations are closely linked to the intergenerational social mobility project of their parents. Thus, we conclude by highlighting the relevance of the positive selectivity hypothesis in explaining ethnic differences in educational aspirations.

RC34-321.4

DEVLIN, Maurice* (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, maurice.devlin@nuim.ie)

Trends and tensions in the professionalization of youth work

Traditions and understandings of 'youth work' vary from one country and culture to another, and an exact equivalent of the term does not even exist in many languages. It is nonetheless true that, if it is understood broadly as informal and non-formal educational and developmental work with young people, then in a number of countries in Europe and in other parts of the world 'youth work' has undergone significant processes of professionalization in recent years. These include developments relating to the nature and extent of remunerated employment, the education and training of practitioners, legislative and statutory basis for services, the establishment of ethical guidelines and codes of practice, the creation of professional associations, the growth of youth work research and scholarship, and so on. Such developments tend to – or at least have the potential to – enhance the status of youth work as a profession. At the same time, a number of features of contemporary society – greater public scepticism regarding 'professionals' of all kinds, heightened awareness (at least in some countries) of child protection and safeguarding issues, economic retrenchment and an emphasis on efficiencies, 'value for money', and measurable outcomes – mean that for many youth workers the exercise of judgement and discretion (long held as a hallmark of professionalism) has been undermined. These contrasting trends are frequently at play within the same countries and practice contexts. In the light of this, and drawing on the insights of practitioners themselves, this paper suggests that youth work is at a genuinely critical juncture in its development and faces the challenge (but also the opportunity) of defining what kind of profession it is and wants to be in the 21st century. In doing so, clarification and affirmation of its value base – what it 'professes' – will be a central task.

RC15-668.4

DHEENSA, Sandi* (University of Birmingham, sxd954@bham.ac.uk), **WILLIAMS, Bob** (University of Birmingham) and **METCALFE, Alison** (King's College London)

Men's experiences of antenatal screening: A grounded theory analysis

Antenatal screening requires prospective parents to routinely participate in, and make choices about, genetic testing. While pregnant women's views of screening have been widely researched, those of expectant fathers remain under-explored. We thus conducted in-depth interviews with 12 men about their experiences, as well six women about their partners' involvement in screening. Interview transcripts were analysed using Grounded Theory. Four categories were constructed, (a) Screening as good parenting, (b) Who am I a father to? Deconstructing the "future child" (c) How will I be a father? Deconstructing fatherhood, and (d) Screening, ambivalence and uncertainty. Overall, the findings suggest that men began to integrate the unborn child into their perception of their family, and considered themselves to be fathers to the child before he/she was born. Participating in screening was part of being a 'good parent'. However men's ideas, beliefs and feelings about the future child were challenged by the information that genetic screening provided. Hence screening caused disruption in men's transition to fatherhood, eliciting ambivalence and confusion. Pregnancy was a period of constant adjustment to new ideas about the growing family, as well as their role as the man within that family. The findings suggest that since men are involved in antenatal screening, they require engagement from healthcare professionals in the antenatal setting. Research using a psychometric scale based on our findings is currently underway.

TG04-606.1

DI GIULIO, Gabriela* (Environmental Studies Center (NEPAM) - University of Campinas, gabrieladigiulio@yahoo.com.br) and **VIGLIO, José Eduardo** (University of Campinas)

Risk communication strategies, perceptions and attitudes to risks: A Brazilian case study

The debate about environmental/climate change offers a rich opportunity to analyze how perceptions/attitudes/understandings of risk are shaped by the ways in which risk is communicated through the media and

other mediating outlets, including scientists and experts who are responsible for risk assessments.

Making use of social constructivist and social amplification of risk frameworks, we investigate how Brazilian academic scientists involved in a large-scale project of climate change on the Coast of São Paulo, Brazil and Brazilian experts involved in mapping of risk areas have dealt with risk communication. We also seek to illuminate the role of the media in this risk communication process.

Based on interviews and focus group meetings with different social actors, our study seeks to investigate (i) how the communication strategies adopted by academic scientists and experts may interfere with the understanding/perceptions/attitudes to risks of policymakers and authorities; (ii) how the media coverage of risks related to environmental/climate change may influence the risk communication process.

Our results point out that academic scientists and experts are conscious about the relevance of risk communication; however their strategies are different. Efforts cover of actions based on knowledge deficit model to participative risk communication strategies, including delivery of reports to policymakers, direct communication with other groups, participation in public audiences, interviews to the media, and interactive workshops.

Despite these efforts, academics and experts recognize that there are still gaps in the dialogue between those who make science and those who use science to make decisions. These gaps may interfere with attitudes to risks.

Considering the debate about environmental/climate change, the social actors also recognize that the media coverage has a formative role in the risk communication process, not just through the transmission of scientific facts, but through the selection, presentation and framing of information.

TC04-459.2

DI GIULIO, Gabriela* (Environmental Studies Center (NEPAM) - University of Campinas, gabrieladigiulio@yahoo.com.br)

Risk governance: A need to cope with risks of environmental and climate change in Brazil

Environmental and climate changes are part of a new set of risks that are characterized by incomplete understanding of their causes and consequences, by the fact of being incalculable, impossible to compensate, and often invisible, uncontrollable and irreversible (Beck, 1992, 1995). Dealing with these risk situations is a complex task. It involves difficulties of working across disciplinary or knowledge boundaries, fails to address the long-term implications of decision-making, and weak articulation between scientific research and policymaking.

Drawing on empirical research on the Coast of São Paulo, Brazil we seek to identify and analyze some aspects of governance of risks associated with environmental and climate changes.

From our perspective, dealing with risk situations associated with environmental and climate changes, which are characterized by uncertainty/strain/controversy/complexity, demands a collective decision-making process. This process, called Risk Governance, takes account of the social and cultural factors that influence individualized and collective answers to risks, and considers the social and economic effects related to these risk situations.

However, our study, which includes the analysis of interviews and focus group meetings with social actors (experts/academic scientists/policymakers/community end users), have showed us some important gaps of institutional actions to cope with risks: a lack of a plan to engage the affected public; and fails in putting in practice the idea that public risk perception should play a key role in shaping natural hazards policy and management response. Our analysis has also suggested that there is a weak articulation between those who make science and those who use science to make decisions.

Our observations endorse a need for a debate/practice of Risk Governance in Brazil. There is an urgent need to put in practice a more distributed and participatory approach, which engages scientists, governments, and publics in a shared enterprise of responsible knowledge making to deal with risks.

RC34-265.1

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Identidades, soportes y experiencias biográficas: Heterogeneidades y regularidades en los procesos de individuación de jóvenes en barrios marginalizados del Área metropolitana de Buenos Aires

Objetivo: En la ponencia presentamos resultados del Proyecto de Investigación UBACyT 2010-2012 código 20020090200376 –financiado por la Universidad de Buenos Aires– cuyo objetivo general es analizar los procesos de individuación de jóvenes de nivel socioeconómico medio-bajo y bajo, cuyos principales espacios de sociabilidad se encuentran en barrios marginalizados del Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires (AMBA).

Metodología: Para la construcción de los datos empíricos utilizamos como principal herramienta metodológica los *relatos biográficos* –retomando las propuestas de Michele Leclerc-Olive–, escritos a partir de aproximadamente cinco entrevistas semiestructuradas con cada joven, ya que desde los mismos tenemos una mejor aproximación a los procesos de construcción de las experiencias sociales de los sujetos y a las vinculaciones entre las reflexividades, contextos y soportes que participan en sus procesos de individuación. Tanto en la determinación de la muestra –que quedó constituida por 10 jóvenes, 5 mujeres y 5 varones, de entre 19 y 30 años de edad– como en el análisis del corpus construido (entrevistas y relatos biográficos) seguimos los lineamientos de la teoría fundamentada (*grounded theory*), utilizando como herramienta auxiliar el software Atlas.ti.

Principales resultados: La articulación entre las propuestas analíticas de la *sociología de la individuación* de Danilo Martuccelli y la herramienta metodológica de los relatos biográficos nos permite captar simultáneamente las heterogeneidades y las regularidades presentes en los acontecimientos biográficos, los soportes, las reflexividades y los contextos –socio-económicos, culturales, de género– que participan en los procesos de construcción de las identidades juveniles. Los datos construidos pueden contribuir a un trabajo de ruptura epistemológica con discursos del sentido común –científico y no científico– que muchas veces reproducen concepciones homogeneizadoras en torno a las categorías de “juventud” y de “individualización” en la actual etapa de la modernidad.

RC38-656.3

DI LEO, Pablo Francisco* (CONICET, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, pdfileo@gmail.com) and CAMAROTTI, Ana Clara (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Violencias, consumos de drogas y soportes: Sus vinculaciones en experiencias biográficas de jóvenes en barrios marginalizados del Área metropolitana de Buenos Aires

Objetivos: El trabajo se enmarca en el Proyecto UBACyT 2010-2012 código 20020090200376 (financiado por la Universidad de Buenos Aires), cuyo objetivo general es analizar los procesos de individuación de jóvenes de 18 a 25 años de edad, de nivel socioeconómico medio-bajo y bajo, cuyos espacios de sociabilidad se encuentran en barrios marginalizados de la zona sur del Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires (AMBA). En la ponencia presentamos nuestro análisis de las experiencias biográficas de las y los jóvenes en torno a las violencias y los consumos de drogas, indagando sobre sus vinculaciones con los soportes, reflexividades y contextos sociales que participan en sus procesos de individuación.

Metodología: Para la construcción de los datos empíricos utilizamos como principal herramienta metodológica los *relatos biográficos* –Michele Leclerc-Olive–, escritos a partir de aproximadamente cinco entrevistas

semiestructuradas con cada joven, ya que desde los mismos tenemos una mejor aproximación a los procesos de construcción de las experiencias sociales de los sujetos y a las vinculaciones entre las reflexividades, contextos y soportes que participan en sus procesos de individuación. Tanto en la determinación de la muestra –que quedó constituida por 10 jóvenes, 5 mujeres y 5 varones, de entre 19 y 30 años de edad– como en el análisis del corpus construido (entrevistas y relatos biográficos) seguimos los lineamientos de la teoría fundamentada (*grounded theory*), utilizando como herramienta auxiliar el software Atlas.ti.

Principales resultados: Las experiencias biográficas de jóvenes de barrios periféricos en torno a las violencias y los consumos de drogas ilegales se presentan en muchos casos como verdaderas pruebas existenciales, vinculadas con diversos soportes que les permiten a los sujetos sostenerse frente al mundo. La reflexión sobre dichos soportes, a partir de la escritura consensuada de relatos biográficos, tiene potencialidades subjetivantes, constituyendo un valioso recurso para proyectos y políticas públicas con jóvenes.

RC48-23.7

DI MARCO, Graciela* (Center of Studies on Democratization and Human Rights (CEDEHU). Universidad Nacional de San Martín, gradimarco@sinectis.com.ar)

Articulations among collective actions

In this paper I will discuss the study of collective actions within a theoretical framework that includes the notion of radical democracy as well as social democratization. The notion of 'social democratization' refers to the democratization processes in the private sphere. The level of analysis of public processes - political democratization- is broached through the category named "radical democracy": the construction of counter hegemonies resulting from the articulation of popular struggles. Consequently, the paper reflects upon the emergence and articulation of new demands and contributes to a growing synergy for a new generation of studies on democracy and democratization.

My presentation is twofold: First, I will consider the following approach: a) the studies of social movements stem from an approach that explores acquisition of rights in the context of their appearance; b) the radicalization of democracy involves democratization in the public and in the private sphere. Within this framework, special attention will be given to the analysis of the articulations among collective actions involved in the processes of struggles for the expansion of rights. The methodology used has two main steps: the study of the micro level of analysis (actors' practices and discourses, social democratization) and the macro level (articulations, political radicalization).

Second, I will present a case study of collective actions, developed through eight years in Argentina that explores the articulations between popular movements. I suggest that as a wide range of social movements brought new interests to the public agenda it became possible to explore ways for the construction of new political identities and the expansion of citizenship.

RC05-752.4

DI NAPOLI, Pablo* (Universidad de Buenos Aires / CONICET, pablodinapoli@gmail.com)

Racismo, violencia y otredad. El caso de los estudiantes tipificados como violentos

La construcción social de la categoría "joven violento" es un proceso complejo dentro del cual se entrelazan luchas simbólicas por su definición y reconocimiento. Las taxonomías sociales (Bourdieu, 1991) constituyen herramientas prácticas de conocimiento y comunicación hacia un "otro" que es procesado a través de un sistema de clasificación oficial (doxa) invisibilizado. La forma de moverse, de hablar (el vocabulario), la vestimenta (ropa deportiva, ajustada), la música (cumbia, rock), las actividades (ir a bailar o no) y los gustos estéticos operan como parámetros de clasificación a través de los cuales los jóvenes se definen y reconocen como violentos o no violentos.

En este trabajo quisiera indagar sobre la sociodinámica de la estigmatización, en términos de Norbert Elias, que se desarrolla en la escuela entre diferentes grupos de pares; fundamentalmente en la construcción de sentidos en torno a los alumnos tipificados como violentos. Si bien la cualidad de "violento" puede constituirse en un elemento de estigmatización

hacia un determinado grupo, ese grupo también puede resignificar ese atributo y construir su identidad desde allí tratando de modificar los desequilibrios de poder. Las adjetivaciones que utilizan los propios alumnos para describir las características y rasgos de los diferentes grupos muchas veces conllevan expresiones de racismo (Wieviorka, 2009) que tienen como fin inferiorizar al otro. Estos actos de nombramiento atraviesan a los estudiantes en la construcción de su autoestima e identidad impactando en su trayectoria escolar y social.

Se tomará como material empírico 16 entrevistas en profundidad realizadas a estudiantes de dos escuelas secundarias de gestión estatal de la provincia de Buenos Aires (Argentina) en el marco de mi tesis doctoral que dirige Carina Kaplan.

RC43-15.3

DI VIRGILIO, María Mercedes* (UBA-CONICET, mercedes.divirgilio@gmail.com), **ARQUEROS MEJICA, María Soledad** (CONICET / IIGG-FCS-UBA) and **GUEVARA, Tomás** (CONICET / IIGG-FCS-UBA)

Regularization of informal settlements in Latin America. Reflections on access and tenure of housing and urban land - Findings from the LAHN project

This paper delves into different forms of access and tenure of housing and urban land in informal settlements in Latin American countries *vis a vis* the implementation of regularization policies in these settlements. To this end, on the first hand, this paper analyzes the main mechanisms of accessing and tenure of housing and urban land and, on the other hand, it analyzes the scenario of the implementation of regularization policies in informal settlements in countries in Latin America in the last decade, their normative framework and the institutional arrangement they rely on for their implementation.

RC21-446.6

DI VIRGILIO, María Mercedes* (UBA-CONICET, mercedes.divirgilio@gmail.com) and **PERELMAN, Mariano*** (UBA-CONICET, mdp1980@yahoo.com.ar)

Repensando la segregación en Buenos Aires

En los últimos años, gran parte de la literatura que abordó las transformaciones ocurridas en Buenos Aires ha referido a que se ha configurado una ciudad con altos niveles de exclusión y segregación social. Sin embargo, la evidencia empírica muestra que, antes de la existencia de una segregación social y espacial, el espacio urbano de Buenos Aires es un escenario de múltiples usos y ocupaciones que va configurando diversos tipos de conflictos urbanos. A partir del análisis de estas configuraciones, el presente artículo tiene por objetivo complejizar los modos en el que la segregación social dando cuenta de cómo en distintos conflictos urbanos se van sobreimpresionando diferentes formas de desigualdad social.

RC36-311.1

DIANA MENÉNDEZ, Nicolás* (Ceil- conicet, ndiana74@yahoo.com.ar)

El consentimiento en la administración. Un estudio sobre las motivaciones y los sentidos del trabajo en trabajadores de la administración pública

La sociología del trabajo reconoce como una de sus tradiciones el análisis de las razones del consentimiento de los obreros en la producción de plusvalores en la empresa capitalista. Fundamentalmente en el marco de las perspectivas marxistas, en donde es central el principio de la relación contradictoria y antagónica en trabajo y capital, la pregunta en torno al porque los trabajadores explotados en la empresa capitalista, colaboran deliberadamente en la producción de valores que les son extraños, atravesó buena parte de la literatura y continúa interpelando a las ciencias sociales, fundamentalmente a partir de las nuevas modalidades de políticas empresariales conocidas como new management, que despliegan una batería de dispositivos orientados a conseguir la implicación subjetiva de los trabajadores en el proceso de trabajo (e incluso fuera de la producción directa).

Menos atención se ha prestado en general a las relaciones laborales en el ámbito público donde la relación capital trabajo aparece, al menos,

mediada; y en particular a las lógicas de consentimiento y de implicación laboral en este sector. En efecto, los trabajadores del sector público, si bien conocen y reconocen un empleador, que ejerce también una coerción vinculada a la conversión de fuerza de trabajo en trabajo efectivo; las formas de esa coerción, así como los modos de vincularse con el trabajo y con el resultado de su labor suponen una diferencia sustancial con lo que ocurre en los ámbitos privados. Nuestra intención en este trabajo es analizar las motivaciones y sentidos subjetivos del trabajo de los trabajadores de la Administración Pública Nacional.

El estudio se fundamenta en un análisis eminentemente cualitativo a partir de entrevistas en profundidad realizadas entre 2005 y 2009, a trabajadores de la Administración Pública Nacional, fundamentalmente en el Ministerio de Trabajo y de Educación.

RC44-315.1

DIANA MENÉNDEZ, Nicolás* (Ceil- conicet, ndiana74@yahoo.com.ar)

Estado local y conflictividad laboral durante el gobierno de mauricio macri

A partir de diciembre de 2007 asumió Mauricio Macri como nuevo jefe de Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, liderando el partido PRO con el cual ganó las elecciones de 2007 y consiguió su reelección en 2011. Enrolado en una tradición política de derechas, el nuevo gobierno tomó una serie de medidas fuertemente agresivas contra los trabajadores del estado local, y contra sus organizaciones sindicales en particular. Como caso paradigmático e ilustrativo puede mencionarse dos medidas tomadas en la primera semana de gobierno: el despido de 2300 trabajadores contratados acusados de "ñoquis" y la intervención de la obra social manejada por el sindicato mayoritario (SUTECBA).

A lo largo de los cuatro años de su gestión en diversas áreas de la administración local fueron desplegándose conflictos laborales de diversa intensidad. Uno de los más paradigmáticos es el conflicto que se desarrolló en el ámbito del Teatro Colón. Durante las etapas del conflicto que continúa irresuelto, se modificó el estatuto del teatro, se cambió sustancialmente la concepción del ente, se realizaron despidos, fueron reubicados cientos de trabajadores, se intentó despedir delegados sindicales y se demandó económicamente tanto a los delegados como a sus organizaciones.

Dos sindicatos que se distinguen fuertemente por sus tradiciones ideológicas, por sus prácticas de representación y por sus concepciones del estado, se disputan la representación de los trabajadores del Teatro Colón: la Asociación de Trabajadores del Estado (ATE) y el Sindicato Único de Trabajadores del Estado de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (SUTECBA). En este trabajo nos interesa analizar, a la luz de estas diferencias, las estrategias y prácticas desplegadas por ambas organizaciones a lo largo de este conflicto.

El estudio se basa en entrevistas en profundidad realizadas a trabajadores, delegados y dirigentes sindicales y funcionarios del Teatro, así como en el análisis de documentos y periódicos.

RC25-305.4

DIÁZ BIZKARGUENAGA, Koldo* (PhD Candidate, koldobizkarg@hotmail.com)

La construcción de la identidad euskaldun a inicios del siglo XXI: Facebook y la juventud vasca

Tomando como punto de partida los elementos que caracterizan la gran parte de las sociedades occidentales postmodernas actuales como son el dinamismo, la pérdida de fuerza de las instituciones y el empoderamiento del sujeto reflexivo (Bauman, 2003; Beck & Beck-Gernsheim, 2003; Jameson, 1996; Sennet, 2006, 2007), me he basado en dos pilares teóricos para la elaboración de mi tesis doctoral que está en marcha: la identidad euskaldun y las redes sociales online.

El principal objeto de estudio es la identidad colectiva euskaldun y más concretamente los procesos de construcción social de la misma. Quiero reflexionar sobre la pregunta de estudio que concierne al análisis de la identidad nacional, superando la pregunta esencialista de "qué es ser euskaldun" que trata mediante definiciones estancas (raza, lugar de nacimiento-residencia-trabajo y/o idioma) responder una cuestión sociológicamente irresoluble (Butler, 2004; Hall, 2003) y etnosociológicamente resuelta (CEIC, 2005). Por ello traslado la pregunta a "cómo se construye" (Pérez-Agote, 2008) para profundizar en parte de qué nos hacen sentir esas prác-

ticas identitarias defendiendo que la importancia (etno)sociológica no está en ser vasco. Más bien radica en un hacer vasco según lo cual determinadas prácticas convierten al sujeto miembro del colectivo euskaldun de una manera momentánea, pudiendo este poner en práctica a continuación o simultáneamente otra identidad nacional u otras identidades de otra índole (sexo o edad).

Este acercamiento teórico lo realizo desde un estudio de caso: el uso que hace la juventud vasca de Facebook. Desde este campo de análisis parto de una hipótesis analítica fuerte: la identidad euskaldun hoy en día también es posible construirla fuera de un espacio geográfico como es el estado-nación. Lo cual, pone en cuestión la propia noción que de Euskal Herria (Pueblo Vasco) y "Euskal Hiria" (Ciudad Vasca) se tenía hasta el momento y el papel de la Diáspora.

RC42-515.3

DÍAZ-JUARBE, Roberto O.* (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, rdiazjuarbe@gmail.com)

Las configuraciones subjetivas del trabajo precario en Puerto Rico

El propósito de esta ponencia es discutir las configuraciones subjetivas del trabajo precario en Puerto Rico a partir de una visión de la subjetividad desde una perspectiva histórico-cultural. El panorama laboral en Puerto Rico se caracteriza por el desempleo estructural, bajos salarios y el aumento del empleo contingente y a tiempo parcial. A partir del 2006, se ha agudizado la crisis fiscal y la recesión económica. En el 2009, el despido de cerca de 30,000 empleados gubernamentales y el aumento en la tasa de desempleo sobre 16% acrecentó la precariedad laboral. De tal forma, la investigación que presentaré fue un estudio de siete casos de jóvenes con trabajos precarios que tenía el propósito de comprender las configuraciones subjetivas que están en la base de estas experiencias. La aproximación metodológica se apoyó en la epistemología cualitativa, enfatizando el carácter constructivo-interpretativo y dialógico de la investigación. El proceso de construcción de la información inició con dos sesiones con cada participante donde utilicé las técnicas de dinámica conversacional, frases incompletas, creación de un collage y producción de un escrito que sirvieron de incitadores para la producción de sentido subjetivo. Los indicadores (categorías dirigidas a dar sentido a lo no observable) elaborados a través del análisis constructivo-interpretativo permitieron generar hipótesis que, en el proceso dinámico y contradictorio de la construcción de la información, fueron transformadas en una construcción teórica sobre las configuraciones subjetivas del trabajo precario. Este trabajo muestra elementos para comprender las contradicciones que hacen que el trabajo precario pueda ser fuente de placer y de sufrimiento. Además, muestra formas diferenciadas de subjetivación de la situación del trabajo precario, aspecto que puede generar trayectorias diferenciadas en la constitución de la subjetividad.

RC15-306.4

DICKINS, Marissa* (Monash University, marissa.dickins@monash.edu), THOMAS, Samantha (Monash University) and KING, Bri (University of New England)

The role of the fatosphere in obese adults' sense of inclusion and changing responses to obesity stigma

Obese adults face pervasive and repeated weight-based stigma, which has been described as one of the last remaining prejudices within Western societies. In the face of a prominent societal discourse around weight that emphasises the personal responsibility of individuals to maintain and achieve 'acceptable bodies', there is a growing counter-movement that questions the evidence behind this dominant rhetoric and offers alternative perspectives. This research examines the experiences of 44 individuals who are engaged with the weblog (or blog) community known as the Fatosphere – an online fat acceptance community. This online community is comprised of individuals who provide support for fat individuals, and engages in discussion that questions and critically examines the dominant discourse surrounding weight and obesity within today's society. Encouragement for individuals to accept oneself and one's body no matter their size and disassociate themselves from weight loss rhetoric is also provided within this space. This research focuses on individuals' pathways into the Fatosphere and perceptions of inclusion and exclusion relating to their offline and online environments. In addition, the impact of the Fatosphere on

individuals' responses and interactions with stigma, perceptions of health and wellbeing, and effect that it had within their offline lives are also examined. The Fatosphere provides a unique opportunity for obese individuals to engage in a community removed from the dominant discourse within society and provides an alternative pathway for individuals to counter and cope with the stigma that they experience in their day-to-day lives.

RC38-564.3

DIEFENBACH, Aletta* (Freie Universität Berlin, aletta@gmx.de)

"I am German, too" biographical accounts of young Muslim women from an intersectional perspective

The concept of "hybrid identity" (Hall 1994) implies that people feel they belong to different hegemonic cultural spaces. This description seems to be adequate for a new generation of young women in Germany who define Islam as a major identity marker and simultaneously feel as German citizens. However, in everyday life this subject position can be highly precarious in different social fields because Islam is still perceived as the cultural other. The aim of this paper is to strongly connect empirical data with theoretical considerations. First, it draws on biographical narratives with young, female Muslims from a religious youth organization to show how they struggle for a Muslim and German identity during adolescence. The biographies reveal the importance of their faith-based community to successfully integrate their religious and national identities. Nevertheless, it also shows the women's experience of double marginalization due to the non-recognition of their new subject position by the host society and within their religious milieu. On a theoretical level it will be argued that the intersectional approach is a fruitful way to analyze life realities and ambivalent social positioning of Muslim-German women. The analysis illustrates how strongly the social representations of a "German narrative" and "Muslim narrative" are bound to and interwoven with categories of ethnicity, religion, gender and class. However, the paper suggests that categories of religion and secularity have been undertheorized in intersectional approaches on gender and migration. This study of representatives of the so-called "second generation" of guest workers in Germany reveals that not gender, class or ethnicity but religion is the major mechanism of social exclusion.

RC34-268.2

DIEFENBACH, Aletta* (Freie Universität Berlin, aletta@gmx.de)

Young, Muslim and German: Precarious identity constructions and the need for communal belonging

"Individualization of religious belief" has been described as the paramount development among post-immigrant Muslim youth in Germany that connects them with European modernity. In many studies this individualized Islam is caught in descriptions of privatization, religious bricolage and the declining importance of religious institutions. The increasing pluralization of a vital Muslim youth culture in class, gender, ethnicity and understanding of Islam reflects these notions of modern adolescence. This paper provides a deep insight into one facet of today's German Muslim youth culture and argues against a one-sided interpretation of individualized Muslim subjectivity. Muslims women from a religious youth organization who resist superimposed narratives of Islam and ethnicity are presented. Their identity constructions are strongly informed by Muslim piety and claims of German citizenship. This study's analysis is based on ethnographic fieldwork, group discussions, and six biographical narratives of Muslim women aged between 16 and 26 years old. By taking contemporary theories of identity and religion into account, the paper will question the individualization thesis in two ways. First, the biographical accounts and collective negotiations within the faith-based community illustrate the need for communal belonging in a context of minority experience, discrimination, and non-recognition of the hybrid self-understanding. The results show that, against a self-chosen and privatized religiosity, having mutual affirmation and collective experience within an institutional setting is a precondition in order to maintain the precarious religious-national identity. Second, the ways these women speak about themselves reveal not only a language of individualism and conscious engagement with the Islamic tradition, but also a strong orientation towards the community and opposition against certain liberal understandings of the self. These findings show a differentiated picture of the ongoing transformations within the German Muslim community and thus encourage us to rethink theories of postmodernity and reflexive modernization in the light of youthful religiosity.

RC34-216.2

DIETRICH, Hans* (Institute for employment research, hans.dietrich@iab.de)

Effects of tuition fees and socioeconomic background on the educational decision for higher education

As academic education was free of charge for decades, tuition fees were introduced at German universities in 2006. However not all German Lander settled the law and implemented tuition fees at the respective universities. From research perspective this is a nice natural experiment, as the change of costs for an academic study is exogenous. According to RATT-theories of educational decision changing cost should yield impact on class specific educational decision. From this perspective a quasi exogenous variation could be used to test the effect of the cost argument on class specific educational decision. The research hypothesis is, the introduction of tuition fees affected the educational decision going to universities and decreased especially the proportion of students from working class background going to university. Difference in differences analyses confirm a treatment effect in the tuition fee introducing areas of Germany, which is strongest for working class graduates.

RC23-733.5

DILL SOARES, Paulo Brasil* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, paulodillsoares1234@yahoo.com.br)

The indications of provenance and designations of origin

This paper analyzes the evolution of Geographical Indications (GIs) for agro-industrial products and craft emphasizing the question of the potential of GIs as a tool for regional development and to foster cooperative actions of farmers in perceived high degree of reliability and innovation in Mercosur, based on the analysis of cases in the region of Patagonian lamb and beef Gaucho in the Pampas of Southern Campaign of Rio Grande do Sul. The hypothesis to be investigated relates to two fundamental aspects for consumers and businesses in Brazil and Argentina as members of Mercosur, by identifying the challenges in developing competitive strategies in search of markets for their offerings. Meet the successful experiences of countries or regions exporting their products and services with strong indications of the certification of origin and appellations of origin which can incorporate these products and services in this specific case of Brazilian law. The family farm specializing in producing specific genres anchored in the occupied territory market share inaccessible to the large farmer. Territorial Designations favor this strategy because it is directly related to tangible characteristics linked to the territory. This contrasts with knowledge of the delocalized big agribusiness, with monocultures, economies of scale and logistics are redefined by information and communication technologies, <http://www.cnptia.embrapa.br>, opening new paths through the fragmentation of supply chains and new forms of integration. For this purpose, methodology to be used as a literature review, analysis of results supported by field interviews around for signs of quality products and services, and finally, the survey of secondary data in journal articles, books, browsing pages and analysis of electronic prospectuses, considering the analysis of biological and cultural diversity of the area concerned.

RC37-370.1

DINARDI, Cecilia* (The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), M.C.Dinardi@lse.ac.uk)

When culture is turned against heritage: Monumental architecture, urban landscapes and an imagined multi-arts cultural centre in Buenos Aires

Culture and the arts are today at the centre of policy agendas for urban revitalisation and city branding across the globe. Paradoxically, cultural venues and heritage in the city suffer neglect, damage and lack of public funding. This paper seeks to address this contradiction by examining a cultural regeneration project that concerns the transformation of an iconic listed building into a spectacular cultural centre, focusing on the role of culture and the arts in contemporary disputes over public space. The building at stake is the magnificent Post and Telecommunications Palace in Buenos Aires, currently under refurbishment, whose dome has been recently converted into a symbol of architectural prestige inspired by global cultural trends. This operation, which infringed the regulations of heritage protection for listed buildings, was rendered visible in the context of the na-

tional bicentenary commemorations in Argentina and was made productive in the process of democratic political revitalisation initiated by the federal government. Based on empirical research (in-depth interviews with stakeholders, visual materials and official documents) and drawing on insights from cultural geography and sociology, the paper analyses the underpinning rationale for the creation of a cultural quarter in downtown Buenos Aires, one which is based on the international hegemonic discourse of the creative industries. If culture and the arts are central to the revitalisation of urban spaces the question of whose culture and whose heritage are being promoted arises. The paper sheds light on the process by which a sense of place (Massey, 1994) is negotiated through the uses of culture and the arts in the shaping of place-making strategies in contemporary cities.

RC02-540.1

DINIZ, Eli* (UFRJ, dinizeli@terra.com.br), **BOSCHI, Renato** (IESP-UERJ) and **GAITÁN, Flavio** (IESP-UERJ)

Elites estratégicas y cambio institucional: La construcción del proyecto post- neoliberal en Argentina y Brasil

En la última década, los países de América Latina, han atravesado, en diversos ritmos y maneras, una transición política y económica. El proyecto neoliberal ha ido perdido fuerza y, en contrapartida, se ha revitalizado la discusión sobre desarrollo nacional, prácticamente ausente desde el fracaso del período sustitutivo. La agenda neodesarrollista, aún en construcción, recupera elementos del modelo cepalino-estructuralista al tiempo que se encuentra limitada por herencias del período neoliberal. Se puede afirmar que la expresión que adquiere dicha agenda en el plano nacional es resultado del modo en que se resuelven las tensiones entre rupturas y continuidades. En esta dinámica, las elites políticas son un factor explicativo central. El artículo se propone analizar el papel de las elites, entendidas de modo simple como los actores estratégicos de los campos político y económico con capacidad de influir en el ciclo de políticas, en la conformación del régimen productivo. El análisis se restringe a Argentina y Brasil centrándonos especialmente al período transicional entre el proyecto neoliberal y la ruptura que genera la llegada al poder de coaliciones progresistas que buscan implementar una agenda neo-desarrollista. El artículo se basa en una serie de entrevistas realizadas a decisores políticos y empresarios con actuación gremial y analiza las percepciones que las elites tienen sobre los proyectos de desarrollo en curso.

RC25-687.5

DINIZ, Madson* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, mad-songd@gmail.com)

Las voces de piedra en saramago

¿Cómo una literatura comprometida encontra en la magia y en la *mirabilia* las condiciones ideales para el desarrollo de su tese social y historiográfica? – La respuesta a esa pregunta és comprender cómo el escritor portugués José Saramago hace la interpretacion de su realidad y la História, así como su obra, refleje el imaginario popular latinoamericano, fusión que agrega el político, la historiografía y las tradiciones populares. És por la subversión de las voces que Saramago produce el escenario ideal para construcción de un universo mítico. Por quitar de el Historiador la voz de constitución del recorrido histórico, el escritor concede a las capas populares el derecho de, a través de la cosmovisión del sentido común, redefinir los paradigmas de una nueva orden social e factual. Esa percepción de un mundo mítico ibero-latinoamericano creado por la tradición popular inserta la obra "*La Balsa de Piedra*" en la dimensión de reencuentro com la Latinamerica, en un proceso de etno-cartografias de el imaginario peninsular de la Ibéria y su relaciones con el pueblo latinoamericano, entre el hombre, el pasado y la posibilidad de integración geopolítica.

RC38-564.4

DIOP, Carmen* (Université Paris Descartes - CERSES (CNRS/Paris 5), carmendiop@yahoo.com)

Black graduated women in the workplace in France. Experiences of exclusion and marginalization

The colonial past of France promotes the coexistence of different cultures and backgrounds in the workplace. How are employees with various socially situated characters, like Black women graduates, integrated? Despite the assertion of the republican equality, they experience exclusion,

marginalization and racism which take the form of discrimination in access to employment, occupational status, in contracts, salaries and in daily life at work. They are particularly vulnerable to the effect of gender, origin, age and disability. In order to unveil these discriminations at work, semi-structured interviews were conducted in 2008/09 with 10 women of Caribbean and / or African origin, aged from 28 to 56 years. Their community with the author mostly convinced them to participate in the survey. These ten "case studies" can demonstrate that due to their ethnicization, Black women graduates face specific challenges in their careers and have to develop individual coping strategies. This paper highlights management practices, social communication, forms of leadership and decision making as they are subjectively perceived and experienced by these minority women in the French public and private sector. Carried out in the field of occupational psychodynamics, these case studies are also based on empirical sociology, social anthropology, cultural studies and management studies, and aim to contribute to knowledge on ethno cultural diversity in the workplace. This paper also relies on the feminist "standpoint theory", which postulates an "epistemic privilege" of minorities whose experiences of oppression can build a critical and methodological theory of the social world. For this new principle of objectivity, the identity strategies of resistance are answers to the constraints that deny the identity and needs of the selves. The symbolic violence of stigmatizing social representations is examined at three key moments of a career: access to employment, social relationships at work and the exercise of executive functions

RC25-708.3

DIOP, Carmen* (Université Paris Descartes - CERSES (CNRS/Paris 5), carmendiop@yahoo.com)

How do Cameroon women of diaspora build their professional identity on the web? A study case

What are the posture, statements and engagement of Francophone Cameroon women of Diaspora in Web sites and social networks? They are involved in digital media in order to receive a reward in their community and from the institutions. This paper is based on a case study : a trained web journalist, a web self-educated facilitator and an online chief editor. The first is included in a traditional academic context and is a member of a structured media. The second has an "amateurish" and militant approach. The third holds editorial function without using the forms of communication of social networks. Novel and short stories published at the author, versus sociological research; professionalism versus experimentation; structural constraint versus freedom of expression, professional identity versus ethnic sexual identity, production of information versus militant messages, national perspective versus pan-African approach. And for the last one, a posture based on the generational traditional African family precedence that does not promote individuality. They are ambivalent between their desire of visibility and their posture as females. This paper draws on symbolic interactionism and leans on identity and professionalism in discursive production. The selves produce specific discourses on their practice, on their identity and on other actors. The assumption is that producing statements on the Web is a way to search success and recognition as "opinion leaders".

TG04-42.1

DIXON, Jeremy* (University of the West of England, jeremy2.dixon@uwe.ac.uk)

Mentally disordered offenders subject to conditional discharge: Their views of risk assessment and management procedures

Background: Mentally disordered offenders are a group of people whom policy makers have viewed as posing a high level of risk to others. There has been a growing body of sociological work focussing on the way in which risk has become a defining concept within late-modern society. Whilst research has investigated the way in which health and social care professionals view risk management processes, research into service user views has been less common.

Aim: This paper will present research exploring the level of awareness that mentally disordered offenders have about the risk assessment and management procedures that they are subject to.

Research method: All participants interviewed had been detained under s. 37/41 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (England and Wales) and had committed serious offences such as manslaughter or arson. Service users discharged from this order are normally given a conditional discharge in

which they are monitored by mental health staff. The research was primarily qualitative and was based on nineteen semi-structured interviews. Participants were asked to consider how they came to be on the order, their own interpretation of their risk and their awareness of risk assessment and management procedures.

Findings: Although participants generally recognised that risk assessments about them existed, their awareness of the content was low. The majority stated that they had not seen their assessment. A number of participants were unclear about what a risk assessment was and confused it with other procedures. A minority felt that they had been involved in the construction of their risk assessment. When asked to rate their own risk, participants identified a greater number of risks than staff in professional risk assessments overall. However, participants rated their level of risk to others as lower than staff.

RC36-558.2

DO PRADO, Juliana* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, ju.doprado@gmail.com)

Digital office sentimental: The search of the internet as an aid to love relationships

This paper aims to discuss the search of the Internet as an aid to love relationships, with the object of analysis a site whose content ranges from articles, personal opinions, exchange of experiences or even advice to the public, which is characterized as a kind of contemporary version of office sentimental similar to those seen in other media. In print media, radio and television, the search for guidelines was attended by professionals in the field of psychology and psychiatry to discuss the conflicts and problems of relationships of others. However, the Internet changes this situation, since the training to produce a site or join a forum is not necessarily required. Taking into account these considerations, we seek to discuss the following issues: The Internet has changed the direction to search for love relationships? To what extent does the specialist, focused on a professional profile in other media, takes on new meaning with the use of the Internet? How is the relationship between the public and "advisor", and the relationship between them in the exchange of experiences through forums? The internet would have facilitated the production of counter-hegemonic discourses on love relationships?

Thus, the work focuses on one of the sites that make up my doctoral research: www.sexoerelacionamentos.com.br. This is an information portal focused on topics related to sexuality and relationships that she has two years of existence, with an audience around 319,675 visits per month. In order to check the settings in the Internet search takes for help sessions I will specifically focus on presenting guidelines to relationships, written by professionals in the field of psychology that receive love problems of the public by e-mail, as well as an online discussion forum that also make up the site.

RC05-276.3

DOBRAZ, Betty* (Iowa State University, bdobraz@iastate.edu) and **WALDNER, Lisa** (University of St. Thomas)

White power activists' use of virtual social space and its implications

Although virtual social spaces on the internet have been used to challenge social inequalities, virtual social spaces have also been successfully used to promote a racist agenda. As Simi and Futrell (2009:83) point out: "The Web has given Aryans a new place to assemble in expansive cyber-communities where they preserve racist and anti-Semitic narratives and build virtual social solidarity. Online forums are echo chambers for hate." Based on interviews of white power activists in the U.S., we consider their perceptions about the effectiveness of the internet in recruiting members and advancing their beliefs and goals. For example, Matt Hale, an imprisoned lawyer and leader of World Church of the Creator, found that the internet "substantially has been quite a boom for us. It has brought us many members and many intelligent members at that." On the other hand JM cautions: "Nothing is a secret anymore. Privacy is non-existent, especially e-mail is NOT safe." Some movement supporters mention concern about censorship. We consider the theoretical implications of their strategies and possible counterstrategies to "virtual hate" (Simi and Futrell 2009: 83) recognizing that "the transnational character of the internet can make

applying normal defamation or anti-hatred laws on the internet extremely difficult" (Gelber 2011:18).

RC14-424.2

DODEL, Matías* (Magister candidate at Departamento de Sociología, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la República doing his master degree thesis in collaboration with the Grupo de Investigación sobre Transición Educación-Trabajo, matias.dodel@gmail.com)

Tic y bienestar: El impacto de las habilidades digitales en las trayectorias académicas y laborales de los jóvenes uruguayos evaluados por PISA 2003 (en base a estudio de tipo Panel)

Existe importante evidencia acumulada en torno a la creciente diversificación de las trayectorias académico-laborales de los jóvenes de la sociedad uruguaya contemporánea y sus serias consecuencias para el proceso de reproducción de la desigualdad social y los primeros inicios de movilidad social.

Habiéndose consignado ya los efectos que tienen sobre las trayectorias el clima educativo y estrato del hogar de origen, el género, los centros educativos y las competencias cognitivas desarrolladas hasta los 15 años (Boado & Fernández 2010), el presente proyecto propone la necesidad de estudiar un nuevo factor clave para las oportunidades de bienestar social en las sociedades informacionales contemporáneas: las habilidades digitales (también denominadas e-skills). Se propone que estas destrezas comienzan a posicionarse en el núcleo básico del paquete de activos necesarios para aprovechar las oportunidades que se abren en los distintos ámbitos de la sociedad (Kaztman 2010).

La investigación en la que se basa la ponencia, pretende contribuir a la generación de conocimiento sobre el impacto de las TIC en el bienestar mediante el estudio del efecto de las habilidades digitales en las trayectorias académico-laborales de los jóvenes uruguayos evaluados por PISA 2003. Para llevar adelante dicha tarea se elaboraron modelos estadísticos multivariados de tipo logístico utilizando los microdatos de la primera encuesta de seguimiento (2007) del panel de jóvenes uruguayos evaluados por el Programa PISA (OECD) en el año 2003.

RC22-270.2

DODSON, Jualynne* (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, jual422002@gmail.com)

Managing religions in Cuba: Closing the 20th century

African inspired traditions represent a distinct cultural phenomenon within Cuba's national, multicultural aesthetic. Combined with Protestants, practitioners of the traditions experienced major changes in their ability to participate in affairs of the socialist's state. This paper is a descriptive analysis of changes in the relationship between religious believers and Cuban policy. Inspiration for research that undergirds the paper came from Emil Durkheim's proclamation for sociologists that decisive cause of a "social fact" is to be found within the preceding social facts that researchers must investigate. Jürgen Habermas offered a similar assertion that sociology must search for "verstehenden, or interpretive, access" to its research domain(s) because processes already exist for reaching understanding and it is through and in these that the domain is antecedently constituted before any theoretical grasp of it occurs.

The proposition of this paper is that preceding Cuban social facts, though rarely referenced, are directly linked to religious believers' current ability to participate in governmental affairs. This was a major shift for those who practice Cuba's distinct – Africa inspired traditions and for Protestants. Field research with the two categories of religious customs undergirds the paper and the analysis is based on a verstandend/interpretive understanding of the link between preceding social facts and changes in religious practitioners' ability to publicly participate in the socialist government's infrastructures.

Changes for the traditions and for Protestantism were effected in the decade of 1984 to 1994 as the socialist government initiated official sanction for believers' participation in state affairs. President Fidel Ruiz Castro attendance at a 1984 Havana worship honoring Martin Luther King Jr. was the watershed event that precipitated the definitive series of nationally televised conversations between religious believers and state officials and produced the eventual changes in government policy. This paper will engage these issues.

RC21-514.7**DOHNKE, Jan*** (Freie Universität Berlin, jan.dohnke@fu-berlin.de)*Participation and market-driven development*

Based in the *Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires*, the paper examines two processes that have a high local impact in the Argentine capital, the construction of high-rise housing in middle- and upper middle-class neighbourhoods and the renewal and gentrification of the historical inner city. Both processes affect different strata of the population in very distinctive ways but ultimately challenge their right to remain within their neighbourhoods under self-chosen conditions.

In both cases, urban planning is guided by a *laissez-faire* attitude towards private investment and market-driven development, only partially framing or regulating it. As a consequence, options for participation are very limited, causing local inhabitants to organize, voice their claims and find other ways to challenge current urban development. The different strata of the population affected employ very different strategies, which are linked closely to their own resources and power relations both within their neighbourhoods as well as with political institutions.

As local inhabitants try to achieve the same goal, to apply their "right to the city" in order to achieve a more socially sustainable urban development for them, the paper shows that the on-going restructuring of the Argentine capital does not only have adverse effects but also triggers new modes of participation and resistance which might allow to counterbalance current forms of urban development.

RC26-451.2**DOMANSKI, Dmitri*** (TU Dortmund University - Sozialforschungsinstitut Dortmund, domanski@sfs-dortmund.de)*Democratization through social innovation - pirate party Germany and new methods of civic participation*

The purpose of this paper is to show by applying the concept of social innovation how a political party can contribute to an increasing democratization of a society and its political system. This will be illustrated by the example of the Pirate Party Germany, which has gained importance within the party system due to new methods of civic participation.

Social innovation is understood as a new combination of social practices in certain areas of action or social contexts prompted by certain actors or constellations of actors in an intentional targeted manner in order to better satisfy needs than is possible on the basis of established practices. The growing significance of this concept can be comprehended in light of the paradigm shift of the innovation system, characterized i.a. by co-ordination between different groups of stakeholders involved in innovation activities and increased involvement of users/citizens in processes of co-development.

In Germany, as in many other countries, civil society beyond the party system has been very active in developing new ways of democratization. However, the Pirate Party (founded in 2006) demonstrates that a political party can also successfully contribute to creating a new model of democracy. This model's main features are a significantly increased civic participation and transparency of political decision-making, which are achieved through internet and the method of LiquidFeedback, allowing every citizen to participate in formation of the party platform.

In this context, internet and the LiquidFeedback software as technical innovations enable a social innovation: new way of political work characterized by participative, gradual, decentralized and transparent opinion-shaping and decision-making, which can be permanently revised and updated by everyone. As innovations are measured by impact, 8.9% of votes in the Federal State of Berlin parliamentary elections prove that this new model is an innovation and not a mere invention.

WG02-522.3**DOMINGUES, José Maurício*** (IESP-UERJ, jmdomingues@iesp.uerj.br)*Modernity, freedom and this-worldly activism: Max Weber in Latin America, India and China*

One crucial aspect of modernity such as identified by Max Weber was the appearance of a sort attitude oriented to this world, ascetic and bent on actively changing the circumstances of social life. This was identified later on by Parsons for instance as the activist thrust of US culture. Weber con-

trasted this to the pragmatic adaptation of Confucian literati and the flight from the world typical of Indic civilization. Morse in turn suggested that in 'Iberian' America it was a less than ascetic attitude which prevail, although he is not clear about its activist character. Also all of these authors it is only individuals, not collectivities that are at stake. This paper will argue that indeed activism is typical of modernity, that it has spread globally, that it has hybridized with other cultural formations. Whose specific nature has to be identified in the global but heterogeneous modern civilization, and that one of its main manifestation, alongside Weber's stress on rationalization, is the this-worldly oriented struggle for freedom, which he overlooked. Contemporary Latin America, India and China will be compared with this in mind.

RC41-619.4**DOMINGUEZ, Armando*** (Florida International University, agdomin@fiu.edu)*Challenges in delivering a health behavior intervention to immigrant and native populations on the U.S.-Mexico border*

This presentation identifies and discusses challenges that surfaced during a 5-year study delivered to immigrant and native populations in the Southmost region of Texas along the US Mexico border.

Challenges to the delivery included among others: paperwork documentation establishing residency in the United States, suitability of physical space in which to conduct the physical activity, obstacles to healthy eating stemming from poverty, lack of accessibility to health care, legal risks incurred from walking in open spaces, limited health literacy and education, and care-giving.

Despite these barriers, excellent results were obtained and attrition was minimized. The development and implementation of strategies to mitigate or resolve altogether these challenges will be presented and discussed.

RC32-218.1**DOMÍNGUEZ GARCÍA, María Isabel*** (Centro de Investigaciones Psicológicas y Sociológicas (CIPS), midominguez@ceniai.inf.cu)*Justicia social y equidad de género. La mujer joven Cubana*

Numerosos indicadores estadísticos y resultados de diversas investigaciones, comprueban la amplia inserción de la mujer cubana en la vida social, junto al papel que ha desempeñado durante décadas en la transformación de la realidad social y el alcance de mayores niveles de equidad y justicia social, tanto desde su representación en las estructuras de poder, a través de su presencia en el gobierno desde el municipio, la provincia y el Parlamento, los que constituyen espacios de toma de decisiones que tienen como elemento relevante ser cargos de elección popular, así como desde el movimiento feminista y comunitario. Pero, al mismo tiempo, otros elementos dan cuenta de que esa participación social va acompañada de la conservación de roles tradicionales en el marco de la familia, que ponen en tensión su participación social y abren interrogantes acerca del alcance de los avances en la equidad de géneros. La ponencia centra su reflexión desde una perspectiva generacional comparada, en el papel actual de la mujer joven en el reordenamiento del modelo socioeconómico cubano e identifica algunos de los principales desafíos que enfrenta para su consolidación como ente clave en las dinámicas educativas, laborales y del ejercicio del poder a nivel de la sociedad, a la vez que un componente del núcleo familiar que pueda disponer de un espacio de desarrollo simétrico y de un claro ejercicio de su autoridad.

RC34-76.2**DOMÍNGUEZ GARCÍA, María Isabel*** (Centro de Investigaciones Psicológicas y Sociológicas (CIPS), midominguez@ceniai.inf.cu)*Juventud - Trabajo en el caso cubano. Impactos del reordenamiento económico actual*

El escenario laboral cubano está siendo impactado estructural y cuantitativamente por el reordenamiento económico que se lleva a cabo en el país para enfrentar la crisis económica, generar nuevas fuentes de empleo y estimular el desarrollo de las fuerzas productivas y el interés de la ciudadanía por trabajar. Aunque se intenta que esa transformación se realice de un modo no traumático, está implicando una acelerada transformación en un relativo corto tiempo y un incremento de su heterogeneidad, que está teniendo y tendrá un conjunto de impactos para las juventudes. A partir de resultados de investigaciones sociológicas, se analiza la complejización

del panorama del empleo juvenil, cuyos rasgos más significativos son la diversificación de los espacios laborales según nuevos criterios de diferenciación como el tipo de propiedad que heterogeneiza los mecanismos estructurantes del empleo y las correlaciones tradicionales entre calificación profesional, importancia y utilidad social del trabajo, condiciones laborales, ingresos y prestigio social, entre las más relevantes; así como la segmentación de dichos espacios entre aquellos en condiciones ventajosas por las condiciones de trabajo, acceso a la tecnología e ingresos, frente a otros segmentos que, en una escala descendente, se alejan entre sí. Por ello, resulta cada vez más difícil concebir el imaginario laboral de las juventudes sin considerar la creciente diversidad de sus itinerarios y expectativas en relación con el trabajo, asociados a la creciente diferenciación de sus rasgos socioestructurales y su ubicación en los distintos espacios laborales, así como las contradicciones entre el modelo de trabajo en que se socializaron – y se continúan socializando – y el modelo real en que deben desempeñarse. A pesar de esos procesos, las investigaciones identifican un conjunto de particularidades de la relación juventud – empleo en el caso cubano y señalan los retos que representan a las políticas públicas.

RC17-118.4

DONATO, Mateus* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, mateus.donato@gmail.com)

'The beautiful business': The new managers of Brazilian football organizations

In the globalized world of sport, the growing notion that football clubs should be run as businesses rather than non-profit social entertainment organizations has changed the organizational structure of Brazilian clubs in the last two decades, in what can be best understood as a process of institutional isomorphism. Clubs otherwise run by elected officials who worked in their free time without pay are now hiring experts to take care of the business side of sport. At the same time, we see new "sports marketing" companies working with clubs, getting them ready for new business opportunities. Does this mean a deep change in the organizational culture of Brazilian football? How do these new sport executives balance the business side and the competitive side of sport? The study of a new field of MBA programs aimed at sports executives points to the rise of a new profession with a complex organizational culture that ties together sporting success, governance, marketability and club fan culture.

RC46-296.1

DONG, Weizhen* (University of Waterloo, weizhen@uwaterloo.ca)

Tackling healthcare cost issue with a population health perspective: Challenges and strategies

Healthcare cost containment is the most challenging issue facing nations worldwide. How to provide the public with optimal healthcare service with a sustainable healthcare system is probably the most important task for any government. Canada's spending on healthcare has been increasing sharply in recent decades, and a number of provinces are already running their healthcare systems in a deficit. How to preserve our healthcare system is now a pressing issue to the Canadian government as well as the Canadians. Canada devotes more of its GDP to healthcare than all but five of 32 industrialized nations. In the year 2010, Canada's healthcare expenditure was at \$192 billion. Its healthcare spending is 12% above the OECD average. At a pan-Canada level, per capita spending was \$5,614 in 2010, while provincial per capita spending was estimated to range from a low at \$5,096 in Quebec to a high at \$6,266 in Alberta. In the territories, per capita spending was estimated to range from \$7,977 in Yukon to \$12,356 in Nunavut (CIHI, 2010a). Therefore, healthcare cost escalation and high healthcare cost is the most challenging issue in Canada's provincial and territorial healthcare systems. It is also a major issue to Canadian healthcare system as a whole. The unstoppable trend makes the Canadian healthcare system unsustainable. This paper takes a population health perspective to explore ways in which a reduced healthcare cost can be achieved in Canada. Just as most population health issues can be tackled outside of healthcare settings, healthcare cost containment can be achieved through various efforts.

RC30-120.3

DONZA, Eduardo* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - Universidad Católica Argentina, edonza@yahoo.com)

Estado de situación de los derechos relacionados con el trabajo y la seguridad social en el área urbana de la Argentina, 2004-2011

El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar el cumplimiento de una serie de derechos relacionados con el trabajo y la seguridad social a partir de los datos de la Encuesta de la Deuda Social Argentina (EDSA-UCA), 2004-2011.

Se parte de considerar que en la vida de las personas, el trabajo trasciende la necesidad de satisfacer necesidades económicas, sino que se constituye en una fuente de reconocimiento social, en la posibilidad de objetivar las actividades en un producto, en un factor que promueve el desarrollo humano al generar satisfacción e independencia, y en la posibilidad de identificarse con un colectivo social. Sin embargo, para que dichos factores adquieran un carácter positivo para cada sujeto, se requiere del cumplimiento de un nivel mínimo de normas y derechos, en virtud de que su incumplimiento ocasiona inserciones en el mercado de trabajo de escasa calidad que influyen negativamente en la satisfacción laboral y en el bienestar personal y familiar.

En la Argentina, luego de la aplicación de políticas neoliberales que culminaron en la crisis económica y social de 2001, y de una década signada por el crecimiento y la implementación de normativas laborales protectoras, aún perduran inequidades en el acceso al trabajo y dificultades para lograr un trabajo de calidad.

La evidencia empírica observada indica que aún se debe avanzar para lograr un cumplimiento genuino e integral de los derechos laborales y de la seguridad social.

Los principales indicadores utilizados son la realización de aportes a la seguridad social, la continuidad laboral, el nivel de remuneraciones, el acceso al trabajo, la antigüedad laboral, la insatisfacción con el empleo, la participación sindical y las posibilidades de contar con prestaciones de obra social.

La unidad de análisis a considerar será la población económicamente activa de 18 años o más de los centros urbanos de la Argentina.

RC47-52.1

DORAN, Marie-Christine* (University of Ottawa, Marie-Christine.Doran@uottawa.ca)

The expression of memory as politics: An insight from recent mobilizations in Chile (2005-2011)

RC07-676.4

DOUGLAS, Karen Manges* (Sam Houston State University, km-douglas@sbcglobal.net) and **SJOBORG, Gideon** (University of Texas at Austin)

Coping with the risks of a future drought: The case of the Edwards aquifer authority in Texas

We shall, in this presentation, briefly outline the construction of the organizational structure of the Edwards Aquifer Authority in central Texas. And we shall utilize this case study to delineate theoretical issues that will need to be addressed if sociologists (and others) are to come to terms with the future and risk with respect to water, without a doubt one of the major environmental issues in the modern world.. Our orientation moves in a different direction than does the proponents of ecological modernization (see Arthur P. J. Mol and Gert Spargaren). And in a more general sense, our analysis serves to highlight issues regarding the nature of the future and risk that Anthony Giddens and Ulrich Beck have not addressed.

RC04-329.5

DOWNIE, Kathleen* (Toronto District School Board, kathleen.downie@utoronto.ca)

Teaching as an act of caregiving: Transforming the lived experience of people with alzheimer's through access to educational programs

The initial intention of this arts-informed research study was to develop and implement art classes for people with Alzheimer's disease, and to examine its impact upon new learning at cognitive, procedural and affective levels of experience. While these goals persist - indeed adult educational theory and quality of life are central to this thesis - the research focus gradually shifted from a constructivist view of the Alzheimer's learner to a

phenomenological view of the dynamic relationship between teacher and student. Its power to facilitate the growth of reciprocity and bolster identity within the learning context, whether one-to-one or in small group settings, became more apparent as the research progressed. This revealed the potential of arts-based educational programs to build mutual trust and reciprocity with and among learners with dementia. In turn, these qualities contributed to the expression of positive feelings, improved self-esteem, sense of purpose and communication among the participating group. The overarching assumption of this work is the belief that access to affirmative and active roles for people living with Alzheimer's fosters communication, supports concepts of identity, and bolsters feelings of wellbeing. Furthermore, it views educational programming for people with dementia as an integral aspect of caregiving.

RC20-504.1

DRAELANTS, Hugues* (Université catholique de Louvain, hugues.draelants@uclouvain.be) and **DARCHY-KOECHLIN, Brigitte** (Sciences Po)

The academic pedigree: A globalized means of distinction?

This communication examines the relationship that exists between students from four elite French schools (Polytechnique, ENS Ulm, HEC, Sciences Po) known collectively as the *grandes écoles* (GE) and the identities as students from these elite establishments. The sanctioning function exercised by the highly competitive entrance exams into these elite schools is well known: a title of academic nobility will follow the admitted students throughout their entire lives (Bourdieu, 1989). Being admitted thus signifies an automatic change in social status for the student. But how is this status marker experienced depending on being a national or an international student? Does it represent the same process for these two categories of students? If the "institutional rite", as Pierre Bourdieu coined the national entrance exams for the most prestigious *grandes écoles*, is tantamount to being dubbed for the national students, it cannot assume the same meaning for the international students, those key actors of globalization. Coming from different education systems, being admitted through specific procedures and unfamiliar to the French context and its strong logic of elite distinction, they cannot get the same benefit in terms of social distinction from their identity as students from these higher education institutions. The dramaturgical analysis of organizational identities adopted by national and international students thus lead us to suggest that, in France, the academic pedigree mainly remains a national status marker.

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RC19-428.1

DRAIBE, Sonia* (University of Campinas, sonia-draibe@uol.com.br) and **RIESCO, Manuel** (Cenda)

Diverse histories, different outcomes. Social policy and development in Latin America and East Asia

During the 20th century, over two hundred million Latin Americans and South East Asians abandoned their secular agrarian for a modern urban form of making a living. A turbulent, painful, and frequently violent, process that is still ongoing in full transition in the regions as a whole. It was led by the State, through two successive developmental strategies: Firstly, the State had to build economic infrastructure by itself, meanwhile social policy was used mainly as a means to transform backward peasantry into a fairly healthy and educated urban workforce; the second strategy took advantage of these achievements to promote State-led market economies, meanwhile social policy shifted its focus mainly to address the problems of already large urban populations. Both regions are emerging out of this process as significant economic actors of the 21st century, and at the same time their overall indicators measured by UNDP social development index have improved quite dramatically. Yet, in spite of these regularities, wide differences are evidenced in their respective outcomes: Latin America started its transformation decades earlier, but East Asia has changed much faster; the former is the most socially unequal

part of the world and relies heavily in the rent of natural resources exploited by a tiny part of the workforce, which relegated in large part to commerce and non productive services, remains in large part poorly educated and precariously unemployed or underemployed; meanwhile the latter is amongst the most egalitarian, and bases its economic might in the value added by its highly qualified, fairly decently and fully employed, mainly industrial, workforce. The paper tries to explain these different outcomes in the history of transition in both regions, analysed in the intersecting spaces of tectonic shifts in their social relations, historical starting points and paths, and institutional arrangements.

RC35-136.4

DREHER, Jochen* (University of Konstanz, jochen.dreher@uni-konstanz.de)

Subjectivity, relevance and the constitution of social justice

Classical conceptions of justice, starting from antiquity on, consider equality as one of the constitutive principles of justice. Especially when it comes to focusing "social justice" – a concept which obtained its significance in the 20th Century – the idea of equality is crucial, since the argumentation starts from the assumption that if social justice as shared value concept is present, the aim must be to establish juridical and economic conditions to diminish inequalities. Justice and equality can be referred to actions, individuals, institutions or social circumstances, but primarily individual actions can be classified as "just" or "unjust," it is individuals who suffer from unjust individual or collective action or unjust social circumstances. Therefore, the argumentation focuses on the dialectical relationship between individual and society (Berger/Luckmann) in order to establish a framework which includes the subjectivity of the individual actor for a clarification of the idea of social justice. Social actors perceive their world according to shared ideas including hierarchies of "symbolic power" (Bourdieu), which form the basis for the experience of justice or injustice. But whether specific social circumstances are experienced as just or unjust by the individual actor depends on his or her knowledge and the subjectively experienced biographical situation. Individually experienced systems of "imposed relevances" pre-structure our ideas of social justice, but starting from our "intrinsic relevances" we spontaneously decide to act according to our chosen interests, which also can be considered as just or unjust by ourselves and others. Reflexions at the interface of sociology of knowledge and phenomenology are applied to describe the significance of the subjectivity of the individual actor for the constitution of social justice.

RC44-315.2

DRESSEN, Marnix* (Université de Versailles Saint Quentin en Yvelines / Printemps CNRS, marnix.dressen@gmail.com) and **ANDOLFATTO, Dominique*** (Université de Nancy II / Irénée, dominique.andolfatto@univ-nancy2.fr)

Restructurations and railways workers strikes in France

The railway sector in France and in other countries in particular in Europe, shows deep industrial restructurations (by frank or crawling privatizations, as we can see it in the UK, Belgium, Germany, Italy and France). The various constituents of the working strength sometimes react to these new orientations by fighting with different kind of strikes or threats of strikes.

So, in April 2010, in France, two of the most belligerent labor unions, the CGT and Sud-Rail, made a commitment in a resolute conflict which paralyzed a part (party) of the traffic during more than two weeks. Their motivations were diverse but obviously the real anxiety about the future of railroad transportation, and especially about the consequences of the opening to competition, weighed heavily in this conflict. It's almost true of the train drivers and controllers.

In November 2011, another conflict draws a contrast with the previous conflict. An organization made up entirely of drivers, the FGAAC-CFDT, known for its moderation, had threatened to go on strike on all weekends of December if no negotiation was reached. That was enough reason for the top management of the SNCF (French national railway company) to commit to enter into negotiations and give in to their demands.

We aim to compare these two conflicts in order to the variety of the demands, the strategies and the management of the conflicts by the management of the incumbent operator.

RC35-262.3

DRUMOND, André* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, andrumond@gmail.com)

Monarchy and slavery in the political thought of Castro Alves

Our paper is cast to interpret the works of Castro Alves, the "poet of slaves", held as one of the main figures of Brazilian abolitionism. For doing so, we analyse his writings trying to recuperate the values and principles that gave sense to his abolitionism. As we will try to sustain, such values are better understood when we comprehend the images he builds of monarchy and slavery, images that offered him important foundations to think the political role of poetry and prose. A concern that motivates us is to identify which are the terms of the republican sensitivities (*sensibilité républicaine*, as Claude Lefort put it) of the second half of Brazil's XIX century, moment in which the bases of monarchy and slavery were already losing ground – Brazil abolished slavery in 1888, and the monarchy finally eroded in 1889.

RC44-178.3

DUAIBS, Raquel* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, duaibs@gmail.com)

The ABC metalworkers' union and his support for cooperatives: A Brazilian experience

This paper presents the results of a survey involving the participation of the ABC Metalworkers' Union (located in São Bernardo, Brazil) which organization of employees into self-managed work through cooperatives. Since 1996, the union has supported the cooperative movement, focusing on troubled companies and state bankruptcy. We analyze this unusual action practiced by the union, supporting the creation of production cooperatives. We strive to understand why it started to motivate the formation of cooperatives among metallurgists who become members, leaving the status of employees and become the 'working owners'. We searched two groups of workers in different situations: the first one was part of a metallurgical advised by the union which the crisis in the factory was encouraged to create a cooperative to ensure continuity of employment, since the company was in a financial crisis. Despite the union's encouragement, workers have failed to form a cooperative. The second group is represented by an established and prepared cooperative that emerged with the support of the union after the original company goes bankrupt. Emphasizing the union's help, workers were able to organize to rebuild the company by self-management, and it is already producing in the market for over five years. The research method consists in analysis of official union's documents, periodicals, magazines and newspapers, as well as semi-structured formal interviews with trade unionists and workers who were aided by the union to create a cooperative. As a main result, we found this approach aims at the maintenance of union jobs in the region, since this process has begun in a period of an unemployment crisis and the introduction of flexible production in the country, which it has been affected the São Bernardo industrialized region's in a remarkable procedure.

RC35-352.3

DUBE, Saurabh* (El Colegio de Mexico, sdube@colmex.mx)

Makeovers of modernity

This paper shall explore issues of modernity to consider a critical conversation between postcolonial propositions and de-colonial perspectives. On the one hand, the terms of de-coloniality have frequently focused on modernity as a primary apparatus of domination, which was inseparable from the colonial making and unmaking of world. On the other, postcolonial writings have revealed more ambivalent, even contending, approaches to modernity. The paper would argue that such mutual tension between the two understandings is not disabling, but can be a spur to thought. This is especially the case if instead of ghettoizing postcolonial and de-colonial orientations as fully finished knowledge(s), which turn upon themselves, they are set to work as part of the wider rethinking of disciplines and worlds. Drawing on a range of recent scholarship I will underscore that questions of modernity have increasingly escaped the limits of (purely) discursive derivation, scholarly formalism, and a priori abstraction. As a result, formations of modernity have been themselves revealed as contradictory and contingent processes of culture and control, as checkered and contested histories of meaning and mastery – in their constitution, sedimentation, and

elaboration. On the one hand, it is within such contingency and contradiction that modernity's constitutive hierarchies and formative oppositions are framed and elaborated. On the other hand, these processes are not subject-less procedures, and emerge instead as expressed by subjects of modernity – and not only modern subjects – that are non-Western and Western. Together, all of this raises key questions for a dialogue between the two knowledge formations under discussion as well as between understandings of South Asia and Latin America.

RC44-575.4

DUFOUR-POIRIER, Melanie* (University of Montreal, melanie.dufour-poirier@umontreal.ca) and HENNEBERT, Marc-Antoine (HEC Montreal)

Collective action within cross-border union alliances: Evidence from two contrasting case studies

Among the most important innovations recently displayed by trade unions are international alliances. Beyond their stated objective of socially regulating the activities of multinational companies, these alliances also aim to develop forums where workers, on a transnational basis, can share their grievances and establish strategies to face a common employer. That said, the goal of this presentation is to discuss the way collective action was initiated and developed in two cases of transnational union alliances, in two different industrial sectors. The research involved more than 100 interviews with unionists from various countries around the world. Its working hypotheses derived from the following questions: a) On what basis and how has collective action taken place in the course of these two contrasted alliances?; b) What are the factors conditioning the evolution of the action respectively undertaken in these building processes? Through these investigations, we target two main objectives: first, to seize the way collective action was built and developed in both alliances; and second, to report the conditions of efficiency and sustainability of this action. The emerging analysis is then nuanced and contrasted. On the one hand, it sheds light on the many obstacles possibly hindering the development of transnational union alliances. On the other, it dwells on the impacts of international alliances as an effective tool of renewal for unions from the North and the South.

This presentation is divided into four sections. First, we briefly summarize the different research proposals that guided our analysis. Second, we present the methodology used in our research. Third, we expose our data through a comparative perspective. Finally, we conclude by examining the possible contribution of transnational alliances in terms of union renewal.

RC44-575.5

DUFOUR-POIRIER, Melanie* (University of Montreal, melanie.dufour-poirier@umontreal.ca)

Transnational trade union coalition: Evidence from Chile and Peru

This communication seeks to understand the dynamics of cross-border union coalitions through a Southern perspective. It pursues three objectives: first, to document the process through which workplace trade unions developed a coalition in an under-institutionalized context; second, to notify the way they framed this coalition, and identified themselves to it; third, to report the conditions that helped them to foster sustained relationships on a transnational basis. This case study appears interesting since the coalition was mainly set off, and developed through the initiative of local trade unions, in other words, from below. By local actors we refer to workplace representatives and staff from industrial unions that support and coordinate action at plant level. In such a context, we consider that actors need to be creative, and must develop new capabilities, particularly when the coalition involves actors with heterogeneous and asymmetric resources.

We put then much emphasis on the dynamics of cross-border relationships, in particular on the interactions between actors, the way they framed transnational solidarity and adhered to it, as well as on the tensions that shaped the evolution of the coalition. Drawing on previous research, we expect that this dynamic of cross-border coalitions will be shaped, on one hand, by the identity of the actors involved in the whole process. On the other, resources (financial, informational, logistical, technical, etc.) that can be mobilized and the context in which the coalition develops are also to be strongly considered.

The first part describes the research method and the case study *per se*. The second depicts a chronological account of the action undertaken by unions to build the coalition. The third highlights the challenges related

to the process of framing transnational solidarity, with a special focus on the South. The conclusion points out to the conditions fostering sustained transnational unionism from below.

RC23-688.5

DUGHERA, Lucila* (CONICET-, ludughera@hotmail.com)

"(Re)configuración en la concepción de la brecha digital. Zona posible igualdad entre la inclusión social y digital"

En el capitalismo informacional la problemática de la brecha digital es motivo de múltiples y variadas políticas públicas. Específicamente, en el sistema educativo de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires dichas políticas se implementan hace veinte años. Tanto en la década del '80 como el '90 el foco se puso en el equipamiento de las aulas laboratorios de las instituciones escolares. Es recién con el nuevo milenio que se advierte que la disminución de la brecha digital no refiere a una cuestión solamente de equipamiento, sino que requiere de una apuesta conjunta hacia los actores del sistema. Es por ello, entre otras cuestiones, que en el 2010 se comienza a implementar el Plan Quinquena "un alumno, una computadora" o "modelo 1 a 1" como la solución que posibilita alcanzar calidad educativa e inclusión social.

Con todo, en el presente trabajo nos proponemos; por un lado, describir los principales programas de inclusión de tecnología (Aulas en red, Laboratorios, Pizarras digitales) en las escuelas primarias porteñas y, por otro analizar la concepción de brecha digital sobre la que descansan. Pudiéndose advertir a partir de la primera década del siglo XXI cierta equivalencia entre igualdad social e igualdad digital. En este sentido ¿Es la posesión de tecnologías digitales aquello que posibilita la igualdad social? ¿O es que la disponibilidad de equipamiento potencia un nuevo tipo de brecha que refiere a los usos de ese tipo de tecnologías?

Para alcanzar lo propuesto se recurre al análisis de datos secundarios (normativas, decretos y reglamentaciones), así como a entrevistas en profundidad a los actores que diseñan el 1 a 1 y sus principales destinatarios (docentes y alumnos).

RC44-213.8

DUHALDE, Santiago* (CEIL-CONICET / UBA, santiagoduhalde@hotmail.com)

Límites y posibilidades del sindicalismo en el contexto de una alianza política

Con esta ponencia nos proponemos presentar parte de los resultados de una investigación llevada a cabo sobre la dinámica política en las organizaciones sindicales de base. Se trata de un estudio de caso sobre la Junta Interna de Delegados de ATE (Asociación Trabajadores del Estado) en la Legislatura de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. El objetivo principal de este trabajo es mostrar las variantes que se dan a lo largo de la historia de esta entidad gremial, en cuanto al tipo de acción predominante y a la disposición de los factores de poder sindical, teniendo en cuenta las alianzas que se suceden y la orientación política que asumen los distintos gobiernos nacionales y municipales. Así, en este camino, en el cual diferenciaremos varias etapas, pondremos especial hincapié en la incidencia del factor político en la forma que adquiere la resolución de los conflictos laborales que se van suscitando a lo largo de los años. La hipótesis que recorre este trabajo sostiene que las tradiciones político-partidarias a las que pertenecen los delegados sindicales juegan un rol central en cuanto a la definición de las acciones a llevar a cabo de cara a las administraciones de turno. Para desarrollar este estudio recurrimos a la realización de entrevistas en profundidad con delegados y exdelegados de esta junta interna, y con distintos trabajadores de la Legislatura. También realizamos un relevamiento de documentación de y sobre la junta interna; nos referimos principalmente a boletines publicados por los delegados, a folletos, a notas escritas a las autoridades y sus respuestas, también a actas paritarias y acuerdos colectivos de trabajo. Por último, pusimos especial hincapié en la observación participante llevada a cabo en el local gremial de esta junta interna.

RC21-714.2

DURÁN, Valeria* (Conicet - UBA, valevduran@yahoo.com)

Las memorias en el espacio público: Los casos de la ex ESMA y el parque de la memoria en la ciudad de Buenos Aires

En la Argentina funcionaron durante la última dictadura militar aproximadamente 500 centros clandestinos de detención, insertos en su may-

oría en la traza urbana de las ciudades. La relación que estos sitios mantuvieron con sus entornos urbanos y sus vecinos fue ambivalente o estuvo en permanente tensión: funcionaron de modo clandestino, aunque eran, en cierta medida, conocidos por quienes vivían en los alrededores. En los últimos años, estos sitios, profundos debates mediante, están siendo transformados, es decir, están siendo resignificados y re-funcionalizados. Estos nuevos espacios tienen como objetivos estar abiertos a la comunidad y funcionar como espacio de reflexión sobre el pasado reciente. Sin embargo, no todos logran establecer contacto cotidiano con su entorno mientras se enfrentan a los problemas implicados en su gestión: ¿Cómo hacer que la memoria, en constante transformación pueda fijarse en una forma (museo, centro cultural o educativo, parque, memorial, monumento) sin quedar por ello inmovilizada? En este trabajo, intentaré reflexionar sobre el papel que juegan los sitios memoriales en las ciudades. ¿En qué medida cumplen su objetivo de ser espacios abiertos a toda la comunidad? ¿Logran los vecinos o sus visitantes apropiarse de estos espacios, o sentirlos parte del patrimonio histórico y cultural de la nación? En definitiva, ¿constituyen espacios públicos reconocidos por la habitantes de la ciudad? Para responder a estas preguntas, tomaré dos casos: la transformación de la ex Escuela de Mecánica de la Armada en Espacio para la Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos y el Parque de la Memoria, instalado frente al Río de la Plata.

RC26-51.1

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Migrant women's acculturation modes and attitudes toward women in home and host countries

This paper examines the influence of migrant women's acculturation modes on gender relationships, through the analysis of acculturation modes' impact on perceptions and attitudes toward women in host and home countries. Three studies, already carried out or underway, are conducted in order to analyze links between migrant women's acculturation modes (integration, assimilation, separation or marginalization according to the model of Berry, 2001) and attitudes toward women assessed through the ambivalent sexism inventory (ASI, Glick & Fiske, 1996), the social dominance orientation scale (SDO, Sidanius & Pratto, 1999) and a sympathy scale. These studies have been conducted in Romania and Benin, as emigration countries, and in France, as immigration country. Four descriptions of migrant women (corresponding to the acculturation modes mentioned above) are presented to participants. After reading the description (between-subjects), participants answer the three scales. Contrast analysis conducted on first results show that each dimension of acculturation seems to have its own influence on attitudes toward women. Thus – in home countries – the support of the culture of origin may strongly increase sympathy toward migrant women and decrease benevolent sexism; the pre-eminence of one culture on the other may increase the rejection of social dominance; eventually, adopting the host culture might increase hostile sexism. Complete results will be presented and implications will be discussed during the 2nd ISA forum of Sociology. A discussion point will be the state of strain in which migrant women seem to be placed, expected to support the culture of origin for maintaining positive relationships with their home country but also to fully embrace the host culture in order not to be rejected. In such a situation, is the development of hybrids identities really possible? What kind of strategies can migrant women introduce in their struggle for recognition?

RC23-249.6

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Mobility of scientist: The comparative analysis of Russia, China, India

The paper is based on research "Mobility of scientists as the Mechanism of Russia's Integration Into the World Scientist Community", which has been caring out by the Center for Sociology of Science and Science Studies of IHST of RAS.

Nowadays, the problems of international mobility as a factor in the emergence of the joint scientist space, in internationalization of science and scientific activity have become ever more significant.

Thanks to the migration mobility, research activity has been under constant renovation which provides the cutting-edge research with specialists needed. Mobility helps to supply researchers to new scientific fields as well as to facilitate cooperation between scientists from different disciplines and from various regions and countries. Mobility helps to set up multinational teams and networks and for them to work. Mobility is a tool of optimizing results of scientific research.

Multipolarity of modern science is confirmed by active participation in the global division of labor of the countries like China, India, Brazil, Mexico and others.

On the whole, the scientist mobility in Russia is much lower than in the West, China and India.

The paper will look at new approaches to identifying the basic theoretical assumptions about the notion of mobility, define the types of scientist mobility in the light of current tendencies in science, analyze how the international mobility influences the development of modern science in Russia, India, China and the new division of the global scientific labor.

RC24-117.5

DUSSAILLANT, Francisca* (Universidad del Desarrollo, frandusa@gmail.com) and **GUZMAN, Eugenio*** (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile, eguzman@udd.cl)

Interpersonal trust and disasters: The case of Chile's 2010 earthquake

The latest big earthquake to hit Chile (February 27, 2010), had a magnitude of 8.8 on the Richter scale. Hours later, a tsunami that hit the coasts of Chile ravaging several coastal towns.

International evidence shows that antisocial behaviour in these circumstances is less common than generally believed. The main reason why looting is not widespread after disasters has to do with the emotional factors involved, particularly those related to altruism and reciprocity behaviours that arise in cases in which family, friends and neighbours are at risk.

Although the evidence is clear, looting did occur in Concepción not in other places affected by the earthquake. One hypothesis relates to the fact that this city has long been recognized is the one showing the least (or near) levels of social capital in all its forms, including interpersonal trust, in the country.

The context described above prompts the question of whether the spread of the phenomenon of looting and pillaging is related to the low levels of social capital existing in Concepción. We also wanted to learn whether disasters are trust-building instances.

Our main empirical results relate to the correlation between trust and damaged in the province of residence of the respondent. The provinces with higher damage rates show levels of trust that are higher (even controlling by "pre-earthquake" trust). This might be interpreted as evidence confirming that disasters are an instance for the construction of social capital. As expected, this effect was observed particularly in Metropolitan Region. Concepción seems to have missed the chance to create interpersonal trust with the emergence of episodes of violence and looting.

Disaster situations may be seen as an opportunity the construction of interpersonal trust. However, these behaviours will emerge only as long as there is a critical mass of social capital, to prevent the generation of unruly behaviours.

In 2012 we might be able to test whether these effects were transitory or permanent.

RC55-516.1

DUSSAILLANT, Francisca* (Universidad del Desarrollo, frandusa@gmail.com)

Victimization and happiness, the case of Chile

Violence and the resulting victimization have a serious impact on individuals and societies. The result of the experience of violence, whether at home, in the community or as a result of personal assault or abuse, has a devastating effect. Politicians around the world have been expressing concern for decades about the extent to which rising crime rates can affect the lives of individuals in the society. The growing distress over the effects of crime on individuals in rich and poor countries alike is thought to have

been fueled by the perception that crime victims suffer greatly in terms of financial loss and psychological trauma from their experiences. These exposures to crime can have long lasting impacts on the victims and those close to them. Therefore, crime and the perception of personal safety are important factors in any assessment of social well-being and an individual's happiness levels. (Powdthavee, 2005; Meadows, 2009)

In Chile two surveys have gathered both victimization and subjective well being data. The first was developed as part of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (<http://www.ophi.org.uk/>) in 2009. The second is the 2011 UNDP Subjective Well Being Survey, whose data will be available on 2012 after the 2011 Human Development Report for Chile is released.

Using the above mentioned data together with the ENUSC, a biennial victimization survey carried out by the Chilean Ministerio del Interior, an analysis is performed in order to measure the relation between victimization and well being. An argument can be made as to the (approximate) exogeneity of victimization, so the analysis corresponds to a simple ordered probit or probit.

Analyses using the OPHI survey show a relation between victimization and well being, especially regarding the less severe (but more common) forms of victimization. The UNDP survey has not been yet released but it will be soon.

RC53-476.4

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Infancia, bienestar y desarrollo económico: Hacia un sistema de indicadores que reconozca las particularidades de los niños como grupo social

Este trabajo forma parte de un programa de investigación del Grupo de Estudios del Instituto Argentino para el Desarrollo Económico (IADE), en el cual se realiza una evaluación crítica de los conceptos y métodos de medición y evaluación de las condiciones de vida de los niños en Argentina, para proponer nuevos indicadores.

El trabajo se divide en cuatro secciones:

a) en la primera, se analizan y describen los métodos oficiales de evaluación de las condiciones de vida de los niños en Argentina, incluyendo entre otros: las desagregaciones por grupo etario de las tradicionales mediciones de condiciones de vida, las estadísticas educativas y sanitarias y los informes sobre gasto social en niñez.

c) en la segunda, se critican estos instrumentos, identificando las nociones de desarrollo económico implícitas en los informes oficiales y atendiendo a la especificidad de los niños como grupo social, que, como hipótesis, entendemos está ausente en ellos.

d) en la tercera, se desarrollan una serie de conceptualizaciones acerca de las especificidades de la niñez (por caso, la especificidad del trabajo infantil en tanto algo distinto al trabajo concebido tradicionalmente, la incorporación de mediciones y estadísticas antropométricas o las particularidades de los derechos del niño dentro del conjunto de los derechos humanos).

e) en la cuarta, se esboza una propuesta para un nuevo sistema de indicadores, que, atendiendo a la especificidad de los niños, se base en visiones alternativas del desarrollo económico y social, superando las limitaciones de las teorías tradicionales.

Mediante una mejor comprensión de las necesidades y carencias de los niños, se podrán realizar mejores diagnósticos y, consecuentemente, mejores propuestas de políticas públicas.

RC02-715.5

DVOSKIN, Nicolás* (Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales - CONICET, ndvoskin@gmail.com)

La nueva seguridad social Latino Americana: Nuevos derechos, nueva economía, ¿nueva democracia?

En los últimos diez años la seguridad social ha experimentado importantes transformaciones en muchos países latinoamericanos. Si bien el caso argentino es el más resonante (donde la principal política al respecto fue la ampliación de la cobertura previsional mediante un mecanismo de

moratorias), en muchos países se registró la creación de programas no contributivos de asistencia social, que en muchos casos tomaron formas institucionalizadas que permiten asimilarnos a reformas de la seguridad social (aquí, nuevamente, Argentina es el caso más resonante, mas los casos de Brasil, México y Perú son muy relevantes).

El presente trabajo pretende dar cuenta de forma global de estos procesos entendiéndolos como una acabada expresión de la crisis del neoliberalismo en la región, una crisis que se expresa en la pérdida de legitimidad relativa de las premisas de los derechos optativos o contractuales y el incremento de la legitimidad de las premisas de los derechos sociales universales.

Por supuesto, estas nuevas políticas sociales y de seguridad social están inscriptas, en muchos casos, en nuevos marcos programáticos de política económica, que han permitido que, con excepciones, que Latinoamérica no haya sufrido las repercusiones de la crisis económica global del mismo modo que en décadas anteriores. Estos nuevos marcos se sostienen en esquemas de precios relativos más favorables a la región, pero también en nuevos consensos (y disensos) sociales que surgen, precisamente, de los devastadores efectos de la ola neoliberal.

Se pretende en este trabajo, entonces, analizar el modo de conjugación entre los nuevos marcos económicos y las nuevas políticas sociales y de seguridad social en términos de la legitimación de nuevos derechos. La pregunta que cierra la propuesta de trabajo refiere a si de esta nueva configuración de derechos y economía es posible extraer una nueva concepción de democracia en América Latina.

RC04-274.2

DWORKIN, A. Gary* (University of Houston, gdworkin@mail.uh.edu) and **TOBE, Pamela** (University of Houston)

Limits to democratic schooling and trust in an era of high-stakes accountability

Democratic schooling, by its very nature, depends upon a significant degree of trust between teachers and school administrators, among teachers, and between teachers and students. However, the Standards-based School Accountability Movement in American education that grew out of the 1983 federal report *A Nation at Risk* in the Reagan administration and has continued through the "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001" in the Bush administration and "Race to the Top" in 2009 in the Obama administration calls for external accountability and high-stakes testing. This system of externally-imposed accountability assumes that some outside agent needs to hold accountable the individuals who, if left to their own efforts, would fail to perform their jobs adequately. External accountability systems are therefore premised on a *hierarchy of distrust*. The public and federal policy makers do not trust the states that in turn do not trust the school districts that in turn do not trust their schools, principals, teachers, and ultimately students. The distrust becomes reciprocal. Distrust militates against democratic practices in school by diminishing the willingness of school administrators to accept input from teachers on school policy or curricular issues and limits student participation in subject matter content or instruction, which is then replaced by an emphasis on rote memorization and the so-called "drill and kill" preparations for high-stakes tests. In a hierarchy of distrust actors focus on the appearance of desired learning outcomes and not necessarily the actual attainment of the substance of those learning outcomes. The actors often "game the system" (Dworkin 2008). Using more than 30 years of survey data on thousands of students, teachers, and administrators collected by the senior author the paper will examine how increasingly more rigorous accountability has diminished acceptance of democratic schooling, increased teacher burnout, and exacerbated distrust.

RC34-673.5

DWYER, Tom* (University of Campinas, Brazil, tom@unicamp.br)
Contemporary perspectives of Brazilian youth sociology

This paper will review recent efforts to synthesise national sociological production, and also that of other relevant disciplines, on Brazilian youth. Work carried out in eight areas of youth research will be examined briefly: 1. History of concepts and theoretical and methodological assumptions into research on youth, 2. Demographic characteristics of youth, 3. Identity and generation, 4. Consumption and leisure, 5. Family, Marriage and Sexuality, 6. The State and political values, 7. Education and employment, 8. Internet participation and communication. The paper shall refer to how the theme

of the Buenos Aires ISA Forum, 'social justice and democratization', has been represented.

RC48-539.1

DYSMAN, Maria Carolina* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, mariacdysman@yahoo.com.br) and **RAPIZO, Emmanuel** (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ))

Relations between NGOs, social movements and state: Symbolic boundaries, institutionalization and legitimacy

Although traditionally social movements serve as channels between society and state, canalizing demands of marginalized groups in Latin America, recently NGOs have occupied that space as well. In order to comprehend what the increasing activities of NGOs and declining role of traditional social movements means in the context of changing patterns of interaction between authority and solidarity we point at the Brazilian experience in the last decades. In Brazil, activities that were formerly exclusive responsibility of the state are currently being partnered with NGOs. Despite their growing importance in the political scenario, it is still not clear how the civil society organizations interact with the state in particular contexts. Our analysis is based on 49 interviews with NGOs' directors in Rio Janeiro in 2008, which are confronted with survey data collected among 301 NGOs in five states in Brazil. We intend to analyze i) how the relations between social movements and NGOs have changed in recent years, the institutionalization of those organizations and their increasing participation in political institutional arenas; ii) the perceptions of NGOs' directors about the state as well as the construction of symbolic boundaries between them. Our findings show that NGOs' directors seek to legitimize their organizations' activities by affirming that they occupy a position that is morally superior and operationally more effective than firms and state institutions, respectively.

RC35-136.1

EBERLE, Thomas S.* (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland, thomas.eberle@unisg.ch)

Social justice and the implications of actors' subjective perspectives

The phenomenological lifeworld analysis of Alfred Schutz explicated the manifold methodological implications of the subjective perspective for the social sciences. One of them is that abstract categories and general concepts must be linked to the concrete, vivid experience of individual actors, their biographically determined stocks of knowledge at hand and their subjective systems of relevancies. This is a transformation process of meaning that must be carefully attended to (and that is often overlooked). Social justice is usually debated on the level of abstract and general concepts like 'equality' and 'human rights' and defined accordingly, as stated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. But what does this mean on the level of concrete social situations, constellations and settings as experienced by individual actors? Taking the subjective perspective seriously – a basic methodological postulate of Schutz – makes transparent why it is so difficult to reach a consensus on social justice in empirically concrete, everyday life situations.

Interestingly, his mentor Ludwig Mises and many friends from the Mises-Circle drew quite different conclusions from the relevance of the subjective perspective. The subjective revolution in economics implies, in their view, taking subjective preferences serious and not judging them (e.g. morally), and leaving the allocation of means to the forces of the market. A free market economy without state interventions, Austrian Economics (as well as neoliberalism nowadays) pretends, will provide the best way to balance the diverse individual needs and wants. 'Social justice' therefore belongs, as Nobel laureate Friedrich A. Hayek proclaims, to the category of 'nonsense.' Alfred Schutz takes a different road, in spite of the heavy influence of Austrian Economics and his own membership in the Mont Pelerin Society. The goal of this paper is to delineate these different positions and investigate Schutz' reflections and analyses on equality.

RC47-368.7

ECKARDT, Frank* (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Frank.Eckardt@uni-weimar.de)

Stuttgart 21 and the paradox of direct democracy

Although the idea of building an underground train station derived from the mid of the 1990ties, only in 2009 the project started and provoked increasing protest by the local population. What followed were the longest weekly street manifestations in German history and massive demonstrations of more than 100,000 people. The protest became nation wide news when police overreacted and demonstrators were hurt. The election of a new regional (Land) parliament in 2011 has been decided by a coalition that reopened the debate on this contested project. After four decades of a conservative government, the promise for more democracy swept the first prime minister of the Green party into power.

However, the strategy of the protesters against Stuttgart 21 has been failing. When the referendum took place, the majority voted in favour of the multi billion euro project. Paradoxically, it seems that those who have been arguing for more democratic rights were not reaching their objective to stop the project. In this paper, the development of this process which opened up urban planning for direct democracy in Germany for the first time. It will look at the institutional settings, the actors and the different levels of governance, as to explain how the process took note of the pro- and contra arguments and how an atmosphere of acceptance have been shaped. It will pay special attention to the social background and the urban context of Stuttgart, so the particularities and communalities with other initiatives in Germany arguing for more direct democracy in urban affairs will be discussable.

The paper is based on intensive media analysis and interviews that the other have been conducting with different actors of the protest movement.

RC44-315.6

ECKER, Martha* (Ramapo College of New Jersey, mecker@ramapo.edu)

Attacks on collective bargaining: Lessons from the metropolitan union of postal clerks 1937-1962

As states across this country review the status of collective bargaining in the public sector, organized labor must consider the very real possibility of the loss of dues check-off and the automatic retention of members. In the face of these new realities, it might be instructive to examine the experiences of trade unionists who successfully advocated for their members without the benefit of the collective bargaining process.

One of the ways of gaining insight into what might happen in the future is to look to the past, to a time when government unions could not bargain collectively, enforce agency fees, or rely on dues check-off systems. I examine the history of Local 10 of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks from the mid 1930s through the 1950s, shortly prior to the 1962 introduction of collective bargaining for federal workers. There was little hiring in the Post Office for a decade, and then in 1937 a substantial number of people were hired. Because work in the Post Office was a secure job, and because of the high unemployment of the Great Depression, and because hiring was on the basis of test scores on an exam, many of those hired had at least some college education, and in some cases college degrees. (www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/census/half-century/tables.html).

These new hires became the backbone of the union. Over the next twenty years they built the union into a significant presence. The fact that they were prohibited from engaging in collective bargaining until 1962 effectively meant that each and every complaint about working conditions, hours etc. was pursued through direct interactions with managers and supervisors. As the union leaders of this new cohort increasingly confronted the administration, they developed confidence, new negotiating skills and a sensibility regarding political action.

RC55-346.3

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A view from the origin: Examining happiness through a relative deprivation lens

The question of what makes transnational immigrant families happier requires knowing what it means to be happy from both sides of the border. Researchers have established that levels of happiness vary according to location and that happiness does not have a consistent relationship to wealth or resources for the general population and for migrants in particular. To date, the happiness research for transmigrants has largely focused

on the destination community where immigrants may not necessarily reside permanently, hence neglecting the transnational aspect of migrants' lives. Missing from the literature is how happiness is constructed at the origin, which is necessary to better understand the complexity of this concept in a transnational field.

Given that the concept of relative deprivation is often cited as a mechanism that encourages migration at a community level, this lens provides a useful framework to assess how migrants in the U.S. and non-migrants in origin communities construct happiness and relative happiness. This paper relies on a mixed methods approach to understanding happiness for migrant and non-migrant families from an origin community in Mexico. The Network Survey of Immigrant Transnationalism (NSIT) (n=600) serves as the main data source for this project. NSIT is an innovative binational survey of a migration network connecting a Mexican immigrant community in North Carolina and Texas to friends and family in their hometown in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. Follow-up interviews focused on happiness and relative deprivation were conducted in 2011 (n=15) through case selection based on reported levels of happiness, position in binational social network, and migration experience. This paper contributes to a better understanding of the spheres of influence that are important in thinking about well-being for transnational migrant communities. It also introduces a new means for examining happiness in transnational contexts.

Network Survey of Immigrant Transnationalism: (<http://www.tedmouw.info/Binational%20Network%20working%20papers.htm>)

RC34-22.6

EDELSTEIN, Mariela* (Centro de Estudios Avanzados Universidad nacional de Córdoba, marielaede@gmail.com)

Leikelen, una experiencia de identidad colectiva y nuevas oportunidades

Este trabajo se propone compartir una reflexión acerca de las opciones de configuración de identidades colectivas y ejercicio de ciudadanía que se pueden abrir a partir de la creación y apertura de nuevos espacios institucionales. En la mirada analítica de una experiencia de la ciudad de Córdoba, Argentina, desde los barrios al centro, se propone un abordaje del mundo de la vida de algunos jóvenes que pueblan nuestras ciudades. A partir de la posibilidad de entablar diálogos con el contexto histórico, territorial y simbólico que habitan, diálogos significativos con aquellos jóvenes reales y no con el imaginario de una sociedad que se vuelve antropófaga. A partir de la mirada atenta de las identidades y sus relaciones nos proponemos pensar en los jóvenes como actores y agentes de la realidad que construyen, en la que viven y vivimos todos. Esta experiencia se realizó en la ciudad de Córdoba a partir del año 2008, y con un crecimiento sostenido desde su apertura hasta hoy. Le dieron el nombre de Leikelen que en lengua Mapuche quiere decir "abrir los ojos para ver" y es un espacio institucional, nuevo y colectivo en el que se permitió un vínculo de ida y vuelta entre este "centro" y los territorios que habitan los jóvenes en su cotidiano, esas esquinas de cada barrio de la "periferia" de una ciudad cada vez más poblada. En este uso, ocupación y relación entre territorios, los jóvenes hacen efectivo un ejercicio de ciudadanía que es a la vez político, social, cultural y estético, y en estas praxis que son a la vez generacionales e intergeneracionales se pueden observar modalidades de participación política que trascienden formatos tradicionales y son parte de esta realidad multifacética en la que viven los jóvenes urbanos hoy.

RC29-559.2

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Police education in late modernity: Dilemmas and prospects

The Western societies have experienced diffused processes by which, on the one hand, institutionalize democratic political systems, with the expansion of several individual and social rights. On the other hand, they have experienced the development of destabilization processes concerning the social control, based on phenomena such as the development of forms of violence and crime. This ambivalence has been characterized by the concept of late modernity. In this context, the police role, an institution that emerged related to the expansion of State power, is to keep the order, ensure safety of cities and fight against forms of delinquency, but this has been a focus of criticism, especially regarding the issue of the use of force. The classical model of education, given to the policemen, especially the

military police, becomes a frequent target of analyses that proclaim the necessity to establish a new professional profile. A model that assists the police authorities to overcome the militarized, hierarchical patterns, which are associated to a combative attitude and focused on crime. Nevertheless, the training of police has passed on a recurring basis, inside the police companies, characterized by the existence of disciplinary standards of conduction that maintains a conformation-specific education, training and consolidating very different mechanisms from those recommended by the critics. This mixing of elements that run through the training processes for police officers (Brazilian and Paraguayan) forms a field of knowledge/power that surrounds the difficulties lived by the policemen concerning their training.

TG03-412.2

EGGER, Rudolf* (Univ. of Graz, rudolf.egger@uni-graz.at)

Biographical learning of ethnic and cultural diversity as political processes in the post-war society of Kosovo

In my presentation I want to show some results of an ongoing university project with students from 8 different countries in Kosovo. It is an attempt to attach the approaches of biographical research to the processes of social transformation and human rights. We try to connect theoretical, social and cultural learning processes with the students. The analysis of self collected empirical data helps on the one hand to learn the principles of qualitative research methods and this work brings the processes and the results on the other hand close to their own life-worlds. In reconstructing the dominant patterns in (auto-)biographical narratives we can see the different historical periods and different stages of societal and individual development. In that sense, these seminars have a huge impact on the democratization process and the transformation of this post war society. The goal is to find out something about the many small daily steps which must be done, to create a kind of "normality" after the terrible massacres of an ethnical-territorially defined nationalism in former Yugoslavia. These steps can be very well reconstructed by narrations, by life stories, because personal experiences are naturally linked with social orders.

RC32-218.5

EGO-AGUIRRE, Maria Del Pilar* (Women in Society, mapi.ego-aguirre@gmail.com)

Asháninka empoderada: Una reflexión antropológica sobre los procesos de empoderamiento de las mujeres dirigentes de la Fremank, un estudio de caso en la selva central peruana

Los estudios de género en contextos indígenas y más aún amazónicos han canalizado sus esfuerzos en registrar las maneras cómo las mujeres y los varones se relacionan a través de la división sexual del trabajo, los aspectos rituales y la preparación y confección de algunos artefactos tradicionales.

Dichos estudios han aportado en una rama muy importante que ha ido documentando las diferencias y similitudes en las relaciones de género con las sociedades propiamente occidentales, esto vinculado propiamente a aspectos ligados a las diferencias biológicas que han legitimado y legitimado ciertas prácticas y funciones tanto entre hombres como en mujeres.

Desde nuestra perspectiva buscamos aproximarnos a las relaciones de género y sus procesuales cambios y permanencias a través de la relación que se establece propiamente con el fenómeno de la participación política de las mujeres indígenas amazónicas.

Esto último lo tratamos a partir de un estudio de caso realizado con las mujeres integrantes de la Federación Regional de Mujeres Asháninkas, Nomatsiguengas y Kakintes de la Selva Central del Perú, estudio que presenta los principales hallazgos y argumentos sobre los procesos de empoderamiento por los que atraviesan las mujeres dirigentes de dicha organización a fin de ir ganando espacios de representación que legitiman sus demandas como mujeres y como indígenas, proceso que se alimenta de las posibilidades que facilita el contexto y de los cambios que se van suscitando a nivel tanto local como global en materia de reivindicación de derechos y justicia social.

WG02-45.2

EHLERT MAIA, Joao Marcelo* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, joao.maia@fgv.br)

State-building, coloniality and territory in the periphery: The case of central Brazil

Theories of state-building usually highlight the centralization of state power within a delimited territory as a previous condition for the exercise of modern authority. These theories, however, leave aside postcolonial contexts such as Latin America, where the shaping of state authority was affected by coloniality. This historical/epistemic condition contributed to turn the process of expanding authority over the territory into a geopolitical concept that continues until today.

This paper discusses a case-study focused on the Central Brazil region during the 1940 and 1950s in order to address the problems of state-building in postcolonial contexts. The discussion is based on data (official archives, travel accounts and bureaucratic reports) from the research I conducted on the activities of Fundação Brasil Central (1943-1967), a public bureau created by Estado Novo dictatorship (1937-1945), but I also bring concepts from other Latin American experiences. I analyze bureaucratic discourses by FBC to argue that state agencies created by Brazilian government promoted internal colonialism through practices of spatialization of authority. Therefore, the imposition of state power over the territory should not be seen as a previous historical condition for the legitimization of power, but as an ongoing process marked by a "geopolitical eye". The main theoretical goal of the paper is to discuss state-building theory from the perspective of Latin American coloniality.

RC34-164.2

EHRENFELD LENKIEWICZ, Noemi* (universidad autonoma metropolitana, enoe@xanum.uam.mx)

Youth studying at a public university: Perceptions and experiences of violence

Establecer un marco teórico más fincado en las ciencias sociales, para acercarnos a entender mejor los fenómenos que vinculan las naturalezas de las violencias y sus articulaciones y permitiría paliar las diferencias metodológicas y empíricas de las investigaciones.

La pérdida del sueño de una comunidad que implica inseguridad individual abarcando todos los espacios de la vida y de una familia en la que también se experimentan las violencias más íntimas. Estos aspectos –entre otros- se exploraron en una encuesta (NEOTIS) aplicada a 5837 estudiantes; representativa por unidad, división y sexo, lo cual permite ver perfiles que pasan desapercibidos en otros estudios. Entre los resultados obtenidos, destacan: Los jóvenes perciben a las familias mexicanas como un ámbito de violencia, que abarca desde 76.1% hasta 95.8%, dependiendo de la relación y el tipo de violencia que refieren, así como del género. El 63.6% de los hombres y 61.7% de las mujeres perciben su comunidad como violenta. Sólo 18.3% del total, identifican violencia en su propia familia. Abuso sexual es declarado por 12% de los estudiantes y violación por 3.5% del total, siendo 17.7% de los agresores familiares cercanos.

La mayor parte de los actos violentos de cualquier carácter, no han sido denunciados (sólo 15% denunció) y la respuesta más frecuente es la falta de credibilidad en la impartición de justicia y en las instituciones responsables de la misma. Menos de la mitad percibe la universidad como un sitio seguro. Las evidencias obligan a buscar alternativas de prevención y atención en el espacio universitario, reflejo, albergue de la violencia generalizada en México.

RC17-88.2

EKMAN, Susanne* (Copenhagen Business School, se.ioa@cbs.dk)

The persona of organization theorists - What happened to good old-fashioned relevance?

The role of intellectuals in society has been a source of enduring debate and given rise to heated discussions about values, morality and power. The current paper will make an empirical analysis of this theme in the field of organization theory. The working thesis is inspired by Ian Hunter's argument about the 'theory boom' in the 1960s. According to this argument, a wide variety of academic disciplines underwent a profound transformation which left them in a state of over-theoretical, mutually hostile fractions – absorbed in their sophisticated warfare, rather than in the pursuit of practical relevance. The result is an academic Persona (in this case the organization theorist) subscribing to a position above and outside the world of practice, ever ready to dismantle its parameters and think it radically anew.

In this paper, I will explore Hunter's hypothesis empirically by analyzing classical OT texts and comparing them to the texts and practices of selected OT communities in the present. The analysis draws on the concepts of *persona*, *professional ethos*, *askesis*, and *responsibility* in order to illuminate possible contrasts between the professional Persona of early organization theorists versus OT Personas in late modernity. The critical concern driving this paper is whether OT has lost its interest in and ability to offer relevant input to a world of practice which seems to need it more than ever.

RC32-753.3

ELABOR-IDEMUDIA, Patience* (University of Saskatchewan, patience.elabor-idemudia@usask.ca)

African immigrant women's entrepreneurs in Canada as pathway for alleviating poverty: Challenges, conflicts and successes

Immigrant entrepreneurship has become part of the economic landscape in Canada and has received recognition from immigration advocates and immigrant-serving community-based organizations as contributing to poverty alleviation among immigrant groups. Ethnic enterprises are providing a large number of immigrants with much-needed income and access to ethnic products thereby contributing to their integration into the Canadian fabric. Nonetheless, the fact remains that immigrant entrepreneurs vary by race, ethnicity, gender and size and are costly and risky to run without social and economic capital. While a number of studies (Hier & Singh 2007, Leys 2006, Galabuzi 2006, Berger et al. 2005, Kloosterman and Rath 2003, Li 2001, 1992) have focused on the ethnicity dimension of enterprises, the gender dimension of entrepreneurship involving immigrant women and specifically African immigrant women's entrepreneurial role in Canada has received limited attention. This paper aims to fill part of this existing gap in literature through an analysis of the findings of my 2010/2011 study of African women's enterprises in two Canadian provinces (Alberta and Saskatchewan). The study explored the experiences of African immigrant women entrepreneurs who run small-scale businesses both out of their homes and in spaces outside their homes. Specifically, factors informing the growth of the small-scale enterprises, challenges facing the women in running their businesses and the transnational dimensions of the enterprises were explored. An intersectionality of race, class and gender framework was employed in analyzing the study's findings which identified cultural identity, discrimination and lack of economic and social capital as major factors constituting challenges to immigrant women entrepreneurs with major implications for success or failure. These factors are worth exploring for amelioration through policies and intervention strategies.

RC55-670.6

ELABOR-IDEMUDIA, Patience* (University of Saskatchewan, patience.elabor-idemudia@usask.ca)

The quality of life of African immigrant women in Canada: A study of small-scale women entrepreneurs in the province of Alberta

This paper highlights the findings of a study of the quality of life of African immigrant women entrepreneurs in western Canada. During the one-year study period, in-depth interviews focusing on variables that included access to housing, health care, training, transportation, social and economic capital, sense of safety and belonging in neighborhoods were conducted with fifteen small-scale immigrant women entrepreneurs in Calgary and Edmonton. The study's findings revealed that in general, an intersection of race, ethnicity, gender and class mediated the women's quality of life experiences. It should be noted that African immigrants started arriving in Canada in increasing numbers in the early 1990s, as a result of changes in Canadian Immigration policies and in response to 'push' and 'pull' factors in sending countries and Canada. Globalization (with its related advancement in technology, communication and transportation) coupled with neoliberal economic reforms and structural adjustment policies have also exacerbated migratory trends (Yusufu 2005). Of significance is the fact that many contemporary African immigrants are women who traditionally did not migrate but are now increasingly doing so to re-unite with spouses/parents and to escape hardships. Their reality is that most of them with substantial educational credentials are often either been marginalized from the labour force or forced by the non-recognition of their credentials and past work experience to engage in low-paying jobs under poor and difficult working conditions (Hum and Simpson 2007, Elabor-Idemudia 1999). Experiences of exclusion and marginalization from the labour force as well as

underemployment have stimulated some of the women to create self-employment involving small-scale enterprises operated from their homes and/or public spaces. This resolve to establish small-businesses is informed by the belief that it provides an important channel through which the women as minorities and immigrants escape labour market disadvantages in the mainstream economy (Light 1972, Waldinger 1994).

RC11-445.4

ELETA-DE FILIPPIS, Roxana* (Le Havre University, r.eletadefilippis@gmail.com)

Gender and privatization : The experience of Argentina 1994-2008

In the re design of public pension schemes today it is important to understand the differential impact of gender and especially the degree of protection from poverty which is provided for women in comparison to men. (Meurs et Ponthieux, 2004; Milewski, 2005). Also it is important to understand the potential impact of privatization by gender. These factors have been studied in Europe (Coëffic, 2002; Bonnet et Colin, 2003; Insee, 2004) and in the United States. In Latin American, however, there has been limited attention to the issues of gender.

The dual system of public pensions and privatized pensions in Argentina from 1994 to 2008 provides an excellent opportunity to study gender differences, not only in rights and outcomes, but also in terms of the choice between a public pension system and a privatized system.

In addition it is important to understand the differences in work histories and employment patterns by gender in order to understand this outcome. While there has been much research on this issue in the United States and other OECD countries, very limited research on women's employment and pension experiences in non OECD countries such as Argentina.

What is the experience of women in Argentina with respect to coverage during part time employment, domestic work and non-formal sector work as well as the difference between women's and men's work histories. This research will use the data from the National Administration of Social Security (ANSES) in Argentina.

What would the structure of a system look like for equal protection of men and women given the many differences?

RC34-119.3

ELIZALDE, Silvia* (CONICET/IEGE-FILO-UBA, silvitalizalde@gmail.com)

"Articulaciones entre género, sexualidad y edad en los estudios de juventud: Presupuestos ideológicos y operaciones de la crítica"

El trabajo esboza un mapa de las principales coordenadas que organizan los estudios socioantropológicos dedicados al análisis de los vínculos entre diferencias de género, edad, y/u orientación sexual en relación con los/as jóvenes en la Argentina. Propone para ello una revisión crítica a partir de dos ejes analíticos claves en la transformación de este subcampo de los estudios locales de juventud en los últimos años. Un eje histórico, a fin de relevar modos de formulación teórica y metodológica de estas articulaciones en investigaciones señeras sobre las juventudes urbanas locales desde el reinicio de la democracia hasta el contexto actual. Y un eje político-epistemológico, que permita explorar las implicancias ideológicas (teóricas, políticas, de escritura e intervención) de esta producción, tanto respecto de los lineamientos que han ido definiendo el estatuto científico del campo de los estudios de juventudes en nuestro país, y de las propias elaboraciones de los estudios locales de género, feministas y/o queers, como de los contextos sociales más amplios, de cara al impacto de las demandas de derechos de grupos y colectivos de género y diversidad sexual y de los procesos de lucha desplegados en el marco de la nueva trama cultural y normativa del país.

RC13-529.6

ELIZALDE SOTO, Rodrigo Antonio* (UFMG/GRUPO OTIUM - LAZER, BRASIL & AMERICA LATINA, ROELIZALDE@GMIAL.COM)

Ocio transformacional y diversidad cultural

Este trabajo busca desarrollar una reflexión crítica sobre el ocio en su vinculación con un aprendizaje transformacional, desde América Latina un

continente multi e intercultural. Estas temáticas son pensadas a partir de la teoría de la complejidad y desde la necesidad de construir futuros humanos sustentables. Desde esta perspectiva se propone repensar al ocio en su vinculación con la diversidad humana. El ocio al ser una vivencia subjetiva y al ser una dimensión de la cultura puede llegar a ser un significativo aporte para la rehumanización de las sociedades actuales, todo esto al ser resignificado desde un carácter contrahegemónico que rescate la importancia y el valor de las diferencias humanas, entendiendo que, al igual que en un ecosistema natural, la diversidad es un elemento que revitaliza, posibilita y recrea la vida social. Desde este contexto se expondrá como el ocio podrá colaborar con el necesario cambio de paradigma que se requiere, con urgencia, para hacer frente a las problemáticas globales, sociales y ecológicas, del presente. Todo esto se postula como un aporte para descubrir caminos alternativos en la construcción de realidades sociales realmente solidarias, participativas, justas y sustentables.

RC37-563.2

ELSAKKA, Abaheer* (Birzeit University, Palestine, eabaheer@yahoo.fr)

Arts in Palestinian public space

The study explains how Palestinian Art expressed in Palestinian public space (political, ideological, commercial uses). Palestinian arts have a notable ability to inspire institutional and ideological sentiments, and some of arts has been reconstructed for political and ideological purposes (nationalist, Islamist and so on). Here the study analyzes key Palestinian arts work (illustration arts) and consider their social, ideological and political, economical dimensions.

Further, the study examines how the relationship between arts and the social sphere affects on people's socialization. This part of the research takes into consideration whether arts are more like a collective expression of group identity or rather a mediation of group identity. Here the study will discuss how media can be incorporated into art, or on the other hand, how media can utilize art instruments as means of dissemination in public space.

Lastly, this study explores how art groups contribute to the socialization of individuals, as people use artistic expressions from their community and then use them to mediate their community's identity. It will explore artist's figures and their impact in the Palestinian society, in addition, it will analyze the social uses of artistic expressions in public space such as installation, murals, statues, expositions etc. This study is based on field research.

RC36-221.3

EMBRICK, David* (Loyola University-Chicago, dembric@luc.edu)

Multiculturalism, diversity & inclusiveness: Diversity ideology, alienation and social exclusion in the post-civil rights era

Race scholars have long written about the realities of race, class and social alienation in historically white institutions. Less discussed is how such exclusionary practices continue to persist in the social context of diverse, multicultural and inclusive societies. This paper examines and expands upon the need for rethinking how alienation theory can shed light upon continued racial practices in post-Civil Rights Amerika and the contemporary global economy.

RC24-492.3

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Las tensiones entre el estado y la sociedad civil en el contexto del sistema de gestión integrada de recursos hídricos del estado de São Paulo - Brasil

El estado de São Paulo es reconocido como uno de los pioneros en el desarrollo de políticas públicas en el área de recursos hídricos en Brasil. Su sistema de gestión de los recursos hídricos, que incluye 22 organismos de cuencas, completó 20 años en 2011 y se ha transformado en una de las referencias para el actual sistema de gestión nacional. Siendo un sistema de gestión fundamentado en los principios de descentralización y participación, el estado asume diferentes funciones, y es considerado uno de los principales actores responsables por el fortalecimiento o no, del

sistema. Tal situación no representa la omisión o falta de participación de los representantes de la sociedad civil, pero la consecuencia de las prácticas de gobierno de un estado fuertemente caracterizado por acciones centralizadoras y tecnocráticas. Basados en los principios teóricos de la Sociedade de Risco, este artículo tiene como objetivo analizar el surgimiento de formas de desigualdad dentro de los procesos de negociación presentes en las estructuras de gestión en el contexto de la gobernanza del agua en el estado de São Paulo. Tal desigualdad ocurre no apenas en la distribución del número de representantes del estado y de la sociedad civil en los sistemas colegiados, pero también por la forma de organización y definición de las agendas en discusión en el sistema, así como en la cualificación e involucramiento de los representantes de la sociedad civil. Lo que se observa es una crisis en la representación del sector asociativo y de las ONGs, con poca renovación o cambio en las prácticas. El mayor problema con el cual se han confrontado muchos de los colegiados del sistema es resultado del hecho que diversos actores involucrados en la dinámica territorial tienen visiones del proceso y de los objetivos divergentes.

RC41-47.2

ENGEL, Cintia* (Universidade de Brasília (UnB), cintiaengel@gmail.com) and **RINCON AFONSO COSTA, Paula*** (Universidade de Brasília, rincon.paula@hotmail.com)

Consideraciones sobre el envejecimiento en Brasil

El envejecimiento de la población es un fenómeno que atrae cada vez más la atención de los brasileños. Se desarrolla en el país una transformación de su estructura demográfica en razón del crecimiento de la expectativa de vida y también por la reducción de las tasas de la natalidad. De acuerdo con datos analizados por el "Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada" (IPEA), en el año de 2009 la población brasileña de 65 años o más representaba 11,4% de la población total. Y es posible observar que la cantidad de jóvenes se reduce progresivamente. Espera-se que el contingente poblacional brasileño alcance su punto máximo en el año de 2030, y a partir de este momento la expectativa es de que este contingente sea cada vez más pequeño. Con esto se constituye un grupo que se engrandece constantemente y que se presenta cada vez más heterogéneo: un grupo de las personas mayores. Es como si en el grupo de dos ancianos hubiesen otros grupos puesto que podemos identificar allí la tercera edad, los ancianos jóvenes, la cuarta edad, los envejecidos funcionales, los centenarios, etc. Teóricos de diferentes áreas de conocimiento apuntan que la definición de quiénes son personas ancianas es compleja y depende del momento histórico y de la sociedad de que se habla. En este trabajo hacemos una reflexión sobre la diversidad de las cuestiones, necesidades y demandas vinculadas al envejecimiento en Brasil. Para esto se hace una discusión sobre el principal texto del país sobre esta cuestión: el "Estatuto do Idoso". Al final se presentan algunas debilidades no sanadas con la promulgación de esta ley, señalando algunos desafíos que todavía existen en la sociedad brasileña para que se respeten los derechos de las personas mayores.

RC23-511.3

ENGELMANN, Wilson* (University of the Valley of Sinos River (UNISINOS), wengelmann@unisinios.br) and **RODRIGUES, Augusto Zimmer** (University of the Valley of Sinos River (UNISINOS))

Law and technological innovation: The (new) challenges of employment of nanotechnology

Since the advent of nanotechnology the application of the concept of innovation begins to have a significant importance, because these new technology offers a expressive potential to transform products and processes, favoring the emergence of novel properties in production demands. Emerge nanotechnologies, that promise to change people's lives and provides the backdrop for the emergence of new rights, without precedent in those existing at the moment. One of the characteristics of technological evolution, and rests in this distinctive sign the need for a deeper reflection, is that all living beings, including their habitats, may somehow be subject directly or indirectly to the product of these changes, in the measure of his greatness and complexity. The law, however, is tasked with ensuring minimum sustainability and protection of these transformations affected from the field of nanotechnology. Moreover, there is a need for innovation in the law, in other words, a process in the interior of normative structure in the face of

new challenges of nano-scale technologies, as these changes occur very quickly and with minimal input from the Human Sciences.

RC47-410.2

ENGEMAN, Cassandra* (University of California, Santa Barbara, engeman@umail.ucsb.edu)

Outcomes of U.S. union mobilization for workplace leave in California and Pennsylvania

The US lags behind many other countries – industrialized and unindustrialized – with regard to workers' rights to leave benefits, such as family leave, sick leave, and maternity/childbearing leave. Workers represented by unions are more likely to have access to such leave benefits in their contracts, but unions also mobilize politically—as social movement organizations—for policy changes that impact all workers regardless of membership. Recently, unions and other organizations in the US have mobilized at the state-level to obtain broader access to leave benefits for workers. This paper reports on a current study asking: Under what political, institutional, and social conditions do unions and their coalition partners win state-mandated leave benefits? Based on transcripts from legislative committee hearings and interviews with union and community organizers, this paper compares movement mobilization in California and Pennsylvania to understand how the contexts of mobilization play a role in outcomes. Both California and Pennsylvania have above-average union density, yet they are starkly different with regard to state-mandated leave. California workers have access to State Disability Insurance for pregnancy and childbearing leave and unpaid leave to attend their children's school activities, among other types of leave. But Pennsylvania has no state-mandated leave. What explains this difference? Preliminary research emphasizes the importance of the political make-up of state legislatures and movement organizations' relationships with elected officials, thus supporting social theories of political mediation. However, union strength and the extent to which unions are involved in movements for state-mandated leave also play a role, raising questions about the fate of state-mandated workplace rights in the current context of a weakening US union movement. The methodological challenges of linking movement mobilization to outcomes, such as policy changes, are well-known. Future work to supplement qualitative case research with quantitative event history analysis will be discussed.

RC54-86.4

ENGUIX, Begonya* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), ben-guix@uoc.edu)

Dreams come true: Mediated socialities and memories

Since the publication of Haraway's celebrated work on cyborgs, through the works of Latour and Akrih, among others, much has been said about the intersections between bodies and technologies, about the limits of the human and the entrance in the 'post-human' and about the processes of embodiment/disembodiment of the Computer Mediated Communication.

This proposal aims to investigate the processes of embodiment and/or disembodiment both theoretically and empirically. We propose the term 're-embodiment' to approach the intersections of bodies and technologies in everyday life. Once thought like science-fiction products, many of the technologies that are available have been incorporated to the human forms of sociability through processes of re-appropriation and domestication that have been extremely fast. The fictional has become an everyday device. The machines that accompany us today shape human imaginaries now.

We aim to analyze the construction of socialities and memories departing from the possibilities favoured by Web 2.0 (and 3.0) and from an ethnographic (and autoethnographic) approach to the uses and conceptualization of technological devices. We will particularly centre in the case of mobile phones and their use in the construction of new forms of localized/deslocalized 'social networks' that are organized around the concepts of shared experience, exposition/exhibition of personal practices and around the construction of collective memories. We will discuss the connection of these CMC 'social networks' that have 'occupied' the name of the sociologically well established (and defined) term with offline social networks. Both settings of human relation are part now of human socialities and have been incorporated to everyday life.

We will propose here that the actual bodies 'attached' to mobile phones that accompany us all the time can be labelled as technobodies as many

of the previously 'human' features (such as remembering) have been transferred to these devices.

RC48-720.3

ENGUIX, Begonya* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), ben-guix@uoc.edu)

Talking bodies in public: Embodied activism and strategies for protest

The occupation of public space by signifying bodies is basic for activism. The visibility of demonstrating bodies confronts social meanings, enacts social claims and shapes social imaginaries about the protest and the protesters. Bodies are not just mediators of protest: they *are* protest.

This proposal aims to analyze the embodied practices as activist practices by considering the articulation of LGTB (Lesbian, Gay, Transsexual and Bisexual) claims with wider political contexts, with the strategies for the visibilization of LGTB claims and with the use of bodies as political instruments in the Spanish context and particularly in Madrid LGTB State Demonstration (labelled by MTV as the best LGTB event in the world and the biggest event in Europe with more than a million participants). The terrain of gender and sex dissidence is a fertile context for the analysis of the vehiculation of meaning and claim through bodies, as gender and sex experiences are profoundly embodied.

Scheper-Hughes and Lock's political bodies, Scribano's social bodies and Bourdieu's, Foucault's and Butler's analysis on social control and embodied practices will be strong theoretical inspirations for this proposal that is based in an intensive ethnographic fieldwork initiated in 2006 (and intensified after 2008).

The changes in the itinerary of the marches (visibility), the changes in participation, and embodied practices such as the use of masks, t-shirts, banners, flags, slogans, and music, will be considered in relation to public protest.

The intersections between gendered presentations, vindication and fiesta, and political and sexual claims will serve to analyze the different strategies of embodiment displayed in Madrid and to compare them to the embodied expressions in other Spanish cities (Barcelona in particular). The presence and absence of particular bodies in the demonstrations (politicians and trade unionists' support through presence/absence) will be also taken into account.

RC21-299.6

ERGIN, Nezihe Basak* (Girseun University, nbasakergin@gmail.com)

Struggling for new urban futures: Right(s) to a transformed city, to another society

Lefebvre proposed the right to the city, like a cry and a demand but as a transformed and renewed right to urban life in terms of the growth and survival of capitalism. He proposes this right as a horizon for the right to oeuvre and appropriation, the right to autogestion and to the priority of the use value over the exchange value, paving another way for defining another type of citizen. The right to the city is discussed, used and sometimes contested academically and as well as in the urban struggles. The paper aims to elaborate these current ideas and conceptual debates on the right to the city and assess the recent practice/use as a slogan by the groups involved in urban social movements against demolition of houses in different neighborhoods of Istanbul especially since June 2010 in the framework of what Marcelo Lopes de Souza discussed and questioned: 'Which right to which city?'. He underlined the right to the city as the core of entire sociopolitical project but fashionable these days, the more marked by the trivialisation and corruption. The paper aims to discuss theoretically and practically the radical core of the right as an inspiring, unifying claim for autogestion for the conquest of human, urban and social transformation as well as the possibility of a radical change for social justice in a just and free society which isn't be reducible to the right to better housing as de Souza asserted.

RC47-368.9

ERGIN, Nezihe Basak* (Girseun University, nbasakergin@gmail.com)

Urban movements in istanbul: From local to global, from global to local

The paper aims to explore urban social movements in Istanbul against urban decisions shaped by neoliberal urban policies in different neighborhoods in terms of their ongoing attempts for alliances through the supportive effect of international groups, associations and alliances as in the case of European Social Forum. This process also lead to discussion milieus on urban social injustices, to politicization from local issues to common global resistance. The study will try to examine especially coalitions in Istanbul formed from global to local examining changing new forms of mobilization and organization which are emerged and (re)formed during this resistance process in spite of heterogeneous and conflictual dimensions, different characteristics of urban groups, multiple agents gathered by the commonality of urban issues.

RC38-198.1

ERICKSEN, Julia* (temple university, julia@temple.edu) and **MARION, Jonathan** (UC San Diego)

Ballroom bodies: Creating the movement, creating the look

In this paper we focus on the body work ballroom and Latin dancers do to create the appearance of beautiful bodies in motion and in relation to one another. Ballroom is about two bodies moving and interacting, creating the appearance of intimate connection and of romance. It is also about performing the kind of glamour that makes the viewer believe the romance displayed before them. Creating this image involves much more than acting the role, depending on considerable body work on and off the dance floor. Using interviews with dancers who compete professionally, supplemented by ethnography and personal experience, we explore the bodily efforts they invest do to create the image they convey/we see.

RC18-632.1

ERYSZEWICZ, Leandro* (University of Buenos Aires / IIGG/ CONICET, leandroery@yahoo.com.ar)

Leadership and presidentialization of politics in Argentina

This paper's aim is to analyze the impact of presidentialization of politics in the Argentinian political system. There, the presidential system has often implied the predominance of the executive leadership over the other institutional powers. This characteristic, which relates to structural and historical factors, has been increased as a product of the recent transformations in political representation. They suppose the emergence of leaders whose popularity has to do less to his party membership than to his personality and his direct appeal to voters, reproduced by the media. Related to this, the traditional political identities have lost stability, becoming them fragmentary and fluctuant. As a corollary, the political scene is dominated by popularity leaderships that structure their supports around fluctuant networks and party machines. In addition, the president, being leader of a professional electoral party; controlling the state's resources and being not constrained by the party program, develops a *decisionist* style of leadership, that can bypass the parliamentary control.

As a sign of this phenomenon, we analyze particularly the 2011 election in the Buenos Aires Province. In this process, the personalization and presidentialization of politics is the key to understand the definition of the executive and legislative lists and the campaign development. The presidential decisions, legitimated by a high support in the public opinion, could easily overcome ambitions of traditional party actors, associated with the provincial and local scenes. Second, we examine the map of the organization power in the light of the electoral results, and specifically, the consequences of a strengthen leadership with a dominant coalition and a parliament majority. Finally, to figure the scope of these changes in political representation, we make comparisons between the Argentinian presidential system and the Uruguayan and Chilean systems, where the party competition is more stable than in Argentina.

RC18-666.6

ERYSZEWICZ, Leandro* (University of Buenos Aires / IIGG/ CONICET, leandroery@yahoo.com.ar) and **KRAUSE, Paula Graciela*** (University of Buenos Aires / IIGG/ CONICET, pg_krause@yahoo.com.ar)

Mutation or crisis of the Argentine political parties? An analysis of the peronist party in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina

This paper is about the changes that the Peronist Party in the Province of Buenos Aires has undergone, taking into account that Argentina has been crossed by a deep process of mutation in its representative system. This political party, like others, has lost its central function of channeling citizen's preferences and providing a stable political identity to its adherents. In this sense, the Province of Buenos Aires (the district with the heaviest electoral weight) is a good example of these changes caused in the organizational structure and the peronist identity. At the same time, we also note the persistence over the time of local and provincial leaders who belong to its structure, which allows thinking about a kind of "hegemony" of this party. Through the analysis of interviews with local and provincial leaders, militants and citizens of the Province of Buenos Aires, we will analyze (i) the extent of the changes in the representative format in the Peronist Party, explaining how it currently appears more like a party linked to the various structures of the state (being a state party, it can acquire resources in order to discipline the opponent actors and convince its adherents) rather than a representative of an identity (peronist) with a definitive program and (ii) the increasing dependence of the party apparatus on the popularity leaderships –provincial and local-whose citizen valuation and mass media image, allows the party structure to reproduce in the provincial scene.

RC04-39.4

ESCALANTE, Ana* (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos, anaescalante7@hotmail.com) and **IBARRA, Marina** (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos)

Dilemmas in professional ethics of the researcher

The interinstitutional project about professional ethics in postgraduate programs in Mexico developed by 15 universities and coordinated by PhD. Hirsch reports that the areas of social sciences and humanities have a vacuum in the discussion on the ethics of research; which generates some absences on ethical dilemmas, several of them, very common to which faces the student in the research process.

According to Alvarez-Gayou (2010) Although there are codes of ethics, they are not socialized in forming institutions of researchers, but also approaches found in these codes are not rigid nor considered unique solutions to solve ethical problems that arise in research, particularly in qualitative Court.

In the context of that, in a Mexican State University, was developed a research to know the views and attitudes of students of postgraduate. During a school semester, through a practical course called "Ethics in research", worked with the *operative group technique*, and discussed four elements associated with ethical dilemmas that face students make their graduate thesis, these elements are: need for informed consent, confidentiality of the data of the informant, consequences for respondents and the qualities of the researcher. Issues relating to plagiarism, the taking of decisions in the relations established in the fieldwork and the formation of the corpus of data for research under pressure to deliver on time the thesis is additionally attended. The paper presents students position as a result of this experience of discussion of the above-mentioned elements and is in the way and re-evaluate the collection of data and the structure of their research reports.

RC20-202.5

ESCALANTE, Pablo Facundo* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), escalante1985@ymail.com)

Los funerales del panteón de París como disputa simbólica entre el rey y la asamblea nacional

La Revolución francesa impuso una ruptura en el régimen político vigente hasta 1789, trasladando la soberanía del rey a la Nación, sin rechazar, no obstante, el principio de gobierno monárquico. Naturalmente, en el ámbito político, la coexistencia del rey y la Asamblea Nacional generó en la última una oquencia por legitimarse y por legitimar su accionar, pues, a diferencia de los ochocientos años de tradición sobre los que se sostenía la monarquía, el Nuevo Régimen se erigió sobre las nuevas ideas seculares y necesitaba consolidar sus cimientos ante una "legitimidad regia a la vez vaciada de substancia y siempre formidable", para utilizar las palabras de Marcel Gauchet. En ese sentido, la creación de nuevas ceremonias y símbolos nacionales fue una de las tantas estrategias utilizadas para anclar, a través de la participación y la comunión con los mismos, el sentido de

perencia en la población y así legitimarse ante ella. En aquella batalla simbólica que la Asamblea libró contra la monarquía, resulta sumamente curiosa la apropiación por parte de la primera de un ritual que no sólo le había pertenecido a la última, sino que además había desaparecido del registro ceremonial hacía más de un siglo y medio: a saber, los funerales públicos. Entendida como una forma de disputa simbólica, el presente paper consistirá así en un análisis de la apropiación de ese rito monárquico, intentando comprender tanto la necesidad de la misma, como las ventajas que representaba para el Nuevo Régimen el desempolvar un ritual como ese, tan perimido en el imaginario colectivo.

RC33-765.3

ESCOLAR, Cora* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, cescolar@fibertel.com.ar) and **FABRI, Silvina*** (Universidad de Buenos Aires, fabrisilvina@gmail.com)

Memoria y espacio social. La territorialización de la memoria

El objetivo de esta ponencia es intentar una aproximación reflexiva a la relación entre las culturas de la memoria y la espacialización del recuerdo a partir de la recuperación de un ex - centro clandestino de detención (ex Atila-Mansión Seré) como lugar de memoria.

En las últimas dos décadas la proliferación de estudios sobre la construcción de la memoria social emplazada en espacios significativos de los ámbitos urbanos han cobrado un interés y una relevancia especial dentro de los estudios en las ciencias sociales. Espacios públicos se invisten de nuevas significaciones: la memoria social requiere lugares y tiende a la espacialización.

En esa dirección hemos trazado en un primer momento un esbozo acerca de los lugares de memoria pensados como signo que acentúa el papel del espacio material y simbólico puesto que la relación entre memoria y lugar sólo puede ser comprendida mediante la introducción de un tercer término, el espacio social, entendido como un sistema interindividual y estructurado a partir de prácticas sociales, un espacio relacional y simbólico que contiene varias capas de sentido yuxtaponidas e imbricadas. Allí las prácticas institucionales posibilitan la emergencia de esos espacios de memoria, coadyuvan a delimitar el espacio y a hacerlo visible como marca, como soporte, como mecanismo de disrupción en el entramado urbano. Es así que el espacio no permanece inmóvil y estático sino que se encuentra en movimiento, en un proceso de constante resignificación.

En un segundo momento del escrito, ya con anclaje en la existencia de un ex centro clandestino de detención, hemos intentado poner en relación la triple articulación entre las luchas simbólicas en el espacio urbano, en el espacio institucional y las nuevas formas de territorialización en la construcción de los lugares de memoria.

RC33-33.1

ESCOLAR, Cora* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, cescolar@fibertel.com.ar) and **FABRI, Silvina*** (Universidad de Buenos Aires, fabrisilvina@gmail.com)

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así que el espacio no permanece inmóvil y estático sino que se encuentra en movimiento, en un proceso de constante resignificación.

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RC04-139.7

ESCUTIA, Eva* (Facultad de Estudios Superiores Aragón UNAM, evaesal@yahoo.com.mx)

Media and professional values in students of communication and journalism at fes aragón UNAM

This research rescues the narrative of the students of Communication and Journalism, in an interpretative and descriptive effort of their culture, from the context and relationships analysis at the school, as well as professional values internalized during university education, from a phenomenological approach.

The research main objective focuses on knowledge and analysis of the student's university education of Communication and Journalism at FES (Higher Studies Faculty) Aragon UNAM and the presence of the media in the conformation of professional values, which will enable the identification of a student profile in a professional reality, and reflect on if the knowledge about the values acquired at the university corresponds to the social needs and the expectations of the students. The questions that guided the research were: How important is the school in shaping the professional values of Communication and Journalism students? What values and models the student identifies and internalizes from the media? What relation keeps the labor expectation from the students with the professional values that are taking shape at the university?

TG03-413.1

ESGUERRA, Catalina* (University of Michigan -Ann Arbor, catalina.esguerra@gmail.com)

Spaces, memory and trauma: Commemorating clandestine centers in Buenos Aires

On March 24, 1976, Argentina suffered from the military overthrow that would all but destroy the livelihood and spirit of its people. During the dictatorship, the military junta acted viciously in their capture, detention, and subsequent murder of tens of thousands of Argentine citizens. These people were not only held against their will, but also their detention within clandestine torture centers went undocumented. The junta would make use of emptied houses and abandoned buildings to create these frightening chambers. Other times, these centers were hidden beneath the auspices of every day buildings (police commissaries, institutional buildings, etc.) that were used for other purposes, nestled in neighborhoods among people conducting business as usual. What happened to these centers after the overthrow of the regime? Were they memorialized or destroyed? What is the purpose of memorialization? Does Buenos Aires fit into contemporary discourse about mapping memory?

In *The Untimely Present: Postdictatorial Latin American Fictions and the Task of Mourning*, Idelber Avelar writes, "the labor of mourning has much to do with the erection of an exterior tomb where the brutal literalization of the internal tomb can be metaphorized" (9). This paper seeks to explore two different "spaces of memory" located in Buenos Aires – the Escuela Superior de Mecánica de la Armada (ESMA) and El Olimpo –and their role as "exterior tombs" in the process of national mourning. The paper will discuss their histories, stories of reappropriation and current commemorative function. I suggest that these sites serve to engage and empower civilians in reconstructing posttraumatic memory. My project is based on research conducted last summer in Buenos Aires where I examined the dialogue between the city, spaces, and historical trauma. Through this paper, I hope to engender a new type of citizenship that will continue to advocate for human rights in Argentina.

RC09-160.2

ESIN, Gülsen* (Mersin University, esin82esin@gmail.com)

Resistance against new working practices in service sector in Turkey

In this study, I will focus on how and why call center workers and IBM Turkey employees have started to organize, how they resist challenges of deskilling, routinization and automation processes and the effects of this proletarianization process. I will predicate my analysis primarily on the relations of production. I will review the literature, conduct surveys and make interviews with call center workers. I have chosen three big companies to study the subject. One of them is the call center of one of the leading banks in Turkey where about one thousand workers are employed. The second company is Burger King Call Center employing approximately 100 people. Third one is IBM Turkey, which is a subsidiary of IBM Global. Referring to examples from two different sectors, I will try to display new management practices, discourse on management and new forms of resistance in Turkey.

RC02-763.1

ESLAVA, Julia* (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. , jieslava@javeriana.edu.co)

Social capital: Components and determinants

The study examines the social capital from the community approach in three dimensions: trust and solidarity, collective action and cooperation, and participation in groups and networks. It was conducted in Colombia in 2007, covered 41,543 households with 164,474 people.

Indices were constructed for each dimension. Was performed a multinomial logistic regression model to identify factors that determine higher or lower levels in the three dimensions studied. The determining factors were: sociodemographic characteristics of individuals, (age, marital status, occupation and education), characteristics and relationship in the household (household size, poverty, conflict boarding practices and violence) and territorial context (geographic region, urban / rural, ethnic group membership). The findings of this study allow us to confirm that the different dimensions of social capital behave differently in the same population, are affected distinctively by the individual, family or context determinants.

The predisposing factors for building trust are strongly associated with the duration and stability of relational links that people create in their place of settlement, expressed by the time they have lived in the area, belonging to an ethnic group, have close family ties and not be immersed in experiences of family fragmentation (divorce or domestic violence). The collective action and cooperation, unlike the trust, is strongly conditioned by occupation. They are more likely those who engage in activities that by their nature would demand cooperative attitudes and practices (unpaid family worker or self-employed) and that in turn would require high skills of relationship. On the other hand, is also associated with stable jobs that provide certainty of income, opportunities for interaction and average living standard. Finally, about participation in groups and networks, the determinants are related to the possession of other forms of capital: human (education), economic and cultural (belongs to ethnic group).

TG03-567.1

ESPARZA, Louis* (California State University, Los Angeles, lesparz5@calstatela.edu)

Fields of fire: Emancipation and resistance in Colombia

Human rights are sustained by the mobilization of communities. (Blau 2011; Esparza 2011) While mobilization is a facilitating ability of human rights communities, they are also spatially limited in their scope. While communities sustain the conditions for human rights, their sovereignty extends only to the municipal and cultural borders of its mobilizing space. As such, a sociological understanding of rights enforcement is necessary to close the gap between human rights law and rights praxis.

In 2008, over eight-thousand sugarcane workers went on strike in Colombia in solidarity with a platform community campaign to improve human rights in the Valle del Cauca region. Wages, working conditions, environmental concerns, school funding, and housing loans were all among the demands of this campaign. While the economic leverage of the mobilization is typical of labor movements, the strike could not have been sustained without extensive community embeddedness. Likewise, non-economic human rights demands would not have had the economic leverage necessary to lead the movement to victory.

In this paper, I argue that while law is important, human rights is primarily enforced by communities. In their collective refusal to be dominated by authorities, communities create a social space where livelihood reflects a respect for human rights. This is contrasted with the juridical approach, by

which individuals are to await rights to be bestowed upon them by authorities.

RC47-577.4

ESPARZA, Louis* (California State University, Los Angeles, lesparz5@calstatela.edu)

Post Cold War civil society mobilization in Colombia

The phenomenon of a decline of radicalization within the social movement milieu has not been adequately understood. In Colombia, the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) guerilla movement has now been in decline for at least twenty years. (Arias and Maldonado 2004) This has led to a rise in popular movements on the non-violent Left in Colombia. (Osorio and Weinstein 1998) *When Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-Tung* was published in 1964, Marxist revolution seemed achievable to many. Anti-colonial movements were raging at the time and it was also the year that that the FARC was founded. The FARC was one rebel army in a wave of revolutionary movements across the globe. While this tide has long since receded, the FARC, just a vestige of what they once were, remains entrenched in the jungles while losing support in the cities. This decline has led to the rise of popular movements. After the decline of the FARC, no longer having a mass base and now largely seen as a criminal organization, activists formed non-violent civil society organizations to protest for peace. Combined with reintegration programs for former FARC rebels and recent military defeats, this trend has accelerated the decline of the FARC.

RC34-331.3

ESPÍNDOLA, Fabiana* (El Colegio de México, A.C. , faespindofe@gmail.com)

Desigualdad social: Un reto para el desarrollo ciudadano de los jóvenes montevideanos

La crisis social y política que vivió Uruguay desde los sesenta puede ser concebida como la lucha entre grupos sociales por la ampliación de derechos de una parte, y de la otra por la clausura de los privilegios que la estabilidad lograda había generado; se asiste a un fuerte deterioro de las condiciones de ciudadanía. Con la reapertura democrática, las organizaciones sindicales debilitadas, y el repliegue del Estado como empleador y garante de la protección social hacen de los derechos de los ciudadanos un tema particularmente problemático.

Este trabajo forma parte de mi tesis doctoral en elaboración: "*Grietas en el tejido social. Experiencias biográficas de jóvenes montevideanos desde los "lugares" del espacio social.*" En este artículo retomamos las relaciones entre desigualdad social y ciudadanía, desde un abordaje crítico de los planteos fundacionales de Marshall. ¿Cómo podemos dar cuenta de las posibles maneras de pensar las experiencias biográficas de jóvenes cuya "membresía" puede quedar en entredicho?

Los jóvenes montevideanos comparten la memoria de un periodo de repliegue de los derechos civiles, políticos y sociales durante la dictadura militar (1973-1985). Y comparten un tiempo histórico en el que se retoma la lucha por los derechos de ciudadanía. Con base en el estudio de 51 historias de vida de jóvenes residentes en barrios montevideanos segregados y estigmatizados, avanzamos el análisis de los sentidos de pertenencia que los jóvenes construyen desde *sus lugares*. Al tiempo que analizamos las trayectorias educativas y laborales que pudieran favorecer el acceso a una ciudadanía de "pleno derecho", reparamos en las tensiones y limitaciones, experiencias y significados que el ejercicio de derechos ciudadanos tiene para estos jóvenes. Aquí, el acoplamiento de desigualdades sociales (económicas, residenciales, de género, de ascendente étnico) requiere de un estudio minucioso en aras de la profundización de las posibilidades de desarrollo ciudadano *real*.

RC34-79.1

ESPÍNDOLA, Fabiana* (El Colegio de México, A.C. , faespindofe@gmail.com)

Jóvenes y trabajo: De la aleatoriedad al distanciamiento?

En lo que ha sido denominado como *proceso de transición a la vida adulta* (TVA) se profundizan las desigualdades: la existencia de patrones y calendarios de TVA diferenciales de acuerdo al nivel socio-económico de los hogares de procedencia de los jóvenes constituyen el punto de partida para indagar en las trayectorias laborales de los jóvenes y el sentido que

éstos le asignan al trabajo. Presento aquí algunos hallazgos de investigación de mi tesis doctoral en elaboración: "*Grietas en el tejido social. Experiencias biográficas de jóvenes montevideanos desde los "lugares" del espacio social.*" (CES, Colmex).

Procedo en dos tiempos. Primero sintetizo los principales hallazgos para Montevideo respecto de las claves de las desigualdades de entrada al primer trabajo y a las trayectorias en el mercado laboral. Con base en información proveniente de la ENAJ-2008, analizo la desigualdad en las experiencias y sentidos asignados al trabajo entre jóvenes montevideanos, resaltando las manifestaciones locales de tendencias globales.

Seguidamente, argumento la importancia del contexto barrial en la conformación y el desarrollo de sentidos de la experiencia laboral. La hipótesis orientadora indica que las actitudes de los jóvenes frente al trabajo dependen de la naturaleza y calidad de los soportes sociales que éstos pueden movilizar, y que ello se conforma desde la configuración urbana barrial, en una medida que debe precisarse. Recorro al análisis de historias de vida de 51 jóvenes residentes en dos barrios montevideanos segregados y estigmatizados, procurando un análisis de trayectorias laborales y de los sentidos que los jóvenes les asignan, y concateno dicho análisis con el de trayectorias educativas y familiares. La pregunta básica que estructura el análisis puede formularse como: si es cierto que los vínculos de los jóvenes con el trabajo son más aleatorios, ¿quiere decir ello que las relaciones que mantienen con la esfera laboral son más distanciadas?

RC24-592.2

ESPIÑEIRA GONZALEZ, María Victoria* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, victoria@ufba.br) and **BIAGI, Marta** (Universidad de Buenos Aires - CONICET)

Cultura política y formación de la opinión pública: La dimensión de la democracia compartida por la población de Bahía (Brasil) sobre la transposición del Río São Francisco

Tomando como base una cuestión ambiental que se traduce en una intensa polémica sobre la transposición de las aguas del Río San Francisco, el objetivo de este trabajo es comprender la cultura política compartida por los ciudadanos "difusos" observando su visión sobre la participación y la representación política, a través de una experiencia concreta. Observamos un proceso de formación de opinión y de la representación social considerada como "una movilidad específica de conocimiento que tiene por función elaborar comportamientos entre individuos en el marco de la vida cotidiana" como señala Moscovic.

Entre Diciembre de 2010 y Febrero de 2011 se aplicaron 430 cuestionarios y se realizaron tres grupos de discusión con habitantes de la ciudad de Salvador (Brasil), de 17 a 80 años. Se destaca entre las conclusiones que la democracia representativa carece de confianza por parte de los habitantes estudiados, en lo que respecta a la actuación de los poderes públicos. Sobre las vías de acción o conductas políticas que están dispuestos a utilizar para intervenir en el proceso decisorio se observó que los ciudadanos de Salvador adhieren a valores defendidos por las organizaciones de la sociedad civil y por el establecimiento de "misiones" ejecutadas por organizaciones ambientalistas, ONGS y Fundaciones (Reis & Natalia, 2006). Aparece por lo tanto una cultura de contraposición a la representación institucionalizada por un proceso electoral o de designación de un representante. Ese escenario ciudadano está acompañado por valores que enfatizan la acción individual considerada como "acción política" (Heller & Fehér, 1998).

RC04-640.3

ESTEBAN, Fernando* (University of Valencia, feresteban@yahoo.com)

Higher education, economic development and international emigration of high skilled population in Latin America and Caribbean

We analyze the current trends in skilled migration from Latin America and the Caribbean to OECD countries, focusing on United States. We discuss theoretical perspectives on skilled migration from a literature review, and detect historical migration trends in Latin America. We used a new database on emigration rates by education attainment. Empirical evidence showed that the stock of migrants increased between 1990 and 2000 in absolute terms, and relative to migrants with low and medium levels of education. Women exhibit higher emigration rates than skilled men. Small states,

with low levels of development, have seen emigration increasing at greater rates than others.

Paradoxically, countries with smaller diasporas show higher levels of migration selectivity. It is estimated that about 40% of these skilled, in most cases professional immigrants not find employment in their chosen profession (scientific and engineering) and they are under-utilized and their talent and skills are wasted.

Finally, although the impacts of globalization are difficult to assess, we find that countries with continued and consistent economic and educational policies have smaller stocks of high skilled population living abroad than others (this is the cases of Brazil and Chile). Therefore, despite the limitations imposed by the global situation, it is possible to act at national level to guide the human resources for the development of the country. This point of view permit thinks two kinds of policies: 1) a regional policy of human resources coherent with Latin American labor market demand; 2) a national policy oriented to the institutionalization of the diaspora and knowledge exchange mechanisms between the diaspora and the professionals working in the country of origin

RC21-738.5

ESTEBAN, Khalil* (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES) - Universidad Nacional General Sarmiento (UNGS), e.qalil@gmail.com)

Espacio público y coproducción de la seguridad

En este artículo me propongo introducir una discusión central de mi proyecto de tesis de posgrado, que tiene como objetivo general comprender la experiencia urbana en Puerto Madero, en tanto espacio social atravesado por diversos regímenes de espacialidad y múltiples formas de vigilancia. Particularmente, analizaré la relación entre los conceptos de público y privado en dos ámbitos de aplicación que desde el presente artículo se proponen estrechamente vinculados.

Por un lado, explicitaré la necesidad de alejarse de visiones que oponen tajantemente lo público a lo privado en el análisis de las experiencias urbanas, considerando que en la actualidad cuesta encontrar acuerdos compartidos respecto de lo que cada uno de dichos términos incluye y, por lo tanto, cómo se confrontan. Para ello, profundizando las visiones que acuerdan en hablar de un *nuevo espacio público*, propondré incorporar el concepto de *regímenes de espacialidad*, que abre el arco entre lo público y lo privado y extiende su definición más allá de lo espacial, incorporando en ella sujetos que también suelen etiquetarse en uno u otro polo pero que, como veremos, tampoco pueden ser reducidos a tal dicotomía.

En segundo lugar, problematizaré una visión frecuente de las investigaciones sobre las funciones policiales que opone formas públicas y formas privadas de gestión de la seguridad. Afirmaré que la "policía pública", en tanto forma histórica particular del trabajo de mantenimiento del orden, asume lo que los autores anglosajones llaman "policing", que engloba distintas tareas de vigilancia y control, y cuyas acciones pueden ser compartidas por varios grupos e instituciones. Desde este punto de vista, no es posible plantear la emergencia del mercado de la seguridad privada como respuesta a la crisis del Estado ni como una nueva forma de "privatización", dado que se trata de una reconfiguración de la organización de las actividades de la sociedad.

RC32-320.7

ESTIVALET, Anelise* (PMPA, anegregis@hotmail.com)

Política y género en el cotidiano: El proyecto "mulheres da paz" en Porto Alegre/Brasil

Hechos relativos a la violencia y las políticas sociales que les son concernientes, como también las discursividades orientadas a la promoción de ciudadanía han trasladado las esferas pública e privada de la vida de mujeres residentes en periferias urbanas. Así, esta investigación busca identificar la singularidad de la actuación de mujeres en la política del cotidiano y en el espacio de las comunidades donde viven, acercándose de la perspectiva de construcción del sujeto mujer (según Judith Revel) y recogiendo, además, contribuciones de Joan Scott, Giuseppe Cocco e Jacques Deleuze. El campo de investigación ha sido las actividades del proyecto "Mulheres da Paz" (Ministerio de Justicia/Brasil), desarrolladas en Porto Alegre/Brasil. En este caso específicamente, lo central fue comprender cómo se organiza la participación de las mujeres en tal iniciativa gubernamental cuando actúan en el espacio público, desde prácticas individuales

e/o colectivas en el trato de la violencia. La investigación utilizó referentes metodológicos que abarcan la análisis de documentos, la realización de entrevistas semiestructuradas y la observación en campo. En este interín, se concluye que el proyecto ha posibilitado la creación de espacios en los cuales las potencialidades de las mujeres emergen, produciendo nuevas significaciones para sus propias trayectorias. O sea, ellas han encontrado otras estrategias de acción y comparten cierta responsabilidad política cuando ocurre la descentralización de la gestión pública. Por su actuación, las mujeres de la paz se organizan en grupos en el interior de las comunidades, articulando otras redes y reivindicando la reducción de las prácticas violentas.

RC19-365.1

ETXEBERRIA, Igone* (Ingema, igone.etxeberria@ingema.es), CUARTANGO, Izaskun (Ingema), ZUBILLAGA, Aitziber (Fundación Matia), DIAZ-VEIGA, Pura (Ingema) and DIAZ, Unai (Ingema)
All voices matter: Person-centred care, health inequalities and healthcare professionals

From a societal perspective, Spain is a clear example of a family-based model of the organisation of care where the Welfare State plays a limited role in care policies in old age. Yet, social changes are making evident the step back families are taking in relation to caring for elderly people. Then, the risk of increasing inequalities in old age grows as the push for private provision of care escalates in the public agenda. The need for better healthcare that fights inequalities in old age runs in parallel to the need of person-centred care approaches in healthcare.

Person-centred care (PCC) is increasingly being recognised as the most appropriate model for health and social care provision in old age. When put into relation with home-based health care provision and with housing-with-care policies, PCC is extremely difficult to succeed if there is no recognition and coordination between health services, social services, residential-settings, families and older people being taken care of. The input and implication of all the actors involved in the construction of PCC options is crucial, thus their discourses on ageing and care are an important source on how to better approach this complex coordination and setup.

This paper draws on the results of focus groups carried out in San Sebastian, Spain, in 2011 with social workers carrying out home-based, face-to-face interviews with elderly people who request public, home-delivered care services. Being the professionals having the closest contact with elderly people's daily life in their homes, their discourses and input can inform the design of innovative policy recommendations on PCC options that are both inclusive of every person's uniqueness and contributing to fight inequalities in old age.

RC11-737.2

ETXEBERRIA, Igone* (Ingema, igone.etxeberria@ingema.es), GALDONA, Nerea (Ingema), ALDAZ, Erkuden (Ingema), YAN-GUAS, Javier (Ingema) and URDANETA, Elena (Ingema)

How can policies promote healthy and happy aging among the oldest old (85+) and centenarians?

The focus of the paper lies on the importance of taking into consideration the uniqueness of the oldest old (85+) and centenarians and their specific needs when designing public policies on active ageing. There is a necessity not only to think about young old individuals, but also about people 85+ and centenarians' health, cognitive and psychosocial conditions with regard to policy making, as this age group is continuously increasing in many countries.

The paper draws on 257 face to face in home interviews conducted in 2010 in the Basque Country, Spain. The sample consisted of two groups: young old individuals group of those aged between 65 and 74 (n=155) and the oldest old group of those aged 85+, including centenarians (n=102). Cognitive, Health, Emotional, Leisure and Psychosocial domains were evaluated. The paper discusses age-related differences focusing on the exceptionality of the oldest old and on how this exceptionality can inform better policy-making on active ageing for all age-groups across the life span.

RC13-303.4

EUCLIDES, Maria Simone* (Estudiante de Mestrado, maria.euclides@ufv.br), FIUZA, Ana Louise de Carvalho (Professora Ad-

junta e Coordenadora do Programa de Mestrado em Extensão Rural), PINTO, Neide Maria Almeida (Professora Adjunta do Departamento de Economia Doméstica) and DOULA, Sheila Maria (Professora Adjunta do Departamento de Economia Rural)

Joven negro y las posibilidades de integración de la formación agrotécnica

Este trabajo es parte de la tesis que se propone analizar la trayectoria de los estudiantes de negro que asistieron a partir de 2003, la Escuela Agrotécnica de Barbacena - MG ahora IF-Barbacena Sureste. Partimos de la hipótesis de que el color de la piel y actúan como límites de género a la entrada en las instituciones de agro-técnica, y para la entrada en el mundo del trabajo. La encuesta se realizó en dos etapas, a saber: un estudio de datos sobre todos los (as) estudiantes que ingresaron a la institución a partir de los años 2003 a 2011 con el Departamento de la Escuela, y entrevistas con los estudiantes identificados negro durante la visita del formulario de inscripción. En la primera etapa, se trabaja con el elemento como una asignación de parámetros de tomar criterios raciales de clasificación utilizado por el IBGE. De la información total de 3.989 estudiantes, que se encuentra un número de 207 estudiantes de negro, entre ellos 64 completaron el curso, de 60 años no han concluido y 63 están en curso. Para las entrevistas hemos tratado de llegar a toda la población de estudiantes negro identificado. Se realizaron entrevistas con 35 estudiantes se han inscrito, con 29 estudiantes y graduados recientes de contacto con los 60 alumnos que no han completado los cursos técnicos. Las entrevistas tuvieron un carácter dialógico que buscan establecer la familia social, económico y en el que los estudiantes están incluidos. Si bien existe una discrepancia en el acceso de los estudiantes de negro en la institución (sólo el 5%) se destacaron en las entrevistas de su creencia en sí mismos, poniendo en un plan más pequeño y más bajo de los obstáculos externos, lo que demuestra que también es una cuestión psicológica.

RC04-500.1

EUSTOLIA DURÁN PIZÑA, Eustolia* (Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, eustoliaduran@hotmail.com) and VALENTÍN FÉLIX SALAZAR, Valentín (Escuela Normal de Sinaloa)

Ethics violence and an education professional

Among the features that characterize today's society, we see the profound loss of cultural ties, feelings of social affiliation and a generalized crisis in institutions like the family, community and schools, no doubt, all these events to educate morally required, before the violence becomes a vortex that ends by killing the awe and dignity that all human beings differ and that the cultures of these institutions will gain indifference. In the II Forum of Sociology, International Sociological Association, in session 7: The role of professional ethics in Promoting social commitment, Sociology of Education Research Committee, which will take place from 1 to August 4, 2012, which we submit the following paper, the result of an investigation, conducted in a Faculty of the Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico.

The study was undertaken to explore the underlying traits of violence in everyday life of those living processes of formation. The ethics and the pedagogy, they used as argumentative support under a phenomenological methodology that gave the voice to whom daily they suffer the vicissitudes of environments that put in risk the formation of certain minimal virtuous features, which can make our school environments more hospitable and with it to contribute that our planet is more inhabitable.

Put us in a position to respond to another, that he has no power, also requires the professional education, both situated to respond to a good dose of professional support to counter these high trends of violence, now living in schools and although these are due to multiple issues, the profession has its share of responsibility.

RC07-102.1

EVANS, Peter* (University of California, pevans@berkeley.edu)

In search of a great transformation: Weaving together a new historical subject

Neither the multitude nor the nation-state is capable of moving the global political economy toward the great transformation that the world needs, though both must play a role. Classic models of the self-emancipation of the working class must also be radically reconstructed in order to be theoretically serviceable. The historical subject capable of providing the kind of

great transformation that will enable human society to outwit the destructive logic of global neoliberal capitalist accumulation is like to be a very complicated creature.

Each of the current forms of potential agency is seriously flawed. The rhizomically organized multitude can exercise disruptive creativity, bringing down vulnerable local elites and forcing new conversations onto the political agenda but can't reconstruct the global capitalist order. Even progressive nation states are likely become instruments of regressive nationalist agendas in the absence of powerful social movement pressure. But, there is a symbiotic interaction among the "horizontal," calculating nationalist politicians and the persistent multilevel campaigns of the myriad social movement organizations that combine rhizomic networks with traditional command and control structures. This symbiosis creates a threatening "witches-brew" from for those whose vested interests require preservation of the established global order, which is to say it creates the possibility of a great transformation.

Drawing on the cornucopia of concrete movements and organizations that have succeeded in transcending national borders and the North-South divide, in braiding together diverse constituencies, and in operating at multiple levels from the local through the national to the global, this paper seeks to sketch out the organizational forms and discursive strategies that characterize of existing efforts at counter-hegemonic globalization assess the possibility of creating the more robust articulation that would be necessary for these movements to force changes in existing structures of power.

RC44-493.3

EVANS, Peter* (University of California, pevans@berkeley.edu)

Practice, organizational form and the production of alternative visions

What kind of practice and what sorts of organizational forms might be conducive to incubating an alternative vision that will enable human society to outwit the destructive logic of global neoliberal capitalist accumulation?

The character of the incubators will be driven in part by the hurdles that an alternative vision must surmount. To challenge the ideological hegemony of global neo-liberal capitalism an alternative vision must unify two apparently contradictory propositions. First, an alternative vision must convince billions of people living in the most disparate circumstances around the world that they share interests that can become the basis of a common political agenda. This universalistic agenda must be accompanied by a clear commitment to respectful recognition of the full diversity of identities that have emerged from disparate circumstances and histories. The first requires the broadest possible networks of debate and synthetic capacity. The second requires a multiplicity of rootedness in dispersed sites of contestation.

Drawing on the cornucopia of concrete movements and organizations that have succeeded in transcending national borders and the North-South divide, in braiding together diverse constituencies, and in operating at multiple levels from the local through the national to the global, this paper seeks to sketch out the organizational forms and discursive strategies associated with an emerging composite vision of counter-hegemonic globalization.

RC34-605.1

FABIANSSON, Charlotte* (Victoria University, fabiansson@opusnet.com.au)

Ethnic young people's experiences of feeling valued and safe in a multicultural cosmopolitan society

The paper explores ethnic young people's experiences of living in the cosmopolitan Sydney with young migrants increasingly being part of the mainstream society. The social networks they develop, experiences of being appreciated and valued by friends, feeling secure and safe within their community. The research examines their experiences of inter-ethnic social networks and possibilities to express their ethnic belonging within the community. The youths are aged between 14 and 18 years and live in the multicultural centres of Western and South Western Sydney with it's intermix of young people from Arabic and Middle Eastern, Pacific Island and Asian heritage. The research shows that young people who feel valued by friends also feel more secure in their community, more trusting of people and express a positive feeling about living in their adopted country.

TG07-649.4

FACAL, Silvia* (Universidad Católica del Uruguay, afacal@ucu.edu.uy)

Los procesos de integración de los inmigrantes en Uruguay: Desde el "melting pot" hacia el "multiculturalismo atenuado"

Uruguay es un país fuertemente marcado por los procesos migratorios desde su mismo nacimiento como estado independiente hasta la actualidad. En un principio predominaron los movimientos inmigratorios. No obstante, y a partir de 1963 en adelante, se invierte el saldo migratorio positivo produciéndose una mayor salida de emigrantes que entrada de inmigrantes. Centrándonos en los procesos inmigratorios vale decir que a estas orillas del Plata llegaron y continúan llegando –aunque actualmente en menor proporción- inmigrantes de variadas procedencias.

Bien pronto, la cuestión de la integración de los diversos contingentes arribados a nuestro país, se tornó en tema de interés no sólo para los intelectuales y políticos sino también para diferentes actores sociales involucrados en la "problemática", tanto del pasado como del presente. En un primer momento se pensó que, a través del llamado modelo del *melting pot* o "crisol de razas", los recién llegados se integrarían totalmente en nuestra sociedad. No obstante la realidad fue muy distinta, porque en la práctica el modelo de integración que se fue gestando en nuestro país fue otro, el multiculturalismo, al cual podríamos clasificar de "atenuado". En el presente trabajo se presentarán los resultados preliminares obtenidos por la línea de investigación "Migraciones de Ida y Vuelta" de la Facultad de Ciencias Humanas de la Universidad Católica del Uruguay, los cuales nos permiten realizar precisamente la afirmación anterior de que la sociedad uruguaya actual y del pasado se caracteriza por ser multicultural, eso sí, de forma atenuada y agregaríamos en un contexto transcultural sin el cual no se podría entender, justamente esta peculiaridad del proceso de integración de inmigrantes del Uruguay de hoy y de ayer.

RC34-216.1

FACHELLI, Sandra* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, sandra.fachelli@gmail.com) and PLANAS, Jordi (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

How does the crisis affect employability insertion of university graduates in a context of high youth unemployment?

Is education a defense, individual and social, from the effects of the crisis in which we are living? Or does this crisis place us in a situation of overeducation, which makes raising the educational level of young people ineffective? The European Union official documents say that overcoming the crisis implies raising the educational level of young people (Strategy 2020). In Spain we are close to achieving the high educational levels that this document proposed; however, the crisis that began in 2008 increases youth unemployment levels, which are among the highest in Europe. Is it the same for university graduates? How has the crisis affected them? In this paper we propose to compare the labor insertion process of a graduate generation that entered the labor market at a time of economic expansion with another, which has done so during the crisis. We have two surveys in Catalonia (Spain) about labor insertion of graduates, a pre-crisis and another during the crisis. The first one explores the employability situation in 2008, of the people who had graduated in 2004; and the second one analyzes those who graduated in 2007, who were interviewed in 2011. These surveys were carried out by the Agency for the Quality of University System of Catalonia. The comparison between the results of these surveys shows that, while the crisis has affected graduates, it has had a significantly lower impact on the level of unemployment compare to the rest of young people. Our goal is to explore the labor insertion and examine whether factors such as social origin, gender, background and academic performance affect the type of insertion achieved four years after graduating in two different contexts: that of economic expansion and that of economic crisis.

RC55-171.3

FACHELLI, Sandra* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, sandra.fachelli@gmail.com) and LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN, Pedro (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

Two models of social stratification: From a classification scheme to a typology

A model for analyzing social stratification should take into account the occupation of all members of the family. Although this statement is not new at all, the empirical operationalization of this concept has been slightly used because of the complexity involved in the procedure. Synthetic indicators, as occupational position of male breadwinner, have been considered as effective as the most complex ones.

The classification of social stratification, based on the occupational position, used on the well-known book by Erikson and Goldthorpe, entitled "The Constant Flux" has been considered the mainstream of social mobility analysis for the last 20 years.

The aim of this paper is to compare our model of stratification with that of Erikson and Goldthorpe. The model proposed takes into account the household as a unit of analysis. In addition to highest occupational position of every adult member of the household, the model includes educational, housing and income. It uses a multivariate approach, combining Multiple Correspondence Analysis and Cluster Analysis in order to obtain social strata.

We contrast both models in order to indicate its potentialities and its limitations for social stratification analysis, and we use the same data source: the Labor Force Survey of Argentina. This country experienced between December 2001 and February 2002, a deep economic and institutional crisis, installed in the international collective consciousness because of the default debt. The periods selected for analysis reflect two different socio-economic growth stages: a pre-crisis period (1997) and a post-crisis stage (2010).

RC29-631.3

FACHINETTO, Rochele* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, chelifellini@yahoo.com.br)

The legal discourse as a producer of gender subjects: An analysis of trials by jury in Porto Alegre/RS/Brazil

This study aims to understand, through the trials in cases of homicides between men and women, in Porto Alegre/Rio Grande do Sul/Brazil, how do the gender aspects emerge in legal discourse in these judgments. Which arguments are used by lawyers to say that somebody is guilty or innocent? Which aspects of social life take part in that legal construction. Through a critical theoretical perspective to the law, according to Boaventura de Sousa Santos and Pierre Bourdieu, it is intended to highlight that the administration of justice is not neutral, unlike it reproduces the unequal relations that exist in society.

Through a systematic observation and ethnographies of the judgments it's possible to realized that there is a adaptation to social gender roles which are largely used in the space of trial and, in addition to express and reify a particular conception of gender relations in society. In the construction on legal discourse about guilty and innocent some victims are more victims than others and, in the other hand, some defendants are better or worst according to the enforcement of gender roles. In these way, some people are more deserving of justice that others, which expresses that there is a unequal access to justice, based on gender aspects.

RC36-158.6

FACIOLI, Lara* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, larafacioli@yahoo.com.br)

"Gender technology" and "self-technologies": An analysis of discourses and practices of contemporary self-help

This paper is the result of a wider research, developed in my master degree course, sponsored by Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa Do Estado de São Paulo – FAPESP. In this paper, I intend to understand the dynamic of subjectivity existing in the contemporaneous phenomenon called Self-Help, directly towards to women, keeping in mind that this is an effective "gender technology" since it is an instrument of cultural imposition with the objective of maintaining the unequal gender relationship. I will have a brief analysis considering my lines of research: the discourse present in the top five books sold in Brazil about this subject; the debate forums of one of the researched websites – Bolsa Mulher; and the follow-up interviews with the users of the previously mentioned website. Among the main objectives, I would highlight the critical mapping offered by contemporaneous Self-Help to people that use it and by ethnography, explore in what ways these people make use of these "Self-Technologies". Testimonials of important historical aspects of the interviewed people were collected with the objective of

understanding how and when these discourses have become part of their lives and what role these discourses have to their process of subjectivity (re)elaboration. This is also about bringing to debate the specific characteristics the therapeutic discourse assumes nationwide with the advent of technologies such as the internet and also within the network dynamics, since they create unprecedented possibilities of sociability in what concerns to the Self and the affections. I have in mind that these "subjectivity management discourses" can move together with de development of capitalism and a possible individuality mercantilization.

TG04-232.4

FACTOR, Roni* (University of Haifa, rfactor@univ.haifa.ac.il)

Minorities, high-risk behavior, and social resistance

Across societies, non-dominant minorities often exhibit higher rates of involvement, compared to the dominant group, in high-risk behaviors such as smoking, drug and alcohol use, sexual risk behaviors, overeating, and unsafe driving habits. Over the years, different explanations have been put forward to explain this phenomenon. These theories tend to fall into two classes: macro-structural or micro-agentic explanations. Also, they tend to regard individuals as passive players who are influenced by the social environment or by psychological problems, or who fail to make "good" choices.

This research tests an integrated theoretical framework that incorporates both micro and macro explanations and that perceives members of non-dominant groups as active players. The social resistance framework suggests that power relations in society encourage members of non-dominant groups to actively engage, consciously or unconsciously, in everyday resistance practices that include various high-risk behaviors.

To test the research hypotheses, two surveys were conducted among representative samples of two non-dominant minority groups and two majority groups. We conducted the first survey in Israel among 530 Israeli Arabs and 530 Jews, and the second in the U.S. among 200 African Americans and 200 whites. The results indicate that among both non-dominant minority groups, social resistance was positively and significantly correlated with engagement in various high-risk and unhealthy behaviors – such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and traffic violations – after controlling for various variables.

The findings provide preliminary support for the social resistance framework and suggest that people who engage in high-risk behaviors make risky choices as an agentic expression of their resistance. Therefore, we should focus less on delivering educational messages and shift more attention to people's underlying motivations for choosing particular behaviors, e.g., by developing interventions that will change the target of the resistance or channel it to less risky alternatives.

RC48-23.1

FADAAE, Simin* (Humboldt University of Berlin, simin.fadaee@hu-berlin.de)

Emergence of a global social movement: World says no to inequality

Since the Arab uprising in 2010 the world has realized that mass mobilizations and social movements could still be feasible means of achieving socio-political goals. The movement which started in the Middle East, later spread to Spain, Greece, England, Chile and recently with the Occupy Wall Street Movement which originated in the USA, to the rest of the globe. The main concern of the protestors is increasing economic inequality. The demonstrators have been framing this as the opposition of 99% against 1% of the society. Some link their protest to the crisis of capitalism and the others associate it with an ongoing struggle for democracy.

The movements of 1960s were referred to as 'new' in contrast to the 'old' workers movements. According to the New Social Movement Theory, the emergence of the 'new' social movements was then linked to emergence of a 'new type of society' which could generate 'new' demands and therefore, 'new' types of social movements. Considering the fact that since 1960s, this is the first time we are witnessing a globally expanding movement, uprising of this global movement has given rise to a very essential question: are we witnessing emergence of the 'post- new social movements' and consequently a 'newer type of society'? My main objective in this article is to answer this question. The article has three sections. First, by incorporating original research to the existing data on the movement I present an overall, coherent overview of this newly emerged global movement. Second, with reference to the New Social Movement Theory, I pro-

vide an analytical framework for the analysis of the movement. Finally, I point out the implications of emergence of such a global movement for New Social Movement Theory.

RC02-715.1

FAIR, Hernán* (CONICET-UBA-UNGS-UNLAM, herfair@hotmail.com)

La visión acerca de la política económica en los principales actores socioeconómicos de la Argentina de comienzos de los años '90

El trabajo analiza la visión de los principales agentes socioeconómicos (grandes empresarios, economistas, sindicalistas) acerca de la política económica del menemismo. Para ello, toma como punto de referencia el año 1993, momento de sedimentación y consolidación de la hegemonía menemista. La metodología se basa en el análisis del discurso público de los principales actores socioeconómicos. Para ello, se utiliza un marco teórico basado en la perspectiva sociopolítica del discurso de Ernesto Laclau y fuentes provenientes de los principales diarios de circulación nacional (Clarín, La Nación y Página 12), complementado con el análisis de declaraciones provenientes de la revista IDEA, perteneciente a la corporación empresarial. Como objetivo general, se pretende indagar en la disputa por la hegemonía del espacio público y, específicamente, en la perspectiva de cada actor clave acerca del proyecto socioeconómico de país en la Argentina neoliberal de comienzos de la década de los '90.

RC49-298.3

FAKO, Thabo* (University of Botswana, FAKOTT@mopipi.ub.bw)
HIV/AIDS care, coping strategies and work environmental stress among nurses in Botswana

Since 2006 there has been universal acceptance in both developing and industrialized societies that HIV treatment and related services, including more effective prevention programs, be available to all citizens. However, as a result of the worldwide recession and shifting health priorities, progress toward these goals has stalled. While the epidemic continues to grow, fewer resources are dedicated to treatment and prevention than previously, and clinical staffs, especially nurses, are challenged by more patient care responsibilities. This paper focuses on the relationships of HIV/AIDS care, coping strategies, and work environmental stress for nurses working in an African country with a significant epidemic, Botswana. Data for this study was obtained through questionnaires completed by a sample of 201 nurses working in different types of health facilities in rural and urban areas of Botswana. Results show that most of the nurses (65 percent) frequently provided care to clients with HIV/AIDS. Only 35 percent of the nurses provided care to clients with HIV/AIDS infrequently. Those care givers who often worked with patients infected with HIV reported significantly more "role demand" and "shift work" stress and said that their coping strategies included physical exercise and taking food supplements. Implications of the findings for professional "burn out" among HIV/AIDS care in developing societies are discussed together with strategies for more effective allocations of health care personnel.

RC17-351.2

FALABELLA, Alejandra* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, afalabel@uahurtado.cl)

The educational market/state dyad: The Chilean case

Educational markets and the state are understood, by many scholars, to be separate entities. It is thought that while markets allow parents to choose schools freely, the state regulates minimum standards of quality and equality, in positive, neutral and transparent ways. Nonetheless, the author argues that, within the Chilean educational context, the market and state have an interdependent relationship. State discourses, technologies and devices (e.g. national tests, league tables, awards) are crucial for activating and intensifying competition, as they produce a symbolic capital that is disputed within the marketplace. Based on data from four case studies, the author shows diverse ways in which educational institutions mobilize resources, deliver multiple strategies and invest significant efforts in order to produce visible symbols of a 'successful school' according to state standards and classifications.

It is expected that educational institutions dispute these state devised symbolic capitals for increasing school vouchers, motivated by economic interests. Nonetheless, the data evidences that these are not straightforward links; market practices involve a complex amalgamate of interests (economic, political, pedagogical, emotional) that go beyond an economic rationale. Moreover, competing practices for state-symbolic capital entangle institutions that participate within the marketplace, as well as other segments of the educational arena that are not expected to compete for student enrolments (e.g. parents, rural school, local Ministry). In other words, state technologies designed for regulating the marketplace trigger performative activities and a competing rationale that expands pervasively beyond the market boundaries. Overall, *market competition exceeds the market itself*. The effects of the interconnected state/market technologies are profound and extensive. The state is not just another actor within the Chilean educational market or the 'regulator' of minimum national standards, but a core producer of it.

RC13-18.5

FALCÃO, Denise* (UFMG, defalcao@terra.com.br)

Backpackers: For leisure relational practice

This study aims to share and talk about some thoughts about the practice of backpackers. Bringing this sense theoretical approaches to understanding this practice in its relationship with contemporary leisure. The entertainment phenomenon is discussed here from the perspective of human conception, then we have a look at leisure as constitutive of human life, or leisure linked to the achievement of the human being. This research by giving centrality to the recreational backpacker as a practitioner, draws the gaze of the man who, while living in a capitalist society exclusionary search, simplicity, contact with other societies. Experiencing leisure tourism as well as a relational phenomenon. I change the focus of the studies (Aoqui, 2005; Oliveira, 2008; Giaretta, 2003) have already made in the leisure and tourism with backpackers who emphasize the economic sector and marketing addressing me on the cultural dimension and the construction of meanings and senses this practice by individuals who affect and are affected by the experience of otherness in his travels.

RC13-436.6

FALCÃO, Denise* (UFMG, defalcao@terra.com.br) and CORREA, Juliana (UEMG)

The course of the party and party in progress: Experiences of otherness through tourism and leisure backpack

Duvignaud second, understanding the party has been hampered by the idea of functionality and profitability, getting all its dynamics reduced to the logic of utility. The same (mis) understanding is at play when reduced to capitalist logic that turns it into something to be consumed. This model is a commonly broadcast by the mass tourism that sees the festival as a tourism product which ultimately freeze the festive events, highlighting them as folklore facts that must be rescued in time. This study assumes that leisure and the party occupy a privileged place in the course of social life and in this perspective proposes giving birth to the dynamism that is inherent in traditional festivals from the perspective of a specific tourist experience: backpacking tourism. Sharing travel records held on the islands of Lake Titicaca in Peru, in particular participation in Taquilla party in honor of San Santiago, the study highlights different moments in the experience of otherness revealed by unexpected encounters on a backpacking trip. The study also shows different possibilities of being and the local traditional festivals, putting in dialogic mass tourism and tourism backpack.

RC32-181.1

FALCON, Sylvanna* (University of California, smfalcon@ucsc.edu)

Conducting feminist research in the country of one's familial past

How does one navigate the terrain of research in the native country of one's parents? As the daughter of immigrants from Peru, my fascination with the country has existed since childhood. Returning to Peru now as a feminist researcher who was born, raised, and educated in the United States, I encounter a series of methodological dilemmas as I try to make feminist sense of a country my family left decades before. As I currently

embark on research about the human rights of domestic workers in Lima, Peru. I must grapple with a series of conflicting realities because I have such an intimate connection to this place.

In my paper, I explore, but do not necessarily resolve, a series of questions: How have frequent trips to Peru to visit family since childhood made Peru both familiar and unknown to me? How do I conduct ethical research with domestic workers given our economic and material distances? How do domestic workers interpret my research as a Peruvian-American feminist scholar? How does having familial origins based in one of the region's poorest country to currently residing in the most powerful country in the region (if not the world), produce new challenges in terms of reconciling the power between researcher and subject? What is a feasible way to conduct research that is sufficiently transparent and ethical given the marginalized community of primarily indigenous women I am working with and study? What is my responsibility to the domestic workers I interview? How do I explain the research to family members in Peru who employ and have problematic relationships with their own domestic workers?

RC49-490.5

FANSTEN, Maia* (Université Paris Descartes, mfansten@free.fr)
Modern social renouncers : A new idiom of distress ?

This paper will present an ongoing research on what we have called « social renouncers », that is to say reclusive people who have withdrawn from social life. Behaviors of this kind are seen as a growing phenomenon among young people that our pluridisciplinary and comparative study, comparing French cases to the exemplary phenomenon of Hikikomori in Japan, intends to understand. Our view is that, even though some cases might be understood under the concept of social phobia, it is unlikely that all cases of social withdrawal, even in its most extreme form – self-reclusion at home, or pure « virtual life » – boil down to nothing but to a mental disease. As much as it is also unlikely that all cases could be explained by economical issues and changes in the job market in our modern societies. Instead, we intend to discuss the hypothesis that social withdrawal could be becoming, like depression, addiction or trauma, an « idiom of distress ». Such an idiom should be understood as a way to confront modern constraints linked to the collective imperative of autonomization and the changing paths to adulthood. The fact that such attitudes are linked to withdrawal or renunciation has to be addressed : why withdrawal rather than other forms of behavioral reactions (addiction, violence, etc.)? Social renouncers could be therefore a new profile of mental suffering. This is why we will be interrogating, from a sociological perspective, meanings and normative backgrounds of such a phenomenon (adulthood and autonomy, standard emotions, cultural meanings of the domestic spaces). Following this path, and based on the analysis of clinical cases and testimonies both from the Japanese and the French field works, we will examine how social withdrawal tends to have become a normative way to feel and express malaise or social misfitness.

RC53-630.1

FARIA, Ana Lucia Goulart de* (Faculdade de Educação da UNICAMP, danielafinco@gmail.com) and FINCO, Daniela (Universidade Federal de São Paulo - UNIFESP)

Diversidad en la infancia brasileña: Perspectivas y desafíos de las investigaciones con niños y niñas pequeños(as) en el campo de la sociología de la infancia

Abordaremos un actor social excluido, que las ciencias sociales todavía no han dado la atención debida: los niños pequeños. En la actualidad, los niños e la niñez han ganado visibilidad en las investigaciones de las ciencias sociales, principalmente en la sociología de la infancia. El concepto de infancia todavía no ha sido muy discutido en el campo de la Sociología, y, en general, es comprendido en una oposición entre naturaleza y cultura, al revés de mostrar que la naturaleza humana es justo la producción de cultura. Discutiremos una noción de infancia que presupone su trayectoria como un niño histórico, social, político y cultural. Plantearemos la construcción social de la infancia como un nuevo paradigma, con énfasis en la necesidad de elaborar la reconstrucción de ese concepto marcado por una visión occidental, colonizadora y "adultocéntrica". En esta perspectiva, mostraremos investigaciones brasileñas que desarrollamos en espacios colectivos de educación, las cuales construyen una sociología de la infancia postcolonial. Aunque Marcel Mauss hubiera cuestionado la 'infancia civilizada' de Piaget en los años 1937; Florestan Fernandes en 1946

construyó los conceptos de 'cultura infantil' y de 'grupos infantiles' cuando investigaba a los niños jugando en la calle. Evidenciaremos las especificidades y la diversidad que los niños pequeños brasileños nos presentan y las diferentes formas de opresión en nuestra sociedad, tales como el prejuicio de clase, la discriminación sexual, racial y étnica, regional. De esa forma, la sociología de la infancia contribuye para la construcción de una pedagogía de la diferencia. Entendiendo a los niños pequeños como sujetos de derechos, esas investigaciones consideran relevantes sus cotidianos y vivencias, destacan como las diferencias marcan sus condiciones sociales de vida, identifican los movimientos de resistencias, oposición y afrontamiento, en las transgresiones, en la manera de actuar y de querer de estos(as) brasileños(as).

RC25-510.5

FARJI NEER, Anahí* (CONICET/ UBA, anahifarji@hotmail.com)
Fronteras discursivas: Travestismo, transexualidad y transgeneridad en los discursos del estado Argentino

En el presente trabajo me propongo compartir mi propuesta de investigación, centrada en el análisis de los discursos del Estado argentino en torno al travestismo, la transexualidad y la transgeneridad desde la entrada en vigencia de los edictos policiales hasta la actualidad. Se trata de un análisis de la forma variante en la que el Estado argentino, en sus distintas instancias y a lo largo del tiempo, establece definiciones y regulaciones sobre las personas cuyas expresiones de género no se conciben con su corporalidad bajo los términos esperados por la matriz binaria de género dominante.

Considerando la operatividad social de los discursos es posible afirmar que la disputa por la ampliación de los límites de inteligibilidad de los cuerpos y las identidades se da en el plano de la representación, del discurso y de la nominación. De este modo entiendo al Estado como un actor fundamental en la producción de los múltiples discursos definitorios de las fronteras de las sexualidades legítimas, abordando los discursos estatales de forma articulada con una episteme histórica particular que cifra de manera específica aquellos deseos y corporalidades que desafían la linealidad hegemónica del sexo-género-deseo.

Atendiendo a dicho planteo, el objetivo de la presente exposición es el de poner en discusión la perspectiva epistemológica adoptada así como el encuadre metodológico desarrollado, centrado en el análisis temático de documentos. Asimismo compartiré los resultados preliminares obtenidos en mi proceso de investigación.

RC48-23.3

FARRO, Antimo Luigi* (Sapienza University of Rome, antimoluigi.farro@uniroma1.it)

21st-century collective movements

This paper aims to contribute to theoretical debates on XXI century collective movements, such as the so-called Arab Spring, the Occupy Wall Street movement and Indignados initiatives. It will focus on the meanings associated with causes of insurgence, an individual's sense of subjective implication, and the construction of an arena of conflicts underscoring these collective initiatives. The paper will also analyze the importance of ICT use, notably the internet, in the construction of these initiatives. We will investigate the intersection of cultural, economic, social and political stakes buttressed against the construction and reaffirmation of individual and social life at local, national, regional, global and cyberspatial levels. The first part of this paper is on the one hand, dedicated to the analytical definition of these movements. On the other hand, it suggests a theoretical perspective to distinguish these movements from protests related to interest groups, riots and the neo-populist mobilizations. The second part of the paper is focused on: a) the causality of this insurgence; b) the sense of individual involvement in its construction; and c) the modalities of these initiatives. The third section of this paper analyzes the construction of arenas of conflict, and the meanings produced by these movements as they intervene in the construction of social life as it is articulated at local, national, regional, global and cyberspatial levels.

RC29-559.7

FASCIGLIONE, Lucia* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, lufasci@gmail.com)

La legión extranjera. un análisis de las técnicas de reclutamiento del personal proveniente de otras fuerzas en la policía metropolitana de la ciudad autónoma de Buenos Aires

En el presente trabajo pretendemos dar cuenta de los procesos de reclutamiento del personal policial con experiencia que desarrolla la Policía Metropolitana de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires.

La Policía Metropolitana (PM) de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires comenzó a funcionar en el año 2008 a partir de la sanción de la Ley de Seguridad Pública. Una las principales cuestiones que marcaron la conformación de la nueva fuerza de seguridad fue la necesidad de cobrar visibilidad social y por consiguiente de contar con policías que ocuparan el espacio público. En este sentido, la incorporación de personal con experiencia fue (y continúa siendo) una de las principales estrategias para abultar las filas de la PM. Teniendo en cuenta que hasta la actualidad hubieron dos promociones de cadetes formados por la Metropolitana, cada una de aproximadamente quinientos cadetes y que el total de policías metropolitanos es de dos mil quinientos, no es menor el dato de que cerca del 60% de los policías Metropolitanos provenga de otra fuerza de seguridad o de fuerzas armadas.

En el abordaje de dicha temática analizaremos los parámetros de la convocatoria al personal con experiencia, los requisitos a cumplir para ingresar a la fuerza, la duración del curso de nivelación, la conformación de dicho curso y sus partes y las formas de evaluación. En torno a esto esbozaremos algunas líneas teóricas que nos ayuden a comprender cómo se conforma la identidad del policía metropolitano teniendo en cuenta la convivencia de culturas institucionales diversas que suponen formas de entender y de hacer diferentes.

RC44-439.2

FASSI, Marisa* (Universita degli studi di milano, marisafassi@gmail.com) and **CALERO, Victor*** (Universidad de Córdoba, ve-calero@gmail.com)

Legal activists and intellectuals interactions with workers who are on the margins of law in Cordoba-Argentina

This paper intends to look into the relationship between workers and intellectuals in cases in which workers' status recognition as such is not clearly defined in the juridical system (legally marginalized) and legal activists and intellectuals are in possession of legal knowledge, therefore operating within the juridical field.

We found those particular relationships interesting for two main reasons. On the one hand, in their interaction with workers, legal activists or intellectuals might face certain issues which are inherent to the mainstream logic of the juridical field, such as: language colonization, conflict expropriation, binary labels in law, normalizing or emancipatory function of rights, legitimated knowledge, etc.

On the other hand, workers who's status recognition as such is not clearly defined in the legal system could be considered as being on the margins of law. Workers who's position is on the margins of law might build a tense relationship with law and therefore those perceptions and experiences can also be translated into the concrete interaction with legal activists and intellectuals.

We will examine three experiences from Córdoba-Argentina related to: 1) sex workers, 2) enterprises recovered by workers, and 3) jail-guards. These three cases are linked by the fact that workers involved have had interactions with intellectuals and legal activists as a way to deal with their struggles to change their position in law. All of them have challenged the set of juridical norms and therefore their position in law and society, many times hand by hand with legal activists and intellectuals.

RC04-139.5

FASSIO, Adriana* (University of Buenos Aires, adrianafassio@yahoo.com) and **GILLI, Juan Jose*** (University of Buenos Aires, jjoseg@hotmail.com)

Social imaginaries of teaching ethics in two public administration schools in Argentina

In addition to teaching a profession, the university must transmit civic values that contribute to improving the social order, in the way that students and future professionals acquire skills to think critically and independently.

The analysis of the university ethics training should include both the specific content being taught and the attitudes and practices of teachers in the teaching-learning process and also students' own perceptions.

We recover the concept of social imaginaries as those schemes that allow constructing reality, perceiving something as real, and explain and operate from specific references in the symbolic universe, that produces every community from which one perceives and elaborates its purpose.

From this theoretical framework, this paper exposes the results of the Research Project "Ethics in the training of managers" that tries to recognize the social imaginaries of teachers and students about ethical / unethical practices of managers as well as the methods and attitudes within the teaching process in the Administration Schools of two recognized Argentine public universities: Buenos Aires University and La Plata University. Coincidences and differences between teachers and students are analyzed.

RC55-171.2

FATTORE, Marco* (Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, marco.fattore@unimib.it), **MAGGINO, Filomena** (Università degli Studi di Firenze), **RUVIGLIONI, Elena** (Università degli Studi di Firenze), **ORSINI, Sante** (Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT)) and **MONTECOLLE, Silvia** (Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT))

Individual well-being in Italy: Combining subjective and objective data through partial orders

In this paper we present a novel analysis pertaining to well-being in Italian regions, for year 2010, combining subjective and objective ordinal data into a consistent and unified framework. The analysis is performed through a new evaluation methodology, based on partial order theory, which produces well-being scores without involving any aggregation among attributes. This way, the ordinal nature of the data is fully respected and the main drawbacks of the classical composite indicator approach, when applied to non-numerical variables, are overcome. For sake of completeness, results obtained using this new methodology are compared with those from more traditional approaches, showing the benefits of using partial order theory in evaluation studies, in terms of both data respect and results interpretation.

RC09-347.4

FAUSTINO, Jean Carlo* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, jeancarlofaustino@gmail.com)

Inside migration: The countryman's integration through the "caipira music"

Within a few decades in the 20th century Brazil went from being a country with the majority of its population living in rural area to be a predominantly urban country. Based in this historical fact of national scenario transformation, we conducted a research to analyze this phenomenon and the consequent process of countryman integration in the urban environment through the songs of that time.

This analysis - that we have been performing in the sociology doctorate program in the Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar) - is concerned with a typical music genre of the Brazilian southwest region: "moda de viola" which integrates, together with other genre and beats, the "caipira music".

Due to the defining characteristic of narrating events in the countryman's reality, now migrant, the "moda de viola" is a vantage point to analyze and comprehension of dilemmas and tensions in the integration process which reflections aided to define the national capitalism characteristics.

RC31-660.5

FAYOMI, Oluyemi* (Covenant University, olu_fayomi@yahoo.com) and **ADEOLA, Lanre*** (Crawford University, wajuadeola@yahoo.com)

The emerging role of diaspora in the restructuring of the Nigerian state

RC 31, Session E

The changing world economic fortunes as affected the 3rd world countries has brought about various Structural Adjustment Programmes by the World Bank and other International organizations to cushion its effect on these regions. Over the years, the economic progress of these countries

have remained dampened and even become worse while at the same time, the richer countries have become richer. In these circumstances, various other programmes, projects and methods have been designed to bring about development and turn things around for these countries and their regions. Poverty has been the obvious indicator of the hopelessness of the people of these regions of which Africa is said to have the highest number of such poverty-stricken countries and people living below the poverty level. Migration of people of these countries to oversea countries such as the USA, Europe for instance, is viewed as an opportunity to alleviate the suffering of families by the remittances the migrants send to their families back home. In recent times, researches have confirmed the importance of remittances by Africans in Diaspora. In fact, such remittances have exceeded official development assistance and Foreign Direct Investments as the Diaspora are becoming a vocal voice by their achievements in the countries of their abode which by and large they are beginning to be of immense assistance to their countries of natural birth by the positive contributions they make. This is basically the focus of this paper to examine the roles which the Diaspora have discovered for themselves in assisting Nigeria to address the developmental problems at the grass root with particular reference to poverty alleviation programme and such other roles they can embark upon in recognizance of their competencies and financial capabilities in the restructuring of the Nigerian State economically, socially and politically.

RC07-354.2

FELD, Claudia* (CONICET - Argentina, clavife@yahoo.com.ar)

La esma como sitio de memoria: Del testimonio al centro de interpretación

El trabajo analiza el proceso por el cual el predio donde funcionó la ESMA (Escuela de Mecánica de la Armada, uno de los principales centros clandestinos de detención de la dictadura argentina – 1976-1983) se transformó recientemente en un sitio de memoria. Sobre todo, se pregunta por los dispositivos memoriales utilizados para mostrar el Casino de Oficiales (edificio en donde se centró la actividad represiva en la ESMA), transformado hoy en un centro de interpretación que recibe visitas de todo tipo: grupos de estudiantes secundarios, periodistas, investigadores, visitantes extranjeros y público en general.

El análisis pone el énfasis en los testimonios y en la manera en que han servido para instalar una señalización en el Casino de Oficiales, teniendo en cuenta que no se ha recurrido a imágenes, ni a objetos, ni a ningún otro "vehículo de memoria" en ese sitio. El trabajo analiza esta señalización, indagando en las maneras en que los testimonios citados en los carteles funcionan como dispositivo de mediación memorial. ¿Cuál es la narración que construyen estos testimonios? ¿Cómo se los presenta? ¿Qué testimonios fueron seleccionados para ser exhibidos allí? ¿Qué "diálogo" generan con la producción testimonial previa y posterior? ¿Cómo se relacionan estos carteles con el espacio en donde fueron ubicados?

Esta indagación se realiza en tres tiempos, tratando de establecer las distintas "capas memoriales" que se han ido superponiendo –como estratos geológicos– a lo largo de los años. Se exploran los primeros testimonios de denuncia sobre la ESMA, publicados durante la dictadura en un informe de derechos humanos (1979); el informe de la CONADEP (1984); y los testimonios que se exhiben actualmente en los carteles (instalados allí en 2005).

RC05-89.2

FELDMAN, Alice* (University College Dublin, Alice.feldman@ucd.ie) and **KHAOURY, Romana** (University College Dublin)

Lives in green, white and black: Whiteness, national identity and anti-racism in Ireland

In Ireland, the rapid transition from a country of emigration to one of in-migration, and the racialised construction of 'the migrant other' that has accompanied it, has profoundly destabilised notions of Irishness. The perceived 'crisis' of migration, the racism experienced by migrants, and attempts to articulate 'integration' policies have, in turn, exposed not only the racialising dynamics underpinning the hegemonic notion of Irish national identity and the state formation that relies on it, but also its propensity to marginalise and occlude many located within the so-called majority white ethnic society (Feldman 2006, 2008). Yet while research and civil society have focused primarily on migrants' experiences of racism and othering,

this, as argued elsewhere, ultimately leaves whiteness uninterrogated and deracialised, continuing to function as the unmarked norm, over-racialises and essentialises the 'otherness' of visible minorities, and thwarts deeper understandings of the intersecting and multiplicitous dynamics of marginalisation and othering which underpin all racial and cultural positionings (Brah 1996; Nayak 2003; Frankenberg 1999).

As Knowles (2003) observes, it is in the nexus of peoples' personal crises of existence and the regimes that shape their lives where the racial social order is both constructed and subverted. As such, this paper draws on biographical interviews with white Irish people active in anti-racism and migrant solidarity organisations to gain insights into the experiences and epiphanies contributing to their development of interculturalist or 'race cognizant' (Frankenberg 1993), as opposed to primordialist, orientations, how these have shaped their anti-racism involvement and practices, and their implications in the wider contexts of race/identity politics and debates. It also considers the ways in which biographical approaches can illuminate the intersectionalities of race, class and gender, and the complex inter-relationships between national identities, othernesses and racisms, as they both inspire and undermine anti-racist mobilisation and the transformation of racialised social orders.

RC07-205.2

FELDMAN, Patricio* (Programa de Investigaciones sobre la Sociedad de la Información, Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, patfeldman@gmail.com) and **FISCHNALLER, Celina*** (Programa de Investigaciones sobre la Sociedad de la Información, Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, celina.links@gmail.com)

Políticas públicas para la inclusión socio-digital y apropiación social de las TIC: El caso de San Luis, Argentina

El paper describe los avances de la investigación "Observatorio del uso social de las TIC en San Luis" dirigida por Susana Finkelievich y Alejandro Prince. Su objetivo es efectuar un seguimiento de la difusión, de los usos y hábitos de apropiación de las tecnologías de información y comunicación (TIC) en la vida cotidiana de una muestra testigo de pobladores de localidades alcanzadas por los programas de inclusión digital, San Luis Digital (SLD), en la provincia de San Luis, Argentina. En un estudio anterior se midieron los alcances e impactos logrados por las prácticas y las percepciones en el uso de TIC en el desarrollo social y la calidad de vida de la población de la Provincia de San Luis, a partir de la implementación de los programas de SLD. En la actual investigación se trata de identificar los usos progresivos que los habitantes de San Luis le dan a estas tecnologías en su cotidianidad y en sus actividades sociales, culturales y económicas, así como de relevar y explicar el proceso de la difusión y adopción, y de la valoración de los programas SLD.

Se analiza cómo ejercen las TIC un efecto viral, difundiéndose en familias y vecinos, qué transformaciones educativas y culturales han tenido lugar, cómo han influido las TIC en actividades como agricultura, servicios, turismo, a qué nuevos comportamientos individuales y colectivos han dado lugar y cuál es el potencial de creación de nuevos emprendimientos usando TIC. Dichos impactos se estudian sobre cuatro localidades geográficamente distribuidas de la Provincia, por medio de entrevistas en profundidad reiteradas a distintos usuarios de Internet según ocho roles sociales claramente diferenciados.

RC02-717.2

FELIZARDO, Rafael G.* (University of São Paulo, rafael.felizardo@usp.br)

Seeking for new patterns of development in Brazil: The case of a science park in São Paulo state

This paper consists in a case study of a Science Park at the State of São Paulo, Brazil. We aim to explain how universities, companies and the State are innovating their relationship by getting in touch in the parks, environments created with the proposal of fostering innovation and competitiveness. We start with the idea that the relationship between universities and companies has been changing in Brazil, following an international trend. Universities look forward to add value to their research, mainly by transferring the results to the productive sector. By its turn, the productive sector is increasingly using basic research to get new products or even innovative

processes and services. This is a new situation, which some authors call the economy / knowledge society, in which science parks have an important role in promoting Science, Technology, Innovation and Development. The main hypothesis of this paper is that the government plays a key role in the success or failure of technology-based ventures (such as science parks) in Brazil. Policies of Science, Technology and Innovation are a strong stimulator for science parks' companies become able to bring economic and social impact. The park studied here is a relatively recent Science Park experience in Brazil, which was created under the spectrum of public policies to foster innovation, from the federal and local governments. Our findings suggest that public policies of science, technology and innovation, mainly direct investments in companies and programs that put universities and companies in touch are crucial for the in park companies survival. The methodology is shaped on mixed methods, from which we could evaluate the role of public policies to foster innovation in Brazil.

RC47-368.12

FELIZOLA, Matheus Pereira Mattosfeizola* (UFS- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE E UFRN- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, aracaju@infonet.com.br) and **BASTOS, Fernando Bastos** (UFRN- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE)

"Origen, historia y preocupaciones de los movimientos socio-ambientales en sergipe"

La investigación tuvo como objetivo estudiar la emergencia, el papel y las posibilidades de los movimientos ambientalistas en Sergipe, en este momento crucial de la historia del planeta, abarcando un período de análisis entre 1983 y 2011. Este objetivo se ha guiado por el tema central de la investigación, que consistió en analizar la relación entre la misión, estructura y acción de las organizaciones ambientales en Sergipe. La justificación de la investigación fue la necesidad de mapear y evaluar críticamente el movimiento ambientalista en Sergipe, porque el Estado no existe, una búsqueda que trae todos los temas relacionados con el movimiento ecologista desde su nacimiento. La metodología utilizada se basó en la búsqueda de bibliografía, documentos de estudio de Sergipe un intervalo de tiempo de 28 años, el análisis detallado de los nueve "movimientos" entrevistas exclusivas y en profundidad semi-estructuradas con decenas de actores sociales involucrados en el área. En conclusión, se observó que el ecologismo en Sergipe, desde sus inicios, se asoció con la recuperación de la conciencia sobre el medio ambiente en la lucha contra los problemas emergentes locales, y la búsqueda de la legitimidad de la opinión pública. Aunque el movimiento ecologista han recibido atención en algunos momentos de los medios de comunicación, el movimiento no logró salir del nicho de mercado y lograr una porción más representativa de la sociedad. Todavía se puede ver la profunda relación entre el perfil de líderes ambientales, la fuerza del capital y los resultados prácticos de las acciones del medio ambiente y, por último, se observó que la acción de los movimientos tiene vínculo mucho más fuerte con la relación de la Organización y de sus principales líderes con los otros "ambientalistas", que con la estructura y la misión de la institución.

TG07-521.1

FELTON, Emma* (Queensland University of Technology, e.felton@qut.edu.au)

Urban a/effect: Experiencing urban change

Now that the majority of the world's population lives in cities - of increasing cultural, social and ethnic diversity - the capacity for urban dwellers to negotiate difference is essential for the promotion of social cohesion and sociability. A defining characteristic of cities is that we live among strangers; it's a place where we meet with and brush up against the "Other" (Barthes 1986). A cornucopia of sights, sounds, smells, feelings and auditory sensual input, living in the city can be an emotional experience that requires specific skills, tactics and tolerances. This is all the more the case for cities that have experienced intensification of urban development and change, as many have since the latter part of the twentieth-century.

Based on a study of the rapidly developing city of Brisbane, Australia, this paper considers the role of emotion in people's relationship with their changing inner-city neighbourhoods. It presents data from interviews and

surveys with residents that highlight the ways in which emotion and sociability are central to people's experience of their urban habitat and how their changing environment is perceived. The current focus on environmental sustainability should not overlook a critical understanding of affect, experience and the consequences for social sustainability which is vital for the development of democratic and harmonious places.

RC02-206.2

FENNEMA, Meindert* (University of Amsterdam, m.fennema@uva.nl) and **HEEMSKERK, Eelke*** (University of Amsterdam, e.m.heemskerk@uva.nl)

Female directors as signalling device: Status, legitimacy and gender diversity in corporate governance

The consistent finding that gender diversity in corporate boards is not related to firm performance runs counter to the normative idea that gender diversity equals good corporate governance. It also conflicts with those theories from social psychology that claim diversity to be an antidote to 'group think' and helps to increase the problem solving capacity of groups.

In this paper we take a different point of departure and lift the analysis of board diversity from the firm level to the level of the broader corporate elite. We argue that board diversity is best understood in terms of a signalling device. Gender diversity may add to the status and legitimacy of corporations and their boards. We will study the consequences and underlying mechanisms of this proposition both on the level of individual firms as well as on the level of the business community. We use longitudinal data on board compositions in the Netherlands and Europe from 1976 to 2010. The results lend support for the argument that board of directors increasingly serve as 'showcase' towards (institutional) investors and society at large. Firms that suffer from legitimacy problems tend to have more female board members. Within the business community, gender diversity seems to be contagious beyond a threshold. We will apply the theoretical insights from group theory to the business community as a whole.

WG01-192.4

FENOGLIO, Fiorella* (INAH, fiorellafenoglio@yahoo.com.mx) and **FONSECA, Enah** (INAH)

Globalización y patrimonio cultural

¿Cómo defender el patrimonio cultural ante las nuevas tendencias políticas, sociales, culturales y económicas de México y el Mundo? ¿Qué nuevo sentido debe adquirir la protección del patrimonio bajo estas nuevas circunstancias? El Estado Nación está en crisis; todo aquello que lo llenaba de sentido, se desmorona y fragmenta, y el deslave del Estado Nación se lleva en su torrente a todas las concepciones que surgieron en su seno, incluido el concepto tradicional de patrimonio cultural y las políticas tradicionales para su protección. Desde finales del siglo pasado se ha implantado, en México y el Mundo, un nuevo sistema económico y político: el capitalismo neoliberal. Con él llegó, -como pieza fundamental del engranaje-, la globalización, la cual busca -a través de la educación, las modas, la informática, entre otros-, borrar y desvanecer las diferencias culturales, minimizarlas, desaparecerlas para generar un cúmulo de individuos idénticos en gustos y tendencias. En contra de lo esperado, las comunidades actuales han combatido los embates de la globalización resistiendo y tratando de arraigar las singularidades culturales que los diferencian y distinguen de otras; lidian por reivindicar su existencia y su derecho a la diferencia. El refugio actual se construye en la particularidad; en la generación y defensa de lo que denominamos pequeños legados culturales. Por lo tanto, los sectores sociales actuales -tanto los ya existentes como los que surgen constantemente- crean nuevos conjuntos de símbolos e imágenes que los llenan de sentido y los identifican en la diferencia. Es, precisamente en este ámbito -donde florecen las identidades particulares en resistencia- que tenemos que replantearnos los objetivos de nuestras investigaciones y las propuestas de protección hacia un mundo donde miremos el patrimonio cultural como un recurso que permita la reproducción de las diferencias entre las comunidades culturales y asegure su existencia y sobrevivencia.

RC05-392.2

FERNANDEZ, Francisca* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, franciscadroguett@gmail.com)

Memorias andinas de resistencia: El cuerpo como territorio en disputa

En el mundo andino han existido diversas expresiones sociales de resistencia ante la colonización hispánica, y posteriormente a la consolidación de los Estados nacionales, constituyendo las danzas y las borracheras formas de resignificación y lucha situando al cuerpo como territorio de disputa, temáticas que han sido totalmente excluidas de la historia de los movimientos sociales indígenas de nuestro continente. En esta exposición se reflexionará sobre memorias andinas de resistencia tanto coloniales como actuales, analizando las borracheras andinas en la Colonia como prácticas sociales liminales, y su relación con el movimiento Taki Onqoy del siglo XVI, canto, danza de la enfermedad, de la región de Huamanga, Ayacucho, Perú, donde comunidades indígenas reivindicaban el retorno de las wakas (entidades sagradas) como rebelión ante la colonización hispánica, y su reelaboración actual en la zona como danza de tijeras. Luego se revisará el rito del tinku de la zona de Macha, Potosí, Bolivia, en tanto confrontación, encuentro, lucha entre las dos mitades de una comunidad para restablecer el equilibrio, la armonía, y su reconversión en una danza que hoy ocupa un lugar central en Chile en marchas que poseen como eje diversas demandas sociales (indígenas, ambientales, educacionales). Finalmente se analizará el takanakuy, festividad que se celebra actualmente en distintas provincias del Perú, que tiene como foco una serie de peleas entre parejas de sujetos.

RC20-240.1

FERNANDEZ, María Alejandra* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Argentina, malejfernandez@gmail.com)

Muertes heroicas y ajusticiamientos en la Revolución de Mayo. Buenos Aires, 1810-1812

La Revolución de mayo de 1810 introdujo una serie de cambios políticos, económicos y sociales en el espacio virreinal rioplatense, del que Buenos Aires fuera la ciudad capital. Estos acontecimientos sacudieron a los grupos de poder coloniales y redefinieron –aunque fuera parcialmente– las fuentes del poder y del prestigio, inaugurando un proceso de transformación de la élite. Asimismo irrumpió, de manera insoslayable, una intensa movilización y una significativa participación política de la plebe –subordinada pero decisiva– en el proceso revolucionario. En este contexto abierto por la revolución y las guerras de independencia, la ponencia estará articulada alrededor del problema de las representaciones y usos políticos de la muerte.

Los objetivos del trabajo serán: en primer lugar, analizar las representaciones de la “muerte heroica” y los reconocimientos públicos brindados a los soldados que murieron defendiendo la causa “patriota” por parte de los gobiernos revolucionarios. En segundo lugar, se intentará comparar estas muertes con las ejecuciones de los enemigos o contrarrevolucionarios, atendiendo especialmente a los casos de Liniers y de Álzaga.

RC20-112.3

FERNÁNDEZ, Miguel* (San Agustín School, babelico@hotmail.com)

Policies of inversion. Students riots as civilizing processes in Chile

Paper tries to reach two main objectives. The first one consists in a practical application of Norbert Elias' Civilizing Theory (1993 [1939]; 1990) based on contention social movements analysis, specifically two of them deployed in Chile during May-June 2006 and during 2011, which were leaded by high school and university students, which have had unexpected and critical consequences to democratic institutional design of Chilean society. Simultaneously as second objective, paper discusses a formal contribution to Civilizing Theory and in order to outline theoretical and methodological tools, which fit with empirical observations of figurations, about its course and development. Starting on that synthesis, paper investigates on perspectives of formal comprehension of evolution processes of societies, on which inversion as a sort of figuration capable of beginning to see unforeseen possible worlds through shared interests, plays a core role as social evolution forerunner.

RC05-624.2

FERNÁNDEZ, Sofía* (CONICET - UNR, soff84@yahoo.com.ar)

Cultos pentecostales y procesos étnicos identitarios: La danza evangélica como aspecto diferencial significativo del pentecostalismo qom (toba)

La presente ponencia se propone reflexionar acerca de uno de los aspectos más relevantes de la vida social de los aborígenes qom (toba) asentados en la ciudad de Rosario (Argentina): el religioso. Originarios de la región chaqueña, los qom profesan en su mayoría el evangelismo pentecostal, habiendo conformado desde la década de 1950 una serie de Iglesias independientes, de carácter nativista, dirigidas y conformadas por miembros de dicho grupo y otros grupos aborígenes chaqueños. La impronta anti-intelectualista y la afirmación del carácter universal del sacerdocio sostenida por el pentecostalismo han favorecido a la conformación de un campo religioso propiamente qom en el que las transmisión de la doctrina en general, y la preparación de los líderes religiosos en particular, se vincula con el uso de una serie de técnicas corporales entre las que cobra particular importancia las danzas circulares cuya incorporación en las reuniones religiosas ha sido objeto de conflictos y disputas.

El presente artículo es parte de un proyecto de investigación iniciado en abril de 2010 en los diferentes asentamientos de dicho grupo en la referida ciudad. La metodología utilizada es de carácter cualitativo, habiéndose implementado dos técnicas de investigación fundamentales: observación y entrevistas semi-estructuradas y estructuradas. A partir del material relevado se observa que la incorporación de las danzas a la estructura regular de los cultos constituye un aspecto diferencial significativo al interior del campo religioso del pentecostalismo toba. El análisis no se centra en los rasgos estilísticos de cada una de dichas variantes, sino la influencia que las mismas revisten en la configuración del campo del pentecostalismo qom y en la construcción de procesos étnicos identitarios. Se busca de este modo contribuir con el estudio de procesos socio-identitarios al interior de la comunidad que contribuyen a reforzar una conciencia revalorizadora que trasciende el ámbito meramente religioso.

RC44-693.3

FERNANDEZ ALVAREZ, Maria Ines* (Instituto de Ciencias Antropológicas, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras UBA, mifernandezalvarez@gmail.com)

Ocupar, resistir, producir, sostener. El problema de la sustentabilidad en las experiencias de gestión colectiva del trabajo

La literatura sobre autogestión del trabajo destaca que uno de los principales desafíos a los que hacen frente estas experiencias radica aquello que desde este campo se define como “el problema de la sustentabilidad”. Esto es, la capacidad de asegurar los retiros de sus integrantes a partir de los ingresos generados en base a la comercialización de su actividad. Desde el año 2002 hemos venido realizando trabajo de campo con empresas recuperadas y otras experiencias de autogestión del trabajo en el Área metropolitana de Buenos Aires. Estas investigaciones nos han permitido observar que el “problema de la sustentabilidad” genera una serie de tensiones que (re)configuran y (re)define el “proyecto político” desde el que se construyen estas experiencias.

Esta ponencia nos proponemos reflexionar sobre la categoría de “sustentabilidad” analizando cómo esta tensión permea las prácticas cotidianas que las personas involucradas en estas experiencias desarrollan. A modo de hipótesis de trabajo, sostenemos que uno de los principales problemas se vincula con el modo en que la categoría de sustentabilidad se basa en una conceptualización según la cual la gestión “económica” de estas experiencias constituye un problema “técnico” que por lo tanto queda escindido de las prácticas “políticas” que también sostienen a estos emprendimientos sociales. Desde esta reflexión nos proponemos contribuir a una mirada que permita desplazar el foco de análisis de los aspectos “económicos” para pensar la relevancia de estas experiencias como espacios de construcción política.

RC15-644.2

FERNANDEZ ARAYA, Margarita* (Universidad de Los Lagos, mmargaf@gmail.com)

Participación y espacio público en la reforma de salud en Chile

El enfoque de derechos en las políticas públicas releva la participación de la ciudadanía como un derecho en sí mismo y un factor clave para la justicia y la legitimidad de las políticas. La reforma de salud implantada en 2004 en Chile aplicó un enfoque de derechos al hacer exigibles un conjunto de garantías de atención a enfermedades graves, caras y frecuentes. La investigación analiza los arreglos institucionales de participación en salud durante el período 2004 -2010, en su potencialidad para derivar en el fortalecimiento de la ciudadanía y espacios públicos consistentes con el enfoque de derechos que la reforma adopta. El estudio de tipo cualitativo, transeccional y descriptivo indaga en tres niveles de investigación: las normas, políticas e instrumentos de gestión que constriñen a los actores; los arreglos institucionales de participación en 5 Servicios de Salud de tres regiones del país, y los sentidos que sus directivos otorgaron a la participación ciudadana y cómo estos se tradujeron en medidas político-administrativas en pro de su despliegue. Sus resultados muestran que los espacios de participación dependen fuertemente de la voluntad política de los cuerpos directivos y que su transformación en espacios públicos está condicionada por los sentidos que los directivos le atribuyen, las restricciones de capital ciudadano en los territorios, y por el relativo aislamiento de la política impulsada en la escala territorial en la que se desempeña el Servicio de Salud. La política de derechos, limitada a salud, a un racionamiento concreto en ese mismo campo y a una extrema complejidad para su aprehensión por las comunidades, redundó en una insuficiencia para promover ciudadanía activa, ya que no alcanzan a ser percibidos como tales por las comunidades locales.

TG05-520.1

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"Luz, cámara y justicia ambiental". Análisis y reflexiones sociológicas sobre el activismo ambientalista en las narrativas audiovisuales

La configuración de un escenario de "crisis ecológica mundial" se manifiesta en el aumento indiscriminado de la explotación de los bienes naturales y en la degradación generalizada del ambiente, acompañados por un nivel creciente de organizaciones sociales que reclaman justicia ambiental.

En ese marco, el interés por los problemas ambientales se manifiesta no sólo en la atención que están prestando las ciencias sociales sino también en la mirada de las realizaciones audiovisuales del cine documental, aspectos que cobran especial relevancia si tenemos en cuenta el aumento de la cantidad de investigaciones sociológicas y de films relacionados.

Sin embargo, el incremento del uso del video no es exclusividad de realizadores profesionales, sino que quienes utilizan herramientas audiovisuales y organizan ciclos de cine, suelen ser también activistas, investigadores, ONGs, y representantes de organismos públicos - tanto nacionales como internacionales.

En Argentina, es posible registrar en los últimos años cierta proliferación de una serie de festivales y ciclos de cine ambiental. Entre los documentales proyectados, es posible observar el abordaje de una multiplicidad y diversidad de conflictos ambientales en los cuales diferentes organizaciones y activistas sociales disputan por el significado, el acceso, el control y la gestión de los "bienes naturales", así como exigen cambios político-institucionales y avances en materia de derecho ambiental.

Teniendo como base herramientas teóricas en torno a la justicia ambiental y desde un enfoque teórico- metodológico cualitativo audiovisual, me propongo analizar comparativamente las características que asume el abordaje del activismo ambiental en las narrativas audiovisuales, a partir del relevamiento de: (a) una serie de entrevistas a realizadores de videos y organizadores de festivales, de (b) análisis audiovisual de los videos, así como de sus sinopsis y gacetas informativas, y (c) de observaciones participantes en los festivales mencionados.

RC11-623.4

FERNANDEZ LORCA, María Beatriz* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, mrfernan@uc.cl)

Intercambio de apoyo entre hijos adultos y sus padres mayores en Chile: Retos y desafíos actuales

Chile está convirtiéndose en una sociedad envejecida, lo cual genera una serie de desafíos especialmente para las familias y los hijos adultos, quienes deberán cumplir con la tarea de dar ayuda a sus padres en caso

de necesidad. Sin embargo los cambios socioculturales están poniendo en jaque el rol de las obligaciones familiares. Es así que utilizando los datos de una encuesta presencial a una muestra representativa de 600 adultos de 45 y más años de la ciudad de Santiago de Chile, este estudio busca dar cuenta de la red de apoyo existente entre hijos adultos y padres mayores, profundizando en el sentimiento de obligación que los hijos dicen sentir hacia sus progenitores, como posible motivación para dar apoyo. También se indagan otros factores que puedan estar explicando la entrega de apoyo, tales como sexo, edad y educación de los hijos, tenencia de pareja e hijos menores de 25 años, número de hermanos, cercanía geográfica con el progenitor y calidad y reciprocidad en la relación. Además se incluyen características de los padres, tales como sexo, edad y si tiene pareja.

Utilizando modelos de regresión logística con cluster standard errors se encontró que entre los factores estructurales que explican una mayor entrega de apoyo destacan: ser hija, percibir ingresos suficientes, contar con menos hermanos y vivir cerca o con el progenitor. Asimismo se encontró que en cuanto a las motivaciones, la reciprocidad en el intercambio es un elemento central, especialmente en el caso de los hijos, mientras que en las hijas es la norma de obligación filial. También para las hijas el tener al menos un hijo dependiente reduce las posibilidades de dar apoyo. Finalmente se confirma que los padres sobre 80 años son quienes más ayuda reciben, dada la mayor necesidad asociada a esta etapa de la vida.

RC44-213.1

FERNANDEZ MILMANDA, Belén* (CONICET/UTDT, mmilmanda@utdt.edu) and **BENES, Enzo** (CONICET/UBA)

When your friend asks you for moderation. New challenges for the Argentine unions. The case of the Teamsters Federation

Since 2003 the teamsters' federation has been one of the most important actors in the national governing coalition in Argentina. But how did it become so powerful? This paper argues that explaining the rise and consolidation of the teamster federation as the vanguard of the Argentinean labor movement requires assessing the impact of market reforms on the power of workers and labor unions. Our analysis demonstrates how processes of economic internationalization and liberalization can increase the power of certain workers while diminishing that of others. Political factors are also relevant for our explanation. During neoliberal administrations of the '90s, the teamster federation confronted the government while the leadership of the CGT (General Confederation of Labor) cooperated with it. This confrontational strategy turned Hugo Moyano, the leader of the teamsters, into the main spokesman for the workers opposing the neoliberal model. So when an anti-neoliberal government took power after the 2001 crisis, the teamsters became a powerful ally from within the labor movement. This political alliance helped the teamsters consolidate their leadership over the rest of the unions and continue with their organizational expansion. In a context of economic growth and low salaries, the teamsters' fight for better wages was aligned with the government's macroeconomic objectives. But since 2009 the macroeconomic context has changed. In a context of relatively high wages, slower economic growth and high inflation rates, the government requires restraint on behalf of its ally from organized labor. How can a union that constructed its power based on its confrontational strategy moderate its demands without endangering its capacity to represent the rank and file? Thus, we argue that complying with the wishes of the government they support presents new challenges for the teamsters' leadership.

RC20-442.5

FERNANDEZ VAVRIK, German* (INCIHUSA/CONICET (ARGENTINA) - CEMS/CNRS (FRANCE), german.fernandez@ehess.fr)

Cambiando de ubicación y de marco. Interacciones y diversidad en un aula universitaria Argentina

La categoría de "alternancia de código (code-switching, CS)", corriente entre lingüistas, permite estudiar al pasaje entre actividades, pasaje que se marca por un cambio de lengua, de registro o, al menos, de entonación o ritmo. La sociolingüística, principalmente la influida por los trabajos de John Gumperz, ha producido análisis fundamentales del uso de este recurso para interpretar y para volver inteligible las acciones propias y ajenas. El CS es uno de los recursos que permite tratar los malentendidos en contextos interculturales. Funciona como "índice de contextualización" entre personas que, normalmente, no comparten el mismo saber de fondo (background). Propongo estudiar el CS como índice de lo que Erving Goffman

llama "footing", término que podría traducirse como "ubicación". Para Goffman, cambiar de ubicación en una situación social es alternar de actitud, de rol o de tarea comunicativa, sin abandonar ninguna, manteniendo varios focos de involucramiento a la vez. Desde una perspectiva interaccionista y pragmática, se analizan algunos cambios de ubicación observados en un aula de Mendoza, entre estudiantes de diferentes departamentos que comparten la categoría "habitantes de zonas rurales", recién llegados a la ciudad. Se trata de becarios de un programa de acción afirmativa de la UNCuyo. Se describirá cómo esas alternancias de ubicación son marcadas por un CS y son realizados prácticamente (accomplishment) en la vida cotidiana del aula por estudiantes y profesores, a través de recursos lingüísticos, paralingüísticos (entonación, ritmo) y no lingüísticos (desplazamiento, gestos y manipulación de objetos). Se mostrará cómo un CS puede marcar el pasaje a una nueva tarea y a un nuevo marco, aproximando o distanciando institucionalmente a los presentes. La base del análisis es un corpus audiovisual de interacciones en un aula.

RC25-115.4

FERNANDEZ VAVRIK, German* (INCIHUSA/CONICET (ARGENTINA) - CEMS/CNRS (FRANCE), german.fernandez@ehess.fr)

Voces y personas. Pistas para pensar de modo dialógico la diversidad

La invocación de figuras o personajes en la conversación de un locutor ha sido especialmente estudiada por lingüistas y filósofos del lenguaje. Pero pueden encontrarse en tal fenómeno otros aspectos que exceden los intereses simplemente lingüísticos. Por ejemplo, desde una perspectiva interaccional se han estudiado los procedimientos sociales de "incrustación" de la palabra en un encuentro con diversos participantes. Todos estos análisis, de discurso indirecto, han mostrado la naturaleza intrínsecamente dialógica del lenguaje, incluyendo aquí la producción erudita y la comunicación cotidiana. Consideran que todo mensaje es doblemente determinado, por locutor y emisor, en vez de ser el simple producto de la mente de un emisor. Cada enunciado –oral o escrito– puede ser comprendido y respondido sólo en relación con enunciados previos y con respecto a las respuestas proyectadas de oyentes diversos, en cierto contexto. Apelando a una investigación sociológica en Mendoza, con estudiantes universitarios de zonas rurales que intentan su adaptación a la vida universitaria y ciudadana, se propone en el texto un repaso de la productividad del modelo dialogista del lenguaje para dar cuenta de su experiencia como "recién llegados", y del modo en que las diferencias de pertenencia y de origen son tratadas cotidianamente. La perspectiva dialógica permite comprender la constante invocación de los estudiantes y de los profesores a figuras familiares o administrativas en la organización de tareas instituciones cotidianas. Se comparan las propuestas de dos referentes del dialogismo, M. M. Bajtin y Erving Goffman, y se propone un modelo reflexivo que las enriquezca. Así, se estudia la producción de diferencias sociales de modo secuencial, multimodal –la voz, el tacto y lo visual, los desplazamientos y la orientación corporal–, multipartito –no sólo interviene un locutor– y apelando a elementos del entorno –el celular, el pizarrón y el escritorio, sobre todo.

RC04-497.3

FERNÁNDEZ-ENGUITA, Mariano* (Universidad Complutense, mfenguita@edu.ucm.es)

Teachers and social network services: Uses for mobilization and legitimation purposes

This paper is dedicated the intensive and smart uses of social network services by Madrid (Spain) teachers in their struggle for legitimation before public opinion and against the regional educational administration. I analyze the use of the topics created and spread by the wider *15M*, *Acampada Sol* and *Indignados* movement, the erosion of the public image of political authorities, the development of a pro-public and anti-market rhetoric and the quest for a sentiment of union and strength. Particular attention is paid to the activity of such as @soypublica (I am public), @profesoressinesperanza and other most popular accounts in Twitter, as well as their equivalents in Facebook, and the use of hashtags such as #mareaverde, #defiendelopublico, etc., some of which became trending topics in the network.

RC19-761.4

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Recalibrating welfare states in the OECD world? The (R)evolutionary expansion of family policy

By analyzing the dynamics of family policy over the past three decades we can clearly identify a revolution within the OECD world. For the time period 1980-2008 we demonstrate that the Conservative welfare states of continental Europe, for a long time perceived as the most unlikely countries to implement 'a modernised' family policy, have indeed revolutionised their family policy approach, embarking on a trajectory towards a clear Swedenisation. Swedenisation can be understood as a process towards family policies encompassing comprehensive childcare services and (long) leave entitlements with high replacement rates. This analysis is based on Comparative Family Policy Database (Gauthier, 2010). Furthermore, we will identify the casual drivers of this process; among others we hypothesise that this revolution is largely due to: (1) a shift of public opinion towards the support of modernised family norms, (2) the role played by the employers, (3) the change in the political discourse, and (4) the degree of statism.

RC15-306.1

FERRARI, Manuela* (University of Toronto, manuela.ferrari@utoronto.ca)

Weight trouble: Between eating disorder and obesity myths

Within the past few years, attention has been devoted to exploring ways to integrate the prevention of eating disorders (ED) and obesity (OB). Research reveals considerable overlap between the risk factors for OB and EDs. Yet, collaboration between the two fields remains strained largely due to differences in philosophies and training. Discourses have been initiated in the form of discussion papers and knowledge exchange events about how to break down the silos between the two fields. Yet, to date, no study has gathered empirical data on how practitioners, researchers, policy makers, and the general public perceive these health issues. The Beyond Obesity and Disordered Eating in Youth (BODY) study is a qualitative project that sheds light on the different meanings that individuals attribute to the "body shape and weight trouble". Data have been collected across Canada through interviews conducted with 35 researchers/practitioners who work in either EDs or OB (for a total of 70 in-depth interviews) and five focus groups conducted with 26 youth (aged 16-26). The proposed paper will unpack the basic assumptions, discourses, and practices alive in the eating disorder and obesity prevention "camps." In particular, I will focus on: (1) How and why two "camps" exist; (2) The existent "myths" alive between them and their consequences; and (3) How practitioners morally position themselves in the two "camps" debate and how this influence current prevention work. Finally, I will introduce a new ethical framework, called Corporeal Ethics, which aims to achieve both gender equity and equality in current prevention practices by being more in harmony with the bodily reality and experiences of youth.

RC07-705.4

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Training for self-management and solidarity: Challenges and future prospects

The proliferation of social economy enterprises in Brazil in the last three decades led to the expansion of training schemes and the emergence of new challenges such as growing demands for qualification; disarticulation of trainers among themselves and with the workers, lack of theoretical and methodological reflection and need for intersectoral coordination. The training considers the centrality of work in the construction of knowledge and popular education as a methodology. The paper presents the research conducted in the period 2010 to 2011 about the limits and expectations of the training in the social economy in Rio Grande do Sul, considering the experiences and narratives of workers, of the support entities' trainers and of the Training Centre in Solidarity Economy's (CFES) managers and participants. CFES is the first Brazilian public policy in this field, demanded by the movement of solidarity economy and executed by the National Solidarity Economy (SENAES) from the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE).

The research instruments applied were observations, semi-structured interviews, focus groups and Sociopoética, an innovative method of democratic and self-management knowledge production. The results suggest that the field of training has been divided between those who have the principles of solidarity and self-managed associations in daily work and political activism and those who rely on a "fad" to access resources without adherence to the project ethical and political project through the creation of social organizations with the purpose of training in the social economy. The limits revolve around the existence of different needs and expectations among workers and trainers and the reproduction of traditional and hierarchical principles and methods. The future prospect indicate the need of the validation of the employee as subject of training and the recognition of practical knowledge from the associative work on the formative processes.

WG01-283.3

FERRAZ, Joana D'Arc Fernandes* (Fluminense Federal University, joanadferraz@gmail.com) and **CORDEIRO, Wagner de Freitas** (Fluminense Federal University)

The redefinition of the judiciary role after world bank technical document nº 319: The experience of Rio de Janeiro state court of law

From the 1990s, in Brazil, redefines the state structure itself. The country opens up to the market for foreign products, there is a wave of privatizations, finally, states that the neoliberal project. As part of these transformations, in the late 1990s, the country has undergone profound changes over the role of the judiciary. The Technical Paper Number 319 of the World Bank was prepared for the purpose of proposing the modernization of the State in Latin America and the Caribbean, "making an important contribution to global development," through reforms aimed at "improving the quality and efficiency of justice by fostering an environment conducive to trade, finance and investments. " (World Bank 1998, p.07). This article aims to analyze and reflect the nature of the reforms implemented in the Brazilian Judiciary, especially those occurring at the Court of the State of Rio de Janeiro, from the careful reading of the recommendations contained in that document. Concerning the nature of the reforms, the article aims to consider the context of creation of this document and its main areas of intervention, and to his reflection, this article is dedicated to presenting data of the Court of Rio de Janeiro to show that criteria for the desired Document, namely, productivity, efficiency, responsiveness actually materialize. The findings indicate that the subordination of the Brazilian judiciary in this document, in many situations, creates a righteousness that distorts the quantitative nature of adjudication and, consequently, of the Judicial Branch. The judicial structure is subordinate then the economic power, constituting a sort of arena uneven, prevails in fighting slow, predictable and a speed in harmony with economic interests. This condition is far from meeting the demands of society for justice, equality, equity, can produce greater social inequality, since there is a prevalence of economic interests over the social.

RC35-477.2

FERREIRA, Lara* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, lara-marinaf@gmail.com.br) and **SALCEDO REPOLÊS, Maria Fernanda** (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS)

Representation and equality in contemporary theories of democracy

The contemporary theories of democracy tend to assume the normative dimension of this concept. In doing so, contemporary authors intend to understand democracy as something more than the "possible and real democracy", in contrast with thinkers like Schumpeter and others that sustain a minimal concept. Participatory, deliberative, republican and multiculturalist democracy theories share the same goal to present a model with is capable to announce "what democracy we want". Despite this, each one of them presents a specific model as the most adequate.

However, the term democracy remains as a standard in the middle of all disagreement. If each theory intends to present a different model, why those all keep the same term to name it? It is important to notice that the term democracy refers to the Greek experience in Classical Antiquity, but acquires, in Modern and Contemporary ages, totally different meanings. But, if it is true, why do we keep disputing the meaning of this same concept for different realities and goals?

The paper intends to demonstrate, in a theoretical perspective, that all the paradigms of contemporary democracy keep two points that justifies the use of this concept: worries about the representation in the "govern of the people" and about equality. Both of these points are present out in a normative dimension, in terms of what representation and what equality we want. Notwithstanding this common base, each model of democracy defends a specific way to deal with these points.

RC24-117.3

FERREIRA, Leila* (Campinas State University, leilacf@unicamp.br), **FERREIRA, Lucia da Costa** (Campinas State University) and **THOMAZ, Omar** (Campinas State University)

Environmental concerns in Brazil, China, Africa and Australia

This paper intends to unveil some of the main backgrounds and current tendencies of environmental policies in Brazil, China, Africa and Australia, especially climate policies.

We are mainly interested in providing a historical reconstruction of the societal internalization of environmental concerns in Brazil, China, Africa and Australia, on both state and civic levels, with an emphasis on the transformations that took place over the 1970–2000's period.

In the Brazilian case we argue that environmental civil associations do not find either a legal idiom or public forums by means of which they could turn their demands and moral concerns into a binding juridical code. This is so because, on the one hand, their moral concerns, even when based on de-traditionalized and abstract principles, are not paralleled with an autonomous legal framework, strong enough to set limits to the functioning of both the political-administrative apparatus as well as to economic actors. As we contend, this helps to explain why the environmental legislation in Brazil is rhetorically manipulated on a regular basis—and, hence, set aside whenever it contradicts other priorities. On the other hand, environmental concerns have always met with difficulties to become a priority in the Brazilian polity.

We also have analysis of these issues in China, Australian and Africa through the study of official documents, recent papers and visit some important institutions that have a traditional work with environmental issues in these countries.

RC24-161.4

FERREIRA, Lucia da Costa* (Campinas State University, lu-ciacf@unicamp.br)

Social and ecological dimensions of climate change on the coast of São Paulo, Brazil

Ostrom (2009) argues that single policies adopted only at a global scale are unlikely to generate sufficient trust among citizens and firms so that collective action can take place in a comprehensive and transparent manner that will effectively reduce global warming. Furthermore, simply recommending a single governmental unit to solve global collective action problems is inherently weak because of free rider problems. It is considered that efforts to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions are a classic collective action problem that is best addressed at multiple scales and levels. Given the slowness and conflict involved in achieving a global solution to climate change, recognizing the potential for building a more effective way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions at multiple levels is an important step forward. The key question is how can demographic and social dynamics interact with the ecological dynamics of forest cover to produce a region of high environmental vulnerability, in a context of global climate change along the Coast of São Paulo, Brazil? This study is broken up into four axes: the growth and morphology of cities and the vulnerability of their populations, infrastructures and locations; public policy at the local level; conflicts between urban expansion and forest cover and consequences for global environmental change; and : impacts on the biodiversity of the urban expansion and environmental changes. Quantitative socio-demographic data, public policies, use, and coverage of the land will be covered regionally. The Caraguatuba Micro-region (Northern Coast) was chosen for in-depth studies by all of the components chosen. The main results are the role of local governments in study areas; political-institutional strategies on climate change; human occupation along the shoreline in urban areas; survey of social actors and institutional decision-making arenas, interaction patterns and action strategies; civil associations and and impacts of the Caraguatuba Gas Treatment Plant.

RC36-236.2

FERREIRA, Mara* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, samiamar2002@yahoo.com.br)

El sentimiento amoroso en las vidas de lo(a)s soltero(a)s en la contemporaneidad

Tras el análisis preocupada de la Escola de Frankfurt con el rumbo tomado por una emergente sociedad de consumo y de la cultura de masas, seguida por la flexibilidad extrema de la posmodernidad, fascinada por nuevos estilos de vida surgidos con estos cambios, comienzan ahora a ser delineadas nuevas vías de comprensión social. La sociología de las emociones es una de ellas, donde los estudios han tratado de incorporar las contradicciones de la modernidad, desplegadas por el capitalismo y el individualismo, analizando el complejo entramado que se produjo entre la intimidad y los grandes sistemas sociales.

En lo nivel afectivo, estas contradicciones están muí agudizadas en el grupo de personas que viven solas. La reinvencción de las relaciones amorosas, agrandadas tanto por las estructuras sociales, la influencia de la tecnología y la hegemonía capitalista cuanto por la explosión de la identidad, encontró entre aquellos que no tienen pareja estable, sea por opción, sea por circunstancia, su elemento más emblemático. No se puede negar lo efímero, la liberación de las prácticas sexuales disidentes, el individualismo, el empoderamiento de las mujeres, la constante negociación, la relación menos jerárquica y la racionalidad creciente que caracterizan a estas nuevas relaciones de amor. ¿Y el sentimiento de amor, aunque aparentemente igual o más valorado, tendrá la misma centralidad en la vida de las personas, como ocurrió en la modernidad clásica?

Mi objetivo es discutir las posibilidades del sentimiento amoroso en la sociedad contemporánea, a través de una investigación teórica y empírica teniendo como base a las historias de amor de las personas solteras y la análisis de este sentimiento, ofrecidas por autores como Hoschild, Illouz y Zellizer.

Palabras clave: amor, sociología de las emociones, contemporaneidad, solteros

RC19-73.5

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Citizenship and Bolsa Familia

This article shows and argues findings in Bolsa Familia Program, in Brazil. Beneficiaries have lived in Grajau, high vulnerability area in Sao Paulo city. Study has aimed investigate if program offers better material conditions of live and a positive access to public services, improving citizenship experience. Citizenship is defined by Marshall and Fleury as equal access to take a part in rights and collective heritage.

Brazilian social protection system was institutionalized in 1930 and just some Brazilians had access to social rights. Brazilians who worked on rural areas and informal labor market could not have access to social protection. It is necessary to salient most were informal or rural labors. So there was secession: people protected and non-protected.

Martins shows public service are divided, there was a group of elite public servants, who worked on important areas, were professionals, clientelism not influenced them. But the most Brazilian public servants were not qualified workforce and clientelism influenced them. Poor people were attended by not qualified workforce.

In 1988, a new Federal Constitution gave new and democratic principles, social system was transformed and social rights were universalized. Bolsa Família Program was created in 2003 as consequence from these new principles.

This study has investigated if Bolsa Familia can contribute to increase access to take rights. We have interviewed beneficiaries about employment conditions and taking rights experiences.

Findings reveal positive effects. People are less vulnerable but they are exposed to precarious employment conditions and to a lot of non-legal experiences. Beneficiaries reveal negative aspects of Bolsa Familia. They have no information and how long they can be beneficiaries. Public servants cannot explain well rights and rules. We can observe Bolsa Familia can enlarge opportunities but there are still obstacles to access to take rights because public service is not so efficient and democratic.

RC43-245.1

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Movimientos de vivienda, autogestión y política habitacional en Brasil: Del acceso a la vivienda al derecho a la ciudad

La autogestión en la producción social de hábitat es resultado de un proceso histórico de organización social a partir de una demanda material concreta: la vivienda. La lucha que comienza por la vivienda digna, se amplía a la lucha por el acceso a la educación, a la salud, al ocio, a la ciudad, constituyéndose en una lucha emancipadora de la población como sujeto de derechos.

A la lucha por la redemocratización y elaboración de la Constitución Ciudadana de 1988, le siguió la lucha de los movimientos sociales urbanos por una política dirigida a la vivienda popular. Así, en la década de los 90, los movimientos de vivienda construyeron una propuesta de iniciativa de ley para la creación de un Fondo Nacional de Vivienda Popular.

Este artículo pretende discutir, en un primer momento, el papel de los movimientos de vivienda en la construcción de una política de vivienda de interés social. Argumentamos que, la demanda por recursos, programas y acciones que financiarán la producción de vivienda realizada de forma autogestionada por movimientos organizados, resultó no solo en la retomada de la actuación del Estado, en el ámbito nacional, en temas habitacionales, como también ha fomentado la construcción de un proyecto colectivo alternativo de sociedad, basado en los principios de igualdad y justicia social.

En un segundo momento, buscaremos identificar las experiencias autogestionadas en la producción social de vivienda que vienen siendo realizadas a través de programas federales. A partir de este mapa, pretendemos levantar algunas cuestiones que involucran el papel de la autogestión en la política habitacional y en la crítica a la producción de ciudades las cuales solamente reflejan el tratamiento de la vivienda y de los servicios urbanos como mercancías y no como bienes y servicios indispensables para el derecho humano a la vida y a la ciudad.

RC29-631.1

FERREIRA, Rialize * (University of South Africa, Ferrer@unisa.ac.za)

Sociological explanations of crime, deviance and social control in a democratic South Africa

Although several diverse theories could be applied to explain crime and deviance, the functionalist and Marxist perspectives are useful to explain and analyze crime and deviance in South Africa. Functionalism focuses on societal stability, while the viewpoint also exists that a certain amount of deviance contributes to stability in situations of rapid social change and lack of social integration as it occurred in South Africa over the last two decades. Marxism on the other hand, emphasizes unequal distribution of power and resources and links deviance to inequality, profit and subordination. These are macro-structural approaches considering society as a whole in developing explanations of deviant behavior. These approaches are used to explain crime and deviance in South Africa, with special reference to the transition from an authoritarian, apartheid state to democracy after 1994, corruption which is rife, the history of poverty, the role of a weak state bureaucracy and the criminalization of the state, and the globalization of crime effecting South African societal structures.

RC55-627.2

FERREIRA DE ALMEIDA, João* (CIES-IUL, ferreira.almeida@icscte.pt), BRITES, Rui (CIES-IUL) and TORRES, Anália (Researcher)

Well-being in a changing Europe: A class and gender perspective

Well-being associated with a positive perspective is a quality of life subjective indicator. Knowledge about European citizen's well-being perception becomes possible thru ESS rounds 1 to 5. We have access, then, not only to a powerful instrument for quality of life comparative analysis between countries but also it is possible to contribute for policy makers informed decisions on this issue.

Subjective well-being study increasing relevance is due to the impossibility of reducing relevant social analysis to traditional economic measurement indicators, as for instance GDP *per capita*.

Therefore, one of the aims of this paper is to map well-being across Europe and calculate Gross National Happiness. Our main contribution, however, is to illustrate how social class and gender do differentiate individuals' subjective well-being.

Key-words: Subjective Well-being; Gross National Happiness; social class; gender

TG06-375.4

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Dime como defines cultura y te diré que relevas

En este trabajo nos proponemos realizar una primera aproximación a la problemática de la representación del territorio y sus dinámicas socioculturales en diversos catastros culturales.

Si nos referenciamos en los Objetivos del Milenio planteados por Naciones Unidas y de la Carta Cultural Iberoamericana, en los cuales se plantea el ejercicio de la cultura en tanto dimensión de la ciudadanía como elemento básico para la cohesión e inclusión social, al elevar la confianza y la autoestima tanto de los individuos como de sus grupos de pertenencia, encontraremos que estas propuestas no se plasman en las acciones políticas de las áreas públicas culturales.

A partir de la creación de la cuenta satélite de cultura se hizo foco en las industrias culturales (cine, televisión, teatro, editoriales, la web, etc.) y en los aspectos a ella vinculados. La relevancia de estos indicadores y la facilidad de su medición se constatan al analizar las cartografías y mapas culturales de algunos países de la región. Centrar las mediciones en este tipo de categorías implicó la invisibilización de otros aspectos vinculados a las diversas manifestaciones culturales que se desarrollan en un territorio que por definición es multicultural, heterogéneo y cambiante.

Por lo tanto, problematizar qué categorías e indicadores se han utilizado, los mecanismos que operaron para su selección y las metodologías implementadas en los catastros culturales constituyen una prioridad ya que permiten evidenciar decisiones políticas e ideológicas que involucrarán las concepciones sobre cultura de los actores implicados, como la dirigencia política y las organizaciones de la sociedad civil.

RC24-739.1

FERRO, Mariano* (University of Buenos Aires, marianodferro@hotmail.com)

Pro-ecological politic actions. Analysis of two towns in Argentina

The objective of this sociological study is to analyze the ecological political actions developed in two Argentine cities in relation with water resources. We compare two significant cities: Buenos Aires and Gualaguaychú. The first one was selected because a) in the nineties it was the focus of the largest privatization of water services in the world. b) Buenos Aires developed as a city away from the river Rio de la Plata, despite being founded on the banks of the widest river in the world. The second city – Gualaguaychú – was chosen because of the international relevance of its environmental movement in defense of a trans-boundary river visibly threatened by the installation of a foreign pulp mill on the other bank of the Uruguay River.

Political behaviors we have considered as significant references: a) The mechanisms of citizen's participation and civic responsibility, their utilization, and the public access to the environmental information, and b) The Citizenship Global Environmental Project of UNEP, one of its objectives is "acquiring a better knowledge of environment in order to use that information as a tool for responsible citizen environmental action, both individual and collective".

The central question of our study is which are the types of political actions in defense of water-dependence of ecosystems.

Our initial hypothesis is that the institutionalization process of environmental rights and the diffusion of ecological ideas and values are causal variables of the direct participation of the citizens' direct participation in water environmental conflicts. Nevertheless, this direct participation is incidental to the ecological commitments in its strict sense.

RC37-235.3

FIALHO, Ana Letícia* (Faculdade Santa Marcelina, analeticiafialho@gmail.com)

The Brazilian contemporary art market: Challenges and limits of internationalization in a fast growing sector

This paper presents the first results of a research on the Brazilian contemporary art market involving 40 galleries. The research aimed primarily to draw an economic portrait of the sector. But, beyond significant quantitative information - such as layers of budget per gallery, number of artists represented, participation in international art fairs, etc. - here we would like to discuss some qualitative aspects which are particularly interesting for sociological analysis:

a) Young galleries and new models of business

Contemporary art market in Brazil growing in the last years: 50% of the galleries participating in the survey were created in the last decade, most of them increased their business in almost 40% in the last 2 years. How is this fast growth affecting the traditional business model, based on a gallery-artist relationship?

b) Challenges and limits of internationalization

Although most of galleries have a strong focus on international insertion, their income is mainly generated by the national market. It seems internationalization is a key strategy that has to be understood beyond economic interests.

c) Institutionalization of the market

Within a context where public art institutions are highly dependent on private sponsorship and are not able to follow and collect contemporary art production, the art market and its agents end up playing an important role in the support, recognition and circulation of the contemporary art production, much beyond their commercial primary mission.

The contemporary art market has been a current theme of the sociology of the arts, and an interesting field to explore the effects and limits of cultural globalization processes in different contexts (MOULIN, FOURNIER, QUEMIN, VELTHUIS). We hope to contribute to expand the discussion by bringing into light the context of an emerging economy: Brazil, a new player in the international contemporary art field.

RC14-391.3

FIALHO, Carlos Eduardo* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, carlosfialho@uol.com.br) and **MIRANDA, Tatiana** (Secretaria de Educação de Macaé)

Front page: Identity and social exclusion in headlines of popular newspapers

Front Page: Identity and social exclusion in headlines of popular newspapers

There is a quite special group of newspapers, which present three subjects invariably in Brazil: the football, the eroticism and the tragedy. These subjects are shown in the capes of the newspapers through photos and small headlines. With appellative way the images show half-naked women, murdered or grotesque and deformed persons. The content of the texts is mocked and comically, including when the headlines they refer to barbaric crimes.

The analysed newspapers are the "Expresso" and "Meia-Hora", that have a quite specific public. In the interviews and development of the survey we notice that the readers of these newspapers, who are persons of "low-schooling", unemployed or people who occupy menial jobs, were identifying with the characters of the capes of the newspapers, principally in the headlines that show the violence. The crimes shown in the newspapers were happening, invariably, in the peripheric districts and slums. Many readers inclusive knew the involved ones in deaths and crimes. These newspapers show the poor districts only for the slant of the violence and tragedy.

Observing the speeches of the interviewed ones we realize what they recognize like actors who occupy a place that makes part exclusively of the crime, the grotesque thing and the extreme violence. These persons formulate his identities in this place of social exclusion. The principal focus of the work is this: the construction of the identities of the excluded ones through the popular newspapers.

RC31-660.4

FIALKOVA, Larisa* (The University of Haifa, lara@research.haifa.ac.il)

Russians in Germany: A new diaspora literature in the making

Contemporary Russian literature in Germany is a result of the fourth wave of Russian emigration. This wave is Russian not so much in factual ethnic composition as in the cultural sense and includes mostly Russian Germans and Russian Jews. Naturally, many contemporary writers living in Germany have emerged from these two groups. Some of them have entered German-language literature, like for example, the ethnic Germans Lorena Dottai, Elvira Schik and a Jew, Wladimir Kaminer. And there are writers of different ethnic origin who write solely or predominantly in Russian, for example, the ethnic Germans Igor Hergenroether and Vladimir Shtele and the ethnic Jews - Boris Rublov (pen-name of Boris Rubenchik), Juri Kudlatch, Alexander Khurgin and Oleg Jurjew.

A foremost motif, in immigrant fiction is the identity of the descendants of mixed families. A special bitterness is needed for maternal and paternal sides of a character to be perceived as mutually exclusive - for example, one is Jewish and the other is Ukrainian, or Jewish and German. Another frequent motif in Russian literature in Germany is the conflict between the ethos of the Great Patriotic War which is still very important for former Soviets, and the current immigration to Germany. Its representations are inherent in the works of Russian Germans and Russian Jews alike, even though they experienced different types of trauma.

"Russians" of various ethnic origins have spread all over the world, and the Russian literature in Germany is a part of a Russian literary diaspora in the making.

TG07-145.3

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Moving bodies; Proprioception and socio-political inscriptions

Looking at specific moments of dance in our western culture through the 20th century this paper argues the intimate relationship between government funding of dance and the socio-political organization promoted by that regime.

Dancing bodies communicate through the sense of motion. Motion receptors are located within the body; proprioception is described as «one own's perception», to sense motion is to sense the self[1]. In that perspective, celebrating or suppressing the self, is inseparable from the socio-political milieu discourse. While individual propositions, in new ways of moving / feeling, reinforce values of democracy and contribute to the richness of the sensory landscapes, totalitarian regimes try to unify all individuals under the same kinesthetic values.

From muscular control to «free flow» motion, from the hierarchic structure of ballet to the total democratization of the dancing body, this presentation tries to put into light the sensuous continuum between muscles' tensility, choreographic structure, inner organization of dance companies and the political regime under which the dance is created.

What link is there between freedom of motion on stage and freedom of motion within the society? What physical approach can reinforce social order and/or promote democratization? How does the choreographic structure reflect the social organization? How are viewer perceptions and/or expectations confirmed or disrupted? Does contemporary dance exist in totalitarian regimes? If not why? What is a democratic body?

Focusing mainly in the mid 70's, I will compare ex-Soviet Union ballet companies that were acclaimed around the world and American post-modern dance artists whose influences are still vivid and have affected the course of dance history.

[1] Potter, Caroline. 'Sense of motion, senses of self: becoming a dancer.' *Ethnos* 74(3): 444-65.

RC34-517.6

FILARDO, Veronica* (Universidad de la República, filardo.veronica@gmail.com)

Transiciones a la vida adulta en Uruguay: Fractura múltiple expuesta

«Conocer las condiciones de vida de los jóvenes tiene interés social, académico y político. Se pretende identificar factores que producen transiciones con rasgos de vulnerabilidad, para el diseño de políticas orientadas a asegurar el cumplimiento de los derechos de los jóvenes, así como fortalecer condiciones de equidad y de integración social. Se describen las transiciones relativas a cuatro eventos: constitución de hogar diferente al hogar de origen; salida del sistema educativo, ingreso al mercado laboral e inicio de vida reproductiva, tomando como variables de corte: clima educativo del hogar de origen -indicador de las condiciones de partida de

los jóvenes-; nivel educativo alcanzado por los jóvenes -indicador de sus resultados individuales-, y sexo -indicador de las brechas de género- lo que permite distinguir diferentes tipos de transiciones en los jóvenes del Uruguay. Por último, se comparan los calendarios de algunos eventos de transición a la adultez de los jóvenes de 1990 y de 2008 en Uruguay a partir de las Encuestas Nacionales de Juventud realizadas en esos años. Se muestra un incremento de las desigualdades.»

RC54-292.2

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, Dulce* (Brasilia University, dulce.filgueira@gmail.com), SANTOS, Rosirene (Brasilia University) and WIGGERS, Ingrid (Brasilia University)

Culture and body practices in traditional communities of the center west of Brazil

The body practices are social constructs capable of expressing identities of the subjects. The manifestations of these practices represent senses and meanings that change according each culture and we can therefore infer patterns of variability between urban-industrial cultures and traditional cultures. Traditional societies are pervaded by a dense network of sociability and communication building a complex whole where collective arrangements stand up to the individuals. Based on this, the study had as research question: What is the meaning of the relation between body and culture expressed by children and young people in traditional communities of the center west of Brazil? The research subjects consists on children and young people that live in those traditional communities in the center west of Brazil, in particular, demarcated by Quilombo populations of Goiás and African decedents living in Brasilia Federal District. The research design is characterized by a sociological analysis, based on ethnographic exercise. The research was developed through techniques such as observation, interview and recording images. With the aim to obtain information from children, it was also used drawings as a form of data construct. The results show that the relation between body and culture to children and young afro-descended people presents multiple identities. They hold multiple references that have as meaning the constitution of fluid process considering modern cultural patterns in traditional societies. The presence of fluidity – cultural hybridation – can be found in the dances, games and drawings (in this case children). The results allow to conclude that the constitution of identity processes is resignified daily and somehow towards new meanings that break with the prevailing cultural standards.

RC54-6.4

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, Dulce* (Brasilia University, dulce.filgueira@gmail.com), TERRA, Alessandra Matos (Brasilia University) and AMBROSIO, Mario Machel (Brasilia University)

The ideal body to the body that speaks: An appropriation of Goffman and Becker for the formation of sociology of the body

The social production of bodies in the everyday of different cultures is object of interest and research of humanities and social sciences, intercepting in disciplines such as Sociology, Anthropology and Education. Based on that, the understanding of the dilution and fluidity of boundaries between the disciplines is reflected in research and investigations on this issue. This work - part of the project Body and Society – has the aim to analyze the bibliographic of the production on the subject body, comprising in particular the relation with the technical body, the conception of the ideal body and the body language of the deaf, here understood as bodies that are used as producers of the speech. For this purpose, we performed a literature research centered on interpretive categories presented in the works of Goffman "The presentation of self in everyday", "Stigma" and "Rituals of interaction" and in the book "Outsiders" from Becker. The reading and interpretation of these works led to the construction of a conceptual design to guide the research based on studies of Sociology of the Body in the contemporary context, particularly based on the notions of stigma, face, pattern and deviation. Those notions were considered crucial for understanding the meaning of what is the pattern of the ideal body as well as what is considered out of that pattern (outsider), because it is different to the conventional, *i. e.*, the body as an expression of body language that produces the speech in deaf people.

WG02-193.2

FILIZZOLA NOGUEIRA, Romulo* (Universidade Federal Rio de Janeiro, romulofn@yahoo.com.br)

Lima Barreto's thought on race and migration: One exception in the Brazilian debate of the First Republic

The relationship between race and migration flows was a central theme in Brazilian social and political thought in the First Republic (1889-1930) (SKIDMORE, 1976; VENTURA, 1991; SCHWARCZ, 1993). As a tropical country that had received thousands of black slaves, Brazil was condemned to decay by the geographical and biological determinisms of the science practiced at that time in Europe. The writer Lima Barreto (1881-1922), posthumously considered one of the nation's most important authors, attempted to articulate one answer to the scientific racism in his novels, tales and chronicles. Based on the counter-discourse of Jean Finot, Quatrefage, Célestin Bouglé, Kropotkin, among others, Barreto asserted that races don't exist, denying the biological hierarchy established by authors like Ernst Haeckel, often mentioned in his writings. As a mulatto, Barreto disclaimed the idea that the interracial mixing would lead to degeneration and obstruct the development of a civilization. Instead he suggested that this mixing would be sociologically necessary in a country like Brazil. The writer rejected the ideal of "whitening" adopted by the migration policy of the Brazilian government, according to which migrations flows from Europe would lead to the whitening of mestizos and the extinction of the "black race" (LACERDA, 1911). In contrast to the dominant opinion among Brazilian intellectuals, Barreto didn't establish conditions for the admission of migrants. In his words, Brazil would be of everybody: "Germans, blacks, caboclos, Italians, Portuguese, Greeks" (BARRETO, 1919). Expressing these ideas through fiction and non-fiction, Lima Barreto was an exception in a debate marked by pseudo-scientific racism, nationalism and restriction to migrations flows. His efforts to deny the process of production of scientific knowledge resemble what is nowadays called postcolonial studies.

RC02-126.1

FILOMENO, Felipe* (Johns Hopkins University, aminfilomeno@gmail.com)

Seeds of change: The mobilization of farmers as knowledge-users

Since the 1980s, the provision of new plant varieties has become increasingly privatized and concentrated by transnational corporations. These have pressured states around the world to reform intellectual property regimes in ways that would maximize their share in the economic returns provided by the plant varieties they commercialize. In many cases, this has meant curtailing the rights of farmers as knowledge-users, especially the right to save seeds for future cultivation. Farmers have responded to this challenge in different ways, with important implications for their capacity to shape intellectual property regimes. This paper compares the mobilization of soy growers in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay in disputes over intellectual property on seeds from 1990 to today. The analysis shows that transnational competition undermines the capacity of farmers to halt intellectual property reforms. On the other hand, successful mobilization on the national level depends on the capacity to articulate a public discourse in terms of the national interest, to coordinate actions nationally and persistently, and to act independently from other segments of the agribusiness.

RC53-423.8

FINCO, Daniela* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo - UNIFESP, danielafinco@gmail.com) and **GOBBI, Marcia*** (Universidade de São Paulo, mgobbi@usp.br)

Aspectos de la vida cotidiana en el asentamiento del MST: Las fotografías de los niños y niñas

Infancia de las niñas y los niños en un asentamiento del MST/São Paulo: ¿Lo que sabemos sobre la infancia? ¿Qué métodos de investigación que utilizamos para saber? Esto da como resultado el trabajo de investigación realizado en el asentamiento durante los años 2010 y 2011, con el uso de fotografías con los niños, el método de importantes de recopilación de datos. Se argumenta en su uso con niños y niñas de la edad entre tres y diez años, con el objetivo de tratar de aumentar las oportunidades para adultos donde aprendan sobre la infancia desde la perspectiva de los niños. Se argumenta que el uso de este instrumento contribuye a la profundización del conocimiento sobre los niños y niñas, especialmente

para el desarrollo y perfeccionamiento de metodologías de investigación con ellos sobre el tema de los movimientos sociales y relaciones de género en el campo de la Sociología de la Infancia y la Sociología de la imagen. Las fotografías permiten la comprensión de los niños y niñas, lo que nos dicen, incluso sin usar las palabras, los gestos corporales, los momentos invisible y lo invisible en el momento, capturados y seleccionados por los propios niños. Podemos decir que el punto de partida de esta herramienta metodológica es la interacción entre los investigadores y los niños, la metodología construida con ellos durante la investigación, el pensamiento, la creación de la aparición de metodologías para entenderlos a partir de ellos y con ellos. Se destacan como un lugar de manifestaciones diarias y la construcción de formas de ser y de ver el mundo de los chicos, poco o nada de los que se ven o se sabe, después de haber eliminado de sus marcas o pasados por alto.

RC30-24.3

FINEZ, Jean* (University of Lille 1, CLERSE-CNRS, jeanfinez@hotmail.com) and **DRESSEN, Marnix** (University of Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, PRINTEMPS-CNRS)

Compositions et recompositions des secteurs ferroviaires en France et dans le monde. proposition d'une grille analytique dans le cadre d'une comparaison internationale

L'objet de cette communication est de proposer un dispositif d'observation et de constituer un réseau de recherche en vue de réaliser une comparaison internationale des secteurs ferroviaires dans le monde. Pour imaginer les devenirs possibles du transport ferroviaire, nous souhaitons également replacer notre analyse dans une démarche historique et diachronique en vue d'en saisir les dynamiques. La grille est construite à partir du cas français et testée sur quatre autres nations ferroviaires : en Europe (Royaume-Uni et Allemagne), mais aussi en Amérique du Sud (Argentine) et en Afrique (Tunisie).

Il s'agit notamment de :

- Comprendre comment se sont construits les monopoles historiques dans le ferroviaire.
- Analyser l'entrée en crise du mode antérieur de régulation.
- Retracer finement les étapes de l'ouverture plus récente à la concurrence (régimes de justifications, performativité de l'économie, jeux d'acteurs collectifs et individuels, rôles des institutions européennes, françaises, des patronats ferroviaires, des lobbys européens, etc.) ;
- Lorsqu'elle a eu lieu, décrire les conséquences de la libéralisation pour les cheminots, notamment en ce qui concerne les conditions d'emploi, les conditions de travail et les relations professionnelles, etc.). Pour ne prendre que l'exemple de la France et du Royaume Uni, le service rendu aux usagers et les conditions de travail des cheminots ou des *railway workers* (publics ou privés) se sont dégradés avec la mise à mal des monopoles historiques.
- Analyser les logiques étatiques et leur rapport aux logiques de marché *versus* logiques de cohésion sociale et de développement des services publics notamment tournés vers les groupes sociaux les plus vulnérables.
- Enfin, regarder si les formes d'emploi, de travail et d'organisation du secteur ont tendance à converger en direction d'un modèle où si elles restent largement déterminées par le cadre politique-culturel et national dans lequel elles s'insèrent.

RC02-291.5

FINEZ, Jean* (University of Lille 1, CLERSE-CNRS, jeanfinez@hotmail.com)

Do economists hold power? The role of economists in the French railway market liberalization (1970-2011)

Our paper focuses on the liberalization of the French railway sector. We argue that the social construction of a free market was not created from scratch but, on the contrary, was anticipated decades ago. In this respect, we seek to determine the specific role of economists with regard to the introduction of competition and its implementation methods.

One example out of many is the impact of Maurice Allais' theory of social return, which was supposed to embody the public interest. His principles had a great influence on the reorganization of the national state-owned company SNCF in a commercial direction in the 1970s, resulting in the development of subsidiaries that compete with each other, the creation

of a marketing department, the introduction of price discrimination, etc. Additionally, the theory of contestable markets developed by William Baumol had a significant impact the separation between infrastructure operators and railway companies in order to encourage market openness. Nowadays, the work of Jean Tirole is particularly influential.

However, recent studies on the real interface between economic research and public decision-making prompt us to reconsider the role of performativity of economics. Does the French transport policy always follow the advice of economists, or does this only happen when their recommendations are consistent with the state's strategy? We believe that it is a mix of both and the purpose of our communication is also to show precisely by which mechanisms the economists involved in the debate can influence the future of the railway (e.g. through the « grands corps d'Etat », think tanks, lobbies, etc.).

We finally emphasize that an increasingly economic and financial approach of the railway sector can be a powerful mechanism used by technocrats to discourage the other stakeholders, such as the railway workers, unions and transport users, from being a part of the debate.

RC31-227.4

FIORIELLO, Christopher* (UC Berkeley, christopherfiorello@berkeley.edu)

Invisible divides: Marriage & migration among high-skilled Syrians

Utilizing data from thirty-one in-depth interviews collected over two and a half months, this paper examines marriage choices made by transnational migrants who left Syria as adults and later returned to the homeland to enter the labor market. The literature on international marriage traditionally focuses on migrant settlers, conceiving marriage as an event that occurs following international migration from peripheral to core countries. Moreover, scholars of international marriages focus almost exclusively on marriage choices among low-skilled male migrants. This paper broadens the transnational marriage literature by focusing on the previously unexplored issue of marriage choices among high-skilled *return* male and especially female migrants whose initial intention to settle was flexibly determined. Although the migrant men discussed in this chapter had opportunities to marry during the migration period, all married upon return. By examining the marriage decisions of high-skilled women and men in their homeland, this paper illuminates the cultural logics of a burgeoning sub-class within the Syrian upper class. I show how the nexus of marriage and migration is linked to larger questions about national identity, cultural maintenance, and gender ideologies across time. I argue that for Syrian men, academic credentialing in the West vastly increases their marriage options, both within Syria and on the international marriage market. Whereas for returning women, their Western degrees became a mark of cultural deviance, decreasing their marriageability in a manner distinct from the previously researched effects of earning an advanced degree. This paper expands our understanding of global masculinities, marital selection, transnationalism, and migration.

RC02-585.1

FISCHER, Karin* (Institute of Sociology, karin.fischer@jku.at)

Big business in Chile: An assessment of makro-regional class formation

Big business in Chile is comprised of different factions. Beside long-established conglomerates (Matte, Edwards), there are diversified grupos económicos which started their ascent in the second half of the 1980s (Angelini, Luksic and some smaller groups). After the transition to democracy new local players emerged. They all profit(ed) from far-reaching privatization and radical market reforms.

Alone or together with foreign partners, they control the natural resource-based export industries of low value-added commodities. Despite transnational capital penetrated the domestic market, they still dominate retail and maintain strong positions in the banking, assurance, real-estate and telecommunication sector. Since the 1990s they constantly expanded their key businesses beyond the borders. While first attempts failed, the Chilean groups are now active in the neighbouring countries such as Columbia, Brazil, Argentina and Peru as well as in the NAFTA and the APEC area.

In my contribution I examine the trans-national economic strategies and class agency of the top segment of the Chilean corporate class. The empirical investigation focuses on business strategies (orientation towards the

world, regional and/or domestic market, ownership structure, relationship with foreign capital and the degree of internationalization of the firm) which leads to a typology of fractions. Simultaneously, information on political network activities such as the membership and appearance in local, regional and transnational think tanks, policy and lobby groups is gathered by using data bases and the internet.

The objective of the investigation is to find out if there are different class projects underway. The study hereby intends to substantiate the assumption of transnational class formation and should enable us to differentiate it at the same time by establishing specific regional patterns of transnational class formation.

RC02-291.3

FISCHER, Karin* (Institute of Sociology, karin.fischer@jku.at)

Networks of power: Central bankers in Latin America

In the course of neoliberal reform, the idea that the authorities responsible for piloting and regulating the economy must have "economic neutrality," has become a dominant theme – in the case of monetary authorities it has become the rule. In the 1990s, all Latin American governments except Brazil implemented independent central banks. An important part of the new central bank legislation was "operational autonomy" and "political independence to design monetary policy".

Conditional lending practices and political pressure from the international finance institutions in Washington and regional development banks were crucial for adopting the reform. Domestic political elites were another driving force. They sought to insulate the central bank (and other key economic institutions) from the politics of bargaining. But there is something else too: Central Bankers themselves actively guided the institutional change. These individuals have been represented as specially trained experts and independent technocrats with no ties to political forces. This disguises the fact that central bankers have been intimately involved in, and often profited directly from, neoliberal transformation.

While there is now a set of studies on the transnational community of Central Bankers and the transformation in post-communist EU accession states, Latin American actors are still under-researched. In my contribution I present the preliminary results from a study about training routes and career paths of central bankers in selected countries. Particular importance is likely to attach to their involvement in think tank networks and transnational/regional policy and lobby groups. The study is part of a broader research project on transnational discourse coalitions and think tank networks. Aim is to further an actor centred analysis of the relationship of institutions, knowledge and power in globalization processes.

RC04-535.6

FISCHMAN, Gustavo* (Arizona State University, fischman@asu.edu) and HAAS, Eric (WestEd)

Beyond "idealized" models in citizenship education: Embodied cognition, metaphors and democracy

This paper proposes that the relationship between schooling, citizenship and democracy--so often taken for granted and discussed using idealistic perspectives--is better understood when using the lens of "embodied cognition" (Lakoff, 2008) and a focus on metaphorical and prototypical ways of thinking. Our goal is to examine the always conflictive and elusive relationship between citizenship and schooling using conceptual tools developed in the fields of cognitive science and linguistics and apply them in the field of sociology of education. To do so, first, we present a brief introduction of the conceptual roots of the strong association between schooling, citizenship, equity, and governance. Second, we explain metaphorical and prototypical ways of understanding "citizenship", focusing on the "nation as family" metaphor. Then, we conclude by describing how the conceptual model we are advancing explains differing views on how to deal with issues of democratic governance and the relationship of schooling and citizenship and the relevance of this conceptual model for sociology of education..

TG06-43.2

FISHER, Alison* (York University, alison_fisher@edu.yorku.ca)

Unwelcome, unwanted, and persistent: Institutional responses to bullying and gendered violence in Ontario schools

On October 15, 2011, Jamie Hubley, an openly gay high school student from Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, took his own life after years of being verbally insulted in school by fellow students. In response, the premier of Ontario introduced new anti-bullying legislation in December 2011 known as the "Accepting Schools Act." The Act allows for the expulsion of students who have bullied others in schools. In this paper, I use institutional ethnography (Smith, 1987) to examine the textual discourses embedded within this new legislative document. The paper reviews the critical "bullying" literature as well as common policy responses to bullying in North American schools. I argue that the Premier's approach to gendered violence and homophobia is depoliticizing and potentially destructive for students and staff in schools. By coaching school violence through generalized discourses of "bullying," student experiences of homophobia, heterosexism, and gendered violence are hidden and the social relations of school violence remain unaddressed. Moreover, using expulsion as the official response to school violence is a method of deterrence through exclusion. As a process, school expulsion has been criticized for further isolating students, and criminalizing the behavior of male students of colour and special education students in particular. When fellow students label another student a "fag," the school response transforms his embodied experience of gendered violence through particular organizational processes and routines, which teachers, school staff and school administrators must follow (Smith and Smith, 1998). These processes and routines are the ruling relations, which are textually mediated and "connect us across space and time and organize our everyday lives" (Smith, 2005, p.10). In this paper, I map the textually mediated processes and routines that shape, and obscure, a student and staff person's experience of gendered violence in schools.

RC24-711.2

FISHER, Dana* (University of Maryland, drfisher@umd.edu)

Understanding MillionTrees NYC as an urban environmental experiment

How is New York City incorporating hybrid collaborations among the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, the New York Restoration Project—a non-profit organization focused on enhancing underused green spaces throughout NYC—and citizens of the city to plant and sustain a million trees? This paper presents results from the MillionTreesNYC initiative, focusing specifically on volunteer stewardship in the program to gauge the effects of this innovative program. Although recent academic and policy studies have focused on the increasingly wide range of organizations working as stewards to conserve, manage, monitor, advocate for, or educate the public about the local environment, it remains unclear how individual citizens get involved in local stewardship initiatives and the effect of such involvement in the quality of the environment, as well as on the levels of civic engagement of those involved. This paper is broken down into three sections. First, I discuss the hybrid arrangements that have made this program successful. Second, I explore the role that is specifically being played by the volunteer stewards who make the planting and maintenance of the trees possible. Third and finally, I discuss the implications of this program on civic participation in New York City and the environmental quality of the city. Within this discussion, I focus on the broader effects of this program, which is being touted as an city-wide initiative to mitigate climate change.

RC24-740.1

FISHER, Dana* (University of Maryland, drfisher@umd.edu) and **SVENDSEN, Erika*** (USDA Forest Service, erikasvensen@gmail.com)

Understanding the role of civic environmental stewards within a dynamic system of hybrid governance

How do we understand the social, spatial and political interactions among actors working on urban stewardship? In recent years, locally grounded civic groups have responded to public problems by working along with and outside of government agencies and the private business sector as environmental stewards. As stewards, civic groups conserve, manage, monitor, restore, advocate and educate their friends, neighbors, and representatives about a wide range of quality of life issues on public and private urban land. Using data collected from a survey of nearly 3,000 civic groups in New York City, this paper looks at the ways that civic, government and private sector groups engage in hybrid arrangements associated

with governing urban natural resources. The paper is separated into three sections. First, we present a conceptual framework for understand hybrid governance and a set of hybrid arrangements. Second, we present information on the organizational characteristics, networks and evolution of civic stewardship groups as they partner on particular aspects of urban stewardship. Third and finally, using data collected from volunteers on the Million-TreesNYC city-wide tree campaign, we discuss the emerging role of the individual steward in this larger system of urban environmental governance.

RC24-243.1

FLAGG, Julia* (Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, julia.flagg@rutgers.edu) and **BATES, Diane** (The College of New Jersey)

Recycling as a predictor of a "cultural greening"?

Are recycling behaviors good predictors of other green attitudes and behaviors, that are expected to emerge through the process of ecological modernization? Using a representative sample of undergraduates and faculty from a single college campus (n=590), this case study tests if familiarity with the local recycling guidelines, belief in the efficacy of the local recycling program, self-reported effort to recycle, and knowledgeable participation in the local recycling program predicts a variety of measures of "cultural greening" such as concern about personal waste generation and green consumerism. Results suggest that while self-reported efforts to recycle do predict many measures of cultural greening, more meaningful measures of participation in the recycling program are weak and inconsistent at predicting cultural greening. Findings also indicate that self-reported recycling efforts should be used cautiously in future research, particularly if the intent is to measure actual environmental impact.

TG03-412.4

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Exporting justice, importing security, and the rise of the EU as a normative power

At a first quick glance, the idea of a 'normative power EU' seems to contradict the idea of the EU as a constructor of "Fortress Europe". In other words, the EU concerns with human rights, justice, truth and democracy appear to run counter to its concern with security and migration. In my presentation I would like to highlight the efforts of the EU to export human rights, justice, truth and democracy and also its efforts to ascend to the role of a global 'normative' player, to then focus on how these efforts in part stem from and in part are undermined by its security concerns. The (seeming) contradiction between the professed adherence to human rights and the disregard of these rights in the case of (potential) asylum seekers and 'illegal' migrants costs the EU the support of its domestic critics. It also gains it critical appraisals beyond its borders. Yet we cannot wholeheartedly condemn or approve of the export of human rights, justice, truth and democracy in general, but instead have to take a closer look at the meaning and effects this export has at various points of destination.

RC48-383.1

FLAM, Helena* (University of Leipzig, flam@sozio.uni-leipzig.de)

Transnational social movement as a governance babushka

Since the 1980s a top-down, lateral and bottom-up movement for truth, justice and/or reconciliation (MfTJ&R) has developed its own strong momentum, pushed forward by politicians, transnational institutions and accords, foundations, TNGOS and civic societies. This movement has developed its own aspirations, concerns, sensibilities and vocabulary as well as own requirements, spelling out appropriate conduct, gestures and emotions. Among its most vocal academic proponents are historians, philosophers, public intellectuals and lawyers. In some countries victims of the past atrocities push for and even benefit from this movement. But there is also much contrary evidence. Among clear beneficiaries of this movement are millions of "Western" and west-educated volunteers recruited from the ranks of historians, legal and forensic experts, psychologists, trauma specialists, foundation employees, etc. who (help) set up, run or assist archives, courts, tribunals, commemoration ceremonies and re-conciliation rituals. To study the MfTJ&R requires other instruments than those provided by regular social movement research, even more so, since from a bird's eye perspective, this movement is securely nested in the UN, US and EU trans-

national politics. Focusing on the EU it can be shown that the EU, which after 1995 both developed new security concerns and began to aspire to a role of a key international player as a 'normative power EU', gave a major impetus to the MFTJ&R in its Southern and far Eastern 'buffer zones'. Whether in Morocco or Rwanda, the outcomes are rather disturbing.

RC29-453.3

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Desafíos en el monitoreo y evaluación de una policía local

El trabajo pretende analizar aspectos y desafíos en el desarrollo de sistemas de monitoreo y evaluación del desempeño de una policía local, en particular la de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, a fines de fortalecer tanto la eficacia como la rendición de cuentas en el marco de una sociedad democrática.

De tal forma, se analizarán las características, competencias, contexto y problemas de la organización policial para luego a partir de ello poder desarrollar el sistema M&E; se discutirán distintos criterios que deben regir dicho sistema en general y a los indicadores en particular; se relevarán las distintas fuentes de información viendo su alcance y limitaciones, y respecto a los sistemas de información policiales se sostendrá la necesidad de una adecuada supervisión "democrática" para evitar situaciones de riesgo moral y de asimetría de la información.

Asimismo, se propondrá un marco lógico de la producción policial como esquema simplificado de visualización de los indicadores[1]. Los indicadores específicos de actividades, producto y efectos directos serán organizados en diferentes dimensiones, primero de acuerdo al tipo de tarea policial (preventiva, reactiva o proactiva), segundo respecto a la interacción de la policía con otras instituciones o con la comunidad (incluyendo especialmente indicadores dirigidos a evaluar aspectos de relativamente nuevos paradigmas policiales como las Orientadas a Problemas, o Comunitarias). Por otro lado, se incluyó una importante dimensión ad hoc que es el de "Incidentes y Graves Violaciones a los Principios de Actuación" con el fin de que se priorice la visualización de los problemas serios del funcionamiento policial. Los indicadores de eventual impacto se presentan en forma separada a raíz de su menor relación causal, y que para su adecuada comprensión exigen modelos de evaluación más complejos.

[1] Inspirado en Ostrom, E. et al. 1979. "Evaluating Police Organization" en *Public Productivity Review*, Vol. 3, No. 3.

RC36-475.5

FLOETER, Guilherme* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos - UFSCar, guisaade@hotmail.com)

Masculinities in mutation: A study about gender relations among university students

This paper has as proposal to present some partial results of the research developed in my master's degree in sociology at the Universidade Federal de São Carlos – UFSCar (Federal University of São Carlos), with funding from the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP). The research investigate the visions that undergrad students (male and female) from UFSCar have about masculinity (ies), and if it changes from the university experience (moving to another city, incorporation of household duties in the fraternity houses, new sociabilities and preparation for adult life or work life), through an ethnography conducted at university itself, in some of its fraternity houses, and also in its parties and sporting events. The study aims to understand and point the relational dynamics present at the creation of masculine identities. Based on theoretical sources in gender studies and, in particular, Queer Theory, which focuses on the difference and sees gender relations beyond the binarisms of the heterosexual matrix of intelligibility of gender presented by Judith Butler in her book *Gender Trouble* (2003), the analysis focuses on the normalizers processes that create and categorize the masculinities (or masculine identities) as hegemonic and subalterns - these positions are here thought of as situational and circumstantial – in order to understand if the changing aspects of masculinity among these young guys have possible connections with sexism and homophobia.

RC23-337.3

FLORES, Cristina Gabriela* (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes - MCTS, crisgflores@gmail.com) and **PELLEGRINI, Pablo** (IEC (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes) / Centro CTS (U. Maimónides) / CONICET)

El uso medicinal de plantas nativas, encuentros y desencuentros

Por generaciones los pueblos originarios han usado las hierbas nativas de su entorno para mejorar su calidad de vida. En el uso medicinal de estas plantas, una comunidad de Esquel, noroeste de la Patagonia argentina, esta práctica se contraponen con las prescripciones de la autoridad científica sobre su uso, ya que los farmacobotánicos encuentran al uso del paico (chenopodium chilense schrad) como tóxico para la salud. En el encuentro entre el conocimiento científico y el lego, se produce un conflicto que desencadena una serie de investigaciones que logra atraer la atención de la comunidad científica local, sobre una práctica ancestral teñida por las costumbres traídas por las migraciones europeas a fines del siglo XIX y principios del XX, en su gran mayoría, abonando aquellos conocimientos generados en la propia comunidad y que fuera transmitido de generación en generación. El objetivo de este trabajo es mostrar el recorrido del "uso del paico con fines medicinales" y los diferentes sentidos que se le da en distintos ámbitos. Uno de estas significaciones es la que llega al laboratorio biofármaco de la universidad de esa ciudad, movilizándolo a la indagación preguntando por qué esta planta tiene efectos tóxicos. Se utiliza la entrevista a los actores involucrados en el caso y la observación de las actividades desarrolladas en el laboratorio. También se asistió a un taller de extensión, como participante, para observar como este nuevo conocimiento y resignificado, es difundido a la comunidad a través de talleres donde las voces de la ésta, en general a mujeres adultos mayores, comparten sus experiencias promoviendo rescatar la identidad cultural. La flexibilidad interpretativa con que se le da sentido a un conocimiento, se sustenta en el campo de otras disciplinas científicas como la Etnobotánica, Farmacobotánica, Farmacognosia, específicamente en la interacción entre el aspecto social y el natural.

RC19-362.2

FLORES CAMACHO, Orión Arturo* (Instituto Superior de Investigación y Docencia para el Magisterio, orionflores1@gmail.com)

Las políticas de bienestar y desarrollo para las personas con discapacidad en México: De la exclusión al asistencialismo incompleto

Los últimos años a nivel mundial han visto una transformación muy importante en materia de políticas de bienestar y desarrollo para las personas con discapacidad producto de la entrada en vigor de la *Convención Internacional sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad* en 2008, la cual busca generar una conciencia que permita el paso de la exclusión a la inclusión de esta población, a través del pleno reconocimiento de su derecho al trabajo, la educación, la vida y el bienestar en general. El caso concreto de México (principal promotor internacional de esta iniciativa) resulta interesante, pues estas modificaciones han tenido que darse en el marco de un régimen de bienestar históricamente excluyente de grandes segmentos de la población, entre estos el de las personas con discapacidad, por lo que las tensiones jurídicas, normativas, políticas e institucionales han provocado la aparición de un panorama especialmente adverso, que se debate entre la dotación de servicios sociales que promuevan la integración y desarrollo con derechos de estas personas y una acendrada tradición política de atender a las discapacidades a través de instituciones asistenciales con el acento puesto en la atención sanitaria y de rehabilitación. Dada esta situación, el bienestar para las personas con discapacidad en tanto grupo vulnerable en México atraviesa un momento de crucial definición, en el que prevalecen las prácticas segmentadas y desarticuladas, sin generación derechos pero tampoco generando un asistencialismo básico, dando por resultado la existencia de un sistema para el bienestar y desarrollo de estas personas incompleto y carente, capaz de profundizar las barreras históricas y culturales que han impedido la integración eficaz de las personas con discapacidad.

RC35-61.3

FLORIANI, Dimas* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, floriani@ufpr.br)

Actores, racionalidades y redes de significación en un cuadro de modernidades y culturas múltiples

A raíz de los cambios en los sistemas interpretativos acerca del carácter de la modernidad y de sus transitos actuales, hacia distintas dimensiones representacionales, – (cultura, territorio, identidad, prácticas materiales y simbólicas, conflictos de intereses, de organización política, económica de comunidades locales, empresas económicas de mercado regionales, nacionales e internacionales, instituciones socioculturales, etc.) – es bueno que se investiguen otras categorías de análisis en conexión con las anteriores, capaces de plantearnos cuestiones sobre si las modernidades múltiples pueden ser pensadas a través de *racionalidades híbridas*, o sea, como puntos de encuentro o de alejamiento de situaciones emergentes en tensión entre distintas formas de co-existencia de culturas y modos de accionar de los individuos y de sus colectivos. Para hacer un inventario de los fundamentos de los sistemas de racionalidades que hemos propuesto confrontar, es menester presentar, de comienzo, el núcleo duro de la racionalidad occidental, a través de algunos de sus fundamentos en la obra de referencia de Jürgen Habermas (*Teoría de la Acción Comunicativa*) para después confrontarlo con otras lecturas críticas (Enrique Leff y Jacques Rancière) que basan sus concepciones desde "territorios de significados" de una modernidad acometida por una falla estructural, y a la vez hegemónica en sus mecanismos de mercado (político, económico y cultural), pero también posible de una crítica sobre sus bases unidimensionales, desde otras racionalidades (del desentendimiento y de lo ambiental) ancladas en las experiencias de resistencia cultural y existencial de las sociedades locales arraigadas culturalmente en sus tradiciones y proyectos autóctonos. Es bueno que se diga que ambos modelos suenan como recursos típico-ideales justamente para subrayar las radicalidades de cada uno, a fin de que podamos identificar situaciones que se aproximan o se distancian de estos modelos.

RC24-773.5

FLORIT, Luciano* (Universidade de Blumenau, lucianoflorit@gmail.com) and GRAVA, Diego (Universidade de Blumenau)

Es posible conciliar justicia ambiental y superación del especismo?

La perspectiva de la Justicia Ambiental es un abordaje que reúne un punto de vista ético-político y una base epistemológica. El primero deriva de su precisa definición de "injusticia ambiental" como aquella que impone daños ambientales desproporcionales a grupos sociales específicos en función de su posición social subordinada. Su base epistemológica proviene de la afirmación de que las divisiones sociales predefinen la lógica de distribución desigual de estos impactos y la exposición desigual a ambientes insalubres, degradados o de riesgo. De esto resulta un nuevo vigor para la crítica social inherente a la discusión ambiental que siempre estuvo presente en la agenda ambientalista pero que ha perdido espacio en función de abordajes de consecuencias más conservadoras. Por otra parte, la Ética Ambiental es un campo de reflexión cuyos trabajos vienen examinando los criterios valorativos que fundamentan las acciones humanas en relación a los seres vivos no-humanos, áreas silvestres y paisajes naturales. Parte importante de lo producido en este campo establece objeciones serias y bien fundamentadas a su utilización meramente instrumental y sustenta, a través de diversos abordajes, la importancia de reconocer valor intrínseco a los mismos. Son recolocadas así las objeciones contra el antropocentrismo que fueron agenda fundamental del ambientalismo pero que perdieron espacio en relación a cuestiones centradas en atender intereses humanos más o menos inmediatos. La constatación de ambas contribuciones substantivas y la verificación de su relevancia llevan a preguntarse sobre la pertinencia y posibilidad de formular proposiciones de convergencia entre ellas. Este trabajo pretende explorar estas cuestiones tomando como referencia trabajos realizados en Brasil bajo la perspectiva de la Justicia Ambiental y las contribuciones de Peter Singer en el campo de la ética ambiental con énfasis en la discusión del principio de igual consideración de intereses y la crítica al especismo que él ha formulado.

RC24-

FLORIT, Luciano* (Universidade de Blumenau, lucianoflorit@gmail.com) and DE SOUZA, Josué (Universidade de Blumenau)

Injusticia ambiental, eventos climáticos extremos e industria de la inundación

El trabajo analiza la dinámica política asociada a los "desastres naturales" en los últimos cuatro años en la ciudad de Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brasil. La ciudad, situada a orillas del río Itajaí Açu, convive con estos fenómenos desde su fundación a mediados del siglo XIX, pero observa actualmente su intensificación como resultado de la urbanización desordenada y el aumento de eventos climáticos extremos. Así, a pesar de se tratar de una ciudad razonablemente bien integrada en el ciclo económico de los últimos años, ha sido especialmente recordada nacionalmente en virtud de estas calamidades. Entre los eventos más recientes merecen ser destacados los ocurridos en 2008 y 2011. El primero, porque incrementa al conocido fenómeno de las inundaciones, el de los deslizamientos de tierra, que provocó costos en vidas y materiales muy superiores a los conocidos anteriormente y porque evidenció más dramáticamente la distribución desproporcional de los efectos para la población más vulnerable y sujeta a segregación socio-espacial. Se afirma que esta segregación caracteriza una injusticia ambiental porque reserva desproporcionalmente a estos sectores las áreas de mayor riesgo y exposición a los desastres. El segundo, porque muestra la reafirmación de la antigua retórica de "convivencia solidaria" con la inundación junto con un proceso de instrumentalización política y económica del desastre. El trabajo explora la hipótesis de que en estos cuatro años tiende a consolidarse un nuevo ciclo de producción social de los "desastres naturales", mientras tienden a mantenerse las condiciones sociales los generan, como la segregación urbana, la ocupación desordenada y el déficit habitacional. Este nuevo ciclo estaría ocurriendo al amparo de la "industria de la inundación y la reconstrucción", en el campo económico, y de actores políticos capaces de obtener beneficios inmediatos aprovechando las visiones naturalizadas que consideran los desastres apenas como fatalidades naturales que afectan a todos por igual.

TG05-94.2

FLURY, Jorgelina* (Instituto para la Inclusión Social y el Desarrollo Humano, jorgelinaflury@yahoo.com.ar), BURIN, David (Instituto para la Inclusión Social y el Desarrollo Humano), HERAS MONNER SANS, Ana Inés (Instituto para la Inclusión Social y el Desarrollo Humano) and ACOSTA, María Cecilia (IRICE CONICET ARGENTINA - INCLUIR ARGENTINA)

Images, activism, education and research: The uses of audiovisual by self-managed, autonomous groups in Argentina today

Este trabajo aborda los relatos que dan cuenta del aprendizaje producido al interior de colectivos auto-gestionados que propenden a la construcción de sentidos orientados por la búsqueda de la equidad, la justicia, y la toma de decisión directa sobre los asuntos comunes, es decir que tienden a la autonomía como proyecto. Se analizan materiales audiovisuales buscando comprender:

- los tipos de colaboraciones establecidas entre participantes de colectivos autogestionados, investigadores y activistas políticos, analizando los contextos de producción y uso (Burin y Heras, 2009) de lo audiovisual, y las implicancias para la construcción de aprendizajes que estos materiales proveen;
- las formas narrativas desde lo audiovisual (analizando lo estético, lo poético, lo argumental, las relaciones entre lo ficcional y lo documental de investigación, la yuxtaposición de diferentes texturas tales como la animación, la ilustración animada y no animada, el registro fílmico directo, etc.);
- los mensajes que se producen a partir de estas combinaciones, caracterizándolos en tres orientaciones que hoy aparecen diferenciadas: la activista, la educativa y la de investigación, caracterización al menos útil para el contexto de producción y uso de este tipo de materiales en la Argentina de hoy, y que puede extenderse a otros contextos internacionales.

Se sugiere la posibilidad de que quienes producen este tipo de documentos apelan, en cada uno de los casos, a recursos del lenguaje audiovisual diferentes. Se reflexiona sobre las posibilidades de que dichos recursos puedan permear los tres ejes, presentando una discusión sobre las riquezas potenciales de un tipo de enfoque a la vez activista, educativo y de investigación.

Burín, D. y Heras, A. I. (2009) "Contextos de producción y de uso del video en Ciencias Sociales". Actas de la Reunión Científica "Memorias Visuales, entre las representaciones colectivas y las propuestas académicas", Fundación Walter Benjamin. 21-23 mayo 2009. Buenos Aires.

RC29-83.1**FOCAS, Brenda*** (CONICET/ UBA, brendafocas@yahoo.com.ar)*Medios de comunicación y sensación de inseguridad*

"La sensación de inseguridad" no es ajena a lo que algunos investigadores sociales califican como un fenómeno mundial que tiene lugar como consecuencia de la caída del Estado de Bienestar y del auge de políticas neoliberales. El ascenso de las incertidumbres (Castel, 2010) presenta un escenario de gran vulnerabilidad, un entramado de situaciones objetivas de desamparo, violencia civil, frágiles inserciones laborales, y falta de perspectivas de integración hacia el futuro. En este contexto de mutaciones estructurales, en Argentina, se duplicó el porcentaje de personas que teme ser víctima del delito, mientras que la tasa de criminalidad, luego de experimentar un aumento, se mantiene constante en los últimos años (Kessler, 2009). En esta ponencia se propone, en un primer lugar, analizar el rol de los medios de comunicación en torno a la construcción de los discursos sobre la inseguridad, fenómeno que se transformó en una sección mediática estable. La cámara en el lugar del hecho, la actualización constante de la información por Internet, y la utilización de un estilo narrativo sensacionalista configuraron un cambio sustancial en los contenidos periodísticos. Además, las reiteradas imágenes sobre el crimen en la televisión, generaron una cotidianeidad en la que se institucionalizó "la experiencia del delito colectivo" (Garland, 2005). En segundo lugar, se propone indagar en la literatura sobre algunas líneas teóricas y/o autorales desde donde se pensó el proceso de recepción y circulación de la representación mediática del delito. Para finalizar, se intentará reflexionar sobre el papel de los medios (como responsables o posibiladores) de la "inseguridad", en un ethos epocal marcado por la incertidumbre, la in-diferenciación cultural y la exclusión social.

RC32-13.4**FOGIEL - BIJAOU, Sylvie*** (The Academic College of Management, sylvieb@colman.ac.il)*The future is still waiting for us: Arab-Israeli women in the Israeli labor market*

In the two last decades, the rate of Arab women, citizens of Israel, joining the labor market has slightly increased from 12% in 1990 to 19% in 2006. However, this rate remains very low compared to the rate of labor market participation of Jewish women's which increased from 46% to 56% (age 15+) during the same period of time. Based on data from Arab Israeli NGOs' reports, on official data and on recent research, I try in this paper to analyze this problematic situation. For that purpose, I first point to the fact that the very low participation of Arab-Israeli women in the labor market is related to the fact that the structure of opportunities open to these women, which discriminates them on two fronts and counts, did not change: As Arabs, they are discriminated against on the labor market; as women, they are discriminated against both in the Israeli society at large and in the Arab-Israeli Society. I then emphasize the fact that due to an increase in Arab women's education, this development has been also associated with some decreasing gender inequality, reflected, inter alia, in more legitimacy given to women's work; a strengthening of the civil society and of feminist organizations and, at different time, three Arab women elected at the Israeli Parliament. Thirdly I argue that the constitution of a feminist intelligentsia; the activism of the Arab-Israeli civil society and the reference to the International Law could be seen as democratic institutional changes, effective in promoting Arab women's more equal participation in the labor market. I conclude that, although strong anti democratic currents exist nowadays in Israel, the summer 2011 civil protest and the global protest, may give us some hope for a better future

RC32-751.1**FONJONG, Lotsmart*** (University of Buea, Lotsmart@yahoo.com) and **SAMA-LANG, Irene** (University of Buea)*Rethinking existing strategies for promoting women's land rights in Cameroon: Building gender capacity for male actors*

The past years have seen efforts by women's rights agencies, groups and feminist activists to clamor for women's rights including their rights to land in developing countries. While efforts in the domain of land rights have yielded some positive results in the form of institutional reforms that advocate for gender equality, field realities are far from being encouraging.

Women do not still have equal rights and power over land like their male counterparts. Women's land rights thus remain on papers (international instruments, constitutions, land laws, etc) most of which are far or disconnected from the experiences of the rural women. Based on recent studies from Cameroon, this paper argues that legal provisions that advocated for gender equality in land rights are sometimes enacted by institutions and men who neither believe nor understand the need for gender equality. This situation, the paper argues, accounts for the gap noticed between land reforms and field realities. It submits that the main problem lies with the fact that a disproportionate attention is paid on women (building the gender capacity of women to be aware and advocate for their rights) than on men in patriarchal societies who though, pose a threat to women's rights, might not necessarily be aware for their actions. We argue strongly in this paper that strategies for promoting women's land rights must focus on men and pay equal attention to building the gender capacity of male agencies in understanding and enforcing women's land rights and gender equalities.

Keywords: gender discrimination, women's rights, gender capacity building, male agency, customs/statutes, Cameroon

RC07-625.1**FONSECA, Dora*** (Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra - CES, dorajfonseca@gmail.com)*New actors on stage: Analysis of the emergent forms of collective action in the European context*

The European context has been remarkably characterized by the emergence of new collective actors that exhibit distinguishable features both in what concerns the modes of action adopted and the detachment from the traditional institutional dynamics. Their formation takes place in a turbulent context of changes that reveal the difficulties, by modern societies, in accommodating the modernizing processes: the rising of unemployment, the dismantlement of the welfare state, the dictatorship of markets, the segmentation of the labor force, and so forth.

The European context and its welfare state tradition are affected by the proliferation of market ideologies and the new politics of production. The challenges of the new order are not easy to accommodate and by no means desirable. However, given a great number of interrelated constraints, the institutional responses – especially the trade unions – are not as effective as desired. Nevertheless, responses are by no means inexistent. The civil society has come to display a great capacity of self-organization, turning to be a locus of conformation of political actors and of processes of contentious dynamics.

Our aim is to highlight and analyze these processes in the context of the recent mobilizations in Europe, widely known as "Indignados" movement, born in Madrid but rapidly disseminated throughout other European countries. By analyzing the international context of mobilization, is also our aim to demonstrate in what ways it relates with mobilization's national realities, largely embedded in the context of the precarization of labor relations. Given the limitations of both the Resource Mobilization perspective and of the European (Identity based) paradigm in what concerns these new forms of collective action, it was our choice to combine other theoretical options, as the analyses of the dynamics of contention and the elements provided by the theoretical approaches of authors as Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe.

RC14-200.2**FONTENELLE, Isleide*** (Fundação Getulio Vargas, idefontenelle@uol.com.br)*For a genealogy of responsibility in consumption*

Although the autonomy of consumers - in the sense of freedom to define their needs and desires and to make their choices - is at the center of the liberal tradition, the culture of consumption throughout the twentieth century, never explicitly suggested that consumers assume responsibility for their choices. On the contrary, this consumer culture was constituted far from any public or private discourse that would point to a "responsible consumer". It appealed, instead, to the imperative of excess and disposability, which it could - and should - "enjoy" at any price, as is vividly demonstrated by the marketing strategies that began being used as from that period, particularly advertising.

But as from the mid-1990s, the discourse about responsible consumption began to gain greater relevance, especially the discourse about the

environment. Strictly speaking, criticism of the excesses of consumer society is also nothing new, dating back as it does to the same historical period as the hegemonic discourse on the blessings of the consumption culture. However, it was marginal criticism, either in the academic field, or adopted by the currents of aesthetic or social movements. The new aspect that this article intends investigating is the moment when this discourse begins to become hegemonic and part of the mainstream, and what this indicates.

In order to grasp this phenomenon, this study proposes a genealogy of responsibility in the field of consumption that considers both the theoretical and critical production of consumer society, as well as the new marketing production that constructed the discourse about responsible consumption.

RC49-60.3

FONTES, Breno* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, breno-fontes@gmail.com)

New developments in social support practices and private-public collaborations

The aim of this article is to examine a form of private-public collaboration for the development of social support practices in mental health systems in Brazil. Specifically, we intend to analyze the work developed conjointly by CAPS (Center for Attention to Mentally ill Persons, a municipal agency), and several NGOs developing the practices of so-called "Communitarian Therapy", a technique developed to introduce psychotherapy into communities. The objective of this technique is the care of mentally ill persons through listening and counseling. People from the community, called lay therapists, are trained to conduct the sessions.

Communitarian Therapy is currently being adopted by the CAPS Agencies, frequently in association with NGOs. This approach empowers communities, creating ties between families, neighborhoods and technicians. The article argues that these new practices strongly contribute to improving the quality of life of the mentally ill, due to the fact that this collaboration between the municipal agencies, the NGOs, together with increased involvement of the families and the community reduces one of the worst effects on persons with mental health problems, namely isolation and exclusion

RC23-536.4

FONTES, Breno (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco), **VARANDA, Marta*** (Research Fellow, marta.varanda@ics.ul.pt), **REGO, Raquel** (Research Fellow) and **EICHNER, Klaus** (Universität Hamburg)

Social network analysis in the Lusophone scientific community: Adoption and diffusion of an innovation in the periphery

Social network analysis (SNA) has been widely disseminated in the USA and Europe since the 1970's, and it has been growing exponentially. However, and despite the increasing mobility of researchers and the expansion of the Internet, SNA has emerged late in Lusophone countries. Only in the 21st century we can observe an important scientific production with applications of SNA. Notwithstanding, the presence of scientific production of Lusophone social network analysts in the international scene, is still very weak.

Our perspective is to look at the use and application of SNA by Lusophone researchers as the adoption of an innovation. The adoption and diffusion of any innovation and of a scientific methodology in particular, is a social activity and as such constrained by the structure of social relations in which actors are embedded. Hence, the analysis of the interdependencies among Lusophone social network researchers, and among those and international social network researchers, through the use of SNA, seems to be the most adequate methodological strategy. After identifying Lusophone researchers who authored or co-authored articles using applications of SNA, we sent them an online questionnaire. Results show that the professional and academic trajectory of Lusophone social networkers, as well as their collaboration and co-authorship relational patterns, are still very much directed to national institutions and colleagues. The results of our study are consistent with those saying that despite trends towards globalization, high income countries still dominate social science knowledge production (Gingras 2002). It has been said that international collaborative networks grew at a spectacular rate between 1990 and 2000 (Wagner and Leyderdorff 2006) but this network, like many others, organizes through a preferential

attachment mechanism: in spite of a growing centre it will continue to take longer, and represent higher costs, for the periphery to get to the centre

RC32-484.6

FONTES, Margarida (LNEG / DINAMIA) and **ARAUJO, Emilia*** (U Minho, era@ics.uminho.pt)

Women and foreigners: Understanding the importance of mobility in science careers

The aim of this presentation is to debate the experience of academic women who have periods of international mobility along their careers. Women are still experiencing diverse forms of social interdictions, which affect their social promotion and their self-concept and which may be considered as forms of inequality objectively and subjectively experienced. In the case of migratory or mobility trajectory, women are still socially restrained from the point of view of dominant male culture, which tends to conceive international mobility as a men's competence, connoting women with lower emotional skills to support mobility, *unless* they are accompanied by a man[1]. Indicators continue to signal an increasing number of women researchers in mobility[2]. Nevertheless, the most striking conclusion is that women are experiencing these embargos in the crescent of a globalized world, allegedly much more transnational and free from traditional patterns. So, the questions we pose in this text are the following: what does it mean to be (academic) women in mobility? To what extent do the categories of women and academia reinforce each other? What is their self-concept and how do they see and represent themselves? This presentation is based in a research project made in Portugal about the trajectories of portuguese researchers using interviews and content analysis.

[1] Transnational feminism has been fundamental in this regard.

[2] We considered in the study the Frascati manual definition of researcher. Literature on leisure and travelling shows the historical persistence of the categorization of women from the point of view of the steadiness and with home and nation safeguarding.

[3] This idea has been the object of several analyses in social theory.

[4] Independently from the diverse socio-cultural and political contexts of action, there is a notable similitude between patterns at different scales and levels of analysis.

TG05-520.4

FOO, Katherine* (Clark University, kfoo@clarku.edu)

Digital media and community planning in US cities

In 2006 the MacArthur Foundation launched a \$50 million digital media and learning initiative, which has produced funds for a variety of research, practice, and capacity-building projects in the US. These projects have predominantly focused on education and learning efforts, although they have spread to community planning projects in the past few years. From Boston to Los Angeles, researchers and practitioners have begun to employ a range of digital media in expanding the scope of public engagement in planning efforts.

The emergence of digital media as a community planning strategy reflects a broader shift in the way urban spaces are conceived. The image of the centralized, modernist city run by bureaucrats has given way to a decentered, networked space populated by public, private, and civil society agents. Knowledge is increasingly understood as cooperatively produced by experts and lay people, as the value of historical contingency, place, and context becomes increasingly recognized. Various forms of digital media reflect and enable this cultural transition, as new technologies broaden the scope and methods for public engagement in urban planning projects. The putative existence of new methodologies does not, however, guarantee a qualitative difference in the performance of urban planning projects. Therefore the question remains: to what extent may digital media deliver emancipatory potential for twenty-first century community planning?

This paper reviews cases in a number of U.S. cities to examine the potential and the potential pitfalls of using digital media in community planning projects. Digital media considered here include immersive 3D models, social network media, participatory mapping, smartphone, and cheap cell-phone-based engagement. Cities include Boston, Raleigh, Los Angeles, and Seattle. Themes discussed relate to media access and meaningful engagement; the use of digital media in understanding and designing place; and control and ownership over data production, consolidation of findings, and the research agenda.

TG03-91.1

FOOKONG DEJO, Herminia* (Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero. México, herminia.fookong@gmail.com)

"Riesgo", "seguridad" y "enemigo interno" en la nueva doctrina para la seguridad hemisférica: América Latina, la CMDA y el CS-UNASUR

"Risk", "Security" and "Enemy Within" in the New Doctrine for the Security Hemispheric:

The CDMA (Conference of Defense Ministers the Americas) and the SC Security Council -USAN (Union of South American Nations)

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Keywords: CDMA, Americas Defense Ministers Conference, Defense Hemispheric, Security Doctrine, risk, security, enemy.

Abstract.

From the critique of the risk's geopolitical and its conception of "internal enemy", we keep track of the Instruments for the New Doctrine for Hemispheric Security, making a comparative study between statements and derivative transactions of the Conference of Defense Ministers the Americas and the strategic role of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) in its Security Council, highlighting the disputes, breakdowns and restorations, as well as their potential, obstacles and challenges as a possible regional space in the building sovereignty and self-determination of the subcontinent.

RC14-258.4

FOOTE, Jackson* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, jfoote@wisc.edu)

Old songs, new media: Facebook, protest songs, and social identity in Wisconsin's capitol occupation

This paper investigates the development, growth, and sustainment of a new social movement that grew out of the mass mobilization that arose in response to attacks on collective bargaining rights in Wisconsin in the spring of 2011. The study explores the ways in which a loosely structured community formed around a musical vigil for labor and civil rights that has taken place at the Wisconsin Capitol every weekday for more than nine months. Drawing on literature from sociology and communication studies (Castells, 2009; Friedland, Hove & Rojas, 2006; Oliver and Myers, 2002; Snow & Benford, 1986) this study explores the following research question: How do new social movement actors use new media (e.g., Facebook) as a mobilization tool, for social adhesion, to align with actors' previously held values and beliefs, and to share information? The research is based on 11 in-depth interviews with core participants, leaders, newcomers, and one interview with a political office-holder, as well as ethnographic participant observation of the weekdaily sing along for three months from October 6 thru December 12, 2011. The author also analyzed the community's Facebook page and the daily postings, cross-postings, and comments of the self-designated photographic archivist. The paper advances the understanding of how new social movement participants evaluate the effectiveness of their organizations in raising public understanding for a cause, creating meaningful social change, and connecting to other social movements, past and present.

RC51-348.1

FORTE, Miguel Ángel* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, mforte@indec.mecon.gov.ar), PIGNUOLI OCAMPO, Sergio (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas), CALISE, Santiago (Universidad de Buenos Aires), PALACIOS, Matías (Universidad de Buenos Aires) and ZITELLO, Matías (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

The emergence of a digital communicative media

This work presents a theoretical discussion about Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) from perspective of general sociological theory and under the premises of the Luhmannian General Social Systems Theory (GSST), which accentuates the sociological centrality of communication and establishes a theory of modern/world society. This perspective considers the ICT beyond the reflections about the relation-

ship between technology and society and it frames them inside the general problem of social order. Our paper proposes: 1) to determine three epistemological obstacles (technologicism, sociologicism and diachronical overload) that block the general theoretical work on the issue, 2) to conceptualize the structural transformations produced in the field of the dissemination of communication by the digitalisation of ICT, by Internet and by the technological convergence, and 3) to evaluate those transformations from a societal theory. Our main hypothesis affirms that from the strengthening and globalisation of digitalisation, technological convergence and Internet have emerged a communicative media. This digital, interconnected and nodular media transformed the disseminating structures of society, and it makes already possible the communicative agency of informatic nodes, the global and simultaneous accessibility to applications and resources and the communicative syntheitisation of remote utterances and understandings.

RC35-621.3

FORTE, Vinicius* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, viniciusforte@yahoo.com.br) and MESQUITA, Marina (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)

Caio prado júnior, marxism and coloniality of knowledge

The focus in this paper is to indicate the Caio Prado Júnior's Marxist theory about the Portuguese colonialism in Brazil as a way to understand this experience in a non-Eurocentric perspective. According to this historian, the *meaning* of the Portuguese colonization it was to explore all the Brazilian wealth. Because of this fact, Brazil was introduced under a subordinate condition in the Modern World-System since his birth. Thus, the Caio Prado Júnior's concept of *meaning of the colonization* refutes mechanical transpositions of Marxists conceptions in non-Western contexts, because it emphasizes the Brazilian's formation specificities. So the criticism of Caio Prado Júnior over the Iberian colonialism can also be understood as a critique of the coloniality of knowledge within the Marxism.

RC44-213.5

FOX-HODESS, Caitlin* (University of California, Berkeley, katyrose@gmail.com)

Contesting la concertacion: Working-class demobilization and the production of oppositional political subjectivities in Chile's 'democracia del libre mercado'

Drawing from interviews with thirty-nine residents of low-income, peripheral neighborhoods in Santiago, Chile, my research examines the formation of working-class political subjectivities in a context of low union density and elite-dominated political parties. I examine the class coalition of urban poor, working-class and liberal professionals formed by La Concertacion in the late 1980s, and account for the gradual breakdown of support from the urban poor and working-class. Using a Gramscian framework, I argue that La Concertacion built its hegemonic project on a return to formal democracy and social welfare, with a legitimizing ideology of equality of opportunity. However, the daily experience of working-class life in the market society has led to a widespread recognition that social mobility is difficult to come by, and so the ideology of the market, rather than being absorbed wholesale by working-class people, has found limited popular success. Experiences of the market have led to a broader critique of the incompatibility of neoliberalism and democracy. However, despite the pervasiveness of a critical discourse on neoliberal democracy among the urban poor and working-class, the lack of institutional channels for meaningful political participation and mobilization of these groups has led to disillusionment and cynicism. One response to this situation has been recourse to individualized market strategies. In particular, large numbers of poor and working-class families have responded by making significant sacrifices to help their children acquire post-secondary education. I analyze this strategy as essentially a labor struggle deferred to the education sphere. Finally, I argue that the current crisis of representation and perceived lack of state and party legitimacy among poor and working-class Chileans is an instance of a Gramscian organic crisis, exemplified by the mass mobilizations of the Chilean student movement in 2006 and 2011.

RC48-110.2

FOX-HODESS, Caitlin* (University of California, Berkeley, katyrose@gmail.com)

La eleccion de sebastian piñera y la paradoja de una oposicion creciente en contra del neoliberalismo de parte de la clase trabajadora urbana en Chile

Drawing from interviews with thirty-nine residents of low-income, peripheral neighborhoods in Santiago, Chile, my research examines the formation of working-class political subjectivities following the 2010 Piñera election in a context of low union density and elite-dominated political parties. I examine the class coalition of urban poor, working-class and liberal professionals formed by La Concertacion in the late 1980s, and account for the gradual breakdown of support from the urban poor and working-class. Using a Gramscian framework, I argue that La Concertacion built its hegemonic project on a return to formal democracy and social welfare, with a legitimizing ideology of equality of opportunity. However, the daily experience of working-class life in the market society has led to a widespread recognition that social mobility is difficult to come by, and so the ideology of the market, rather than being absorbed wholesale by working-class people, has found limited popular success. Experiences of the market have led to a broader critique of the incompatibility of neoliberalism and democracy. However, despite the pervasiveness of a critical discourse on neoliberal democracy among the urban poor and working-class, the lack of institutional channels for meaningful political participation and mobilization of these groups has led to disillusionment and cynicism. One response to this situation has been recourse to individualized market strategies. In particular, large numbers of poor and working-class families have responded by making significant sacrifices to help their children acquire post-secondary education. I analyze this strategy as essentially a labor struggle deferred to the education sphere. Finally, I argue that the current crisis of representation and perceived lack of state and party legitimacy among poor and working-class Chileans is an instance of a Gramscian organic crisis, exemplified by the mass mobilizations of the Chilean student movement in 2006 and 2011.

RC05-276.2

FOZDAR, Farida* (The University of Western Australia, [Farida.fozdar@uwa.edu.au](mailto:fozdar@uwa.edu.au))

Diablogging about asylum seekers

Using Wetherell and Potter's seminal analysis of the rhetoric of racism, this paper argues that blogs are sites where racism is both expressed and contested. Despite *Mapping the Language of Racism* being two decades old this year, the discursive repertoires used by the New Zealand middle class in interviews about issues to do with indigenous Maori appear as relevant as ever among Australians blogging about the current bug-bear of contemporary racism, asylum seekers, and arise in similar patterns in online discussions. This paper tracks the ways the discourses are reproduced but also the ways they are challenged by bloggers attempting to change these views. Discursive analysis reveals the ways blog interactional structures limit the ability of researchers to determine whether the dialogue actually changes peoples' opinions. However, the potential of blogs to work as a Habermasian 'public square' is argued for.

RC33-33.6

FRAGA SAMPAIO, Márcia* (UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO, mfragasampaio@ig.com.br) and **CHERNICHARO, Edna** (UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO)

Memoria cultural: Guardiões da história e de tradições comunitária da mangueira-RJ

Cultural Memory: GUARDIANS OF THE HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF COMMUNITY-HOSE RJ

This work in the Community of Mangueira - RJ investigates memory in the elderly as guardians of cultural history and its importance in Rio transmitter function of family and social traditions for the construction of cultural identity and maintaining traditions. The focus is on stories of a past, on which the record of the experiences of 'life lived' aims to develop and restore the possibility of each one is in a unique way on carioca culture that is crossed by decentralizations, globalization and the relentless digital globalization. The elderly are invited to tell stories about themselves, within a space for listening in your personal story is unique and privileged position in the job from the method for recording the social field of Bourdieu and Operational Group of Pichon Riviere. It is considered the elderly subjects who occupy a position of social actor and spectator in the social fabric, checking

the effects of subjective location opposite the building of a socio-cultural identity, focusing on the possibilities of upgrading the aging.

TG06-375.3

FRAKE-MISTAK, Mandy* (YORK UNIVERSITY, MANDY_FRAKE-MISTAK@EDU.YORKU.CA)

Uudle-izing higher education: Constructing a global accountability relation

The story of UUDLEs (otherwise known as University Undergraduate Degree Level Expectations) is one of how an organizing text is developed, implemented as policy, and becomes an actual condition of people's everyday work within a faculty of education. I have begun the articulation of the textually-based work sequences that inform my understanding of UUDLEs. I have done this in order to produce an ethnographic account of the "... day-to-day text-based work and local discourse practices that produce and shape the dynamic ongoing activities of an institution" (Turner, 2006, p. 139). I could understand that something invisible was happening (and I was a part of it) and that this invisibility was generating a set of experiences for myself and, as I learned from conducting interviews, for my informants. As an institutional ethnographer my goal is to locate the *actual* so a portion of my data collection involved the tracing back and following of clues from the local site (a faculty of education) and the data that I collected therein and beyond (Campbell & Gregor, 2002). The *beyond* is where I wish to explore in this presentation. The sequences that I have mapped actually shape the global foundation upon which future teaching and further policy development occurs. What became visible was that the initiative that I understood to be specific to Ontario, Canada (the UUDLEs framework) in fact transcends across multiple locations and institutions. While the name UUDLEs might be specific to Canada, this movement of articulating and adhering to quality assurance frameworks is actually taking place and changing the everyday work of teachers on an international scale – all in the name of quality teaching, the student experience, and transfer of credit. Commensurability of education is the new actuality for higher education.

TG05-458.5

FRANZEN, Sarah* (Emory University, sarfranzen@gmail.com)

Visualizing culture and power: The aesthetics of farming among African-Americans in the rural U.S. South

The realm of aesthetics provides a space for considering the sensuous, implicit, and practiced aspects of culture. Aesthetics is also a space for political re-imagining and resistance to status-quo policies. Within my research I investigate how aesthetics are used by rural African-American communities in the U.S. South to reframe a historic legacy surrounding the act of farming, to resist current oppressive trends in the dominant agricultural system, and to develop and promote community food production. In particular, my research focuses on the Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assistance Fund (FSC/LAF), a collection of agricultural and rural cooperatives that promotes rural development. My research site is centered on the FSC/LAF's Rural Training and Research Center in Epes, Alabama. In conducting my research, I follow the efforts of local organizers, work with local farmers, and observe the practices of two local farmers' markets.

A key method I use for observing and understanding the role of aesthetics is visual ethnography. I produce films in collaboration with the FSC/LAF and local participants in order to solicit, capture, and analyze the performed aspects and practiced meanings surrounding farming and food production. In addition, I participate in the work and practices of the farmers and market organizers, collect oral histories, and conduct interviews on camera. Drawing on preliminary research and findings, the paper I will present illustrates how resistance figures into practices of everyday life and examines the role of aesthetics in promoting community-based development. The paper also discusses the use of collaborative film production as a research method, detailing the nature of collaboration and agreement between the FSC/LAF and myself. Finally, the paper considers the benefits and limitations of a visual methodology.

RC18-632.2

FRASCHINI, Mariano* (Universidad Nacional General San Martín, fraschinimariano@yahoo.com.ar)

Presidential leadership of Hugo Chavez: Resources and strategies in the exercise of power

The main objective of this paper is a descriptive historical analysis of Hugo Chavez leadership in his first years in office within a theoretical framework which rests on the study of subjective and objective resources the Bolivarian leader had in government action. In this sense, describes the first steps taken by Chavez during those years, paying attention on the style and nature of presidential leadership in the use of the resources available and obtained through the exercise of power. Similarly, as seen from the use of available resources, the president of Venezuela achieved a significant expansion of social rights which allows to strengthen his leadership against an opposition that is losing its resilience. This expansion of social rights simultaneously unfolds a process of restricting citizens' rights, but for the imaginary of the Venezuelan society do not seem to be an insurmountable contradiction. That is, in a rating scale, this extension of rights is greater than the restriction and becomes one of the components of the strength of Chavez presidential leadership.

On the other hand, the article focuses on the process of "policy presidentialisation" (Poguntke - Webb 2005) taking place in Venezuela and how it affects the political dynamics and the parties within low institutionalization representative presidential democracies (Ollier 2011). In this institutional design in which the centrality of leadership is central, this paper attempts to analyze how it affects the phenomenon of "policy presidentialisation" the party system, a president-opposition relations and governance nowadays takes place in this country.

RC15-64.7

FREIDIN, Betina* (University of Buenos Aires and CONICET, freidinbetina@gmail.com), **BALLESTEROS, Matías** (University of Buenos Aires and CONICET), **MOREJON, María Belén** (University of Buenos Aires) and **ECHECONEA, Mariano** (University of Buenos Aires)

Choosing ayurveda as a health care practice in Argentina

Ayurveda is an ancient Indian medicine that was introduced in Argentina in the late '80s, and whose popularity has been on the rise among middle and upper class sectors. As a holistic approach that integrates physical, emotional and spiritual dimensions, it encompasses self-care through lifestyle changes and treatments tailored to the patient's biotype. Treatments are provided by local physicians and other health professionals specialized in Ayurveda, and they are neither covered by the social security nor by private insurance plans. They are not part of the public health services, either. Therefore, patients have to pay for them out-of-pocket, and their costs are considerably high. Additionally, to sustain a lifestyle according to Ayurvedic precepts, their local followers usually need to buy expensive products (such as organic food, and Ayurvedic herbal products manufactured abroad) and devote time and "effort" to daily routines of self-care. In sum, Ayurveda is a health care option available to the privileged social sectors. On the one hand, by stressing a healthy lifestyle and individual responsibility in health maintenance and improvement, Ayurveda resonates with the normative discourse of biomedicine. But, on the other hand, it represents an alternative to the dominant health care discourse because it goes beyond the physical body to understand health and illness processes, and also because some self-care practices are counter-hegemonic in the local context (to follow a vegetarian diet, to use natural remedies instead of pharmaceuticals, etc.). Based on in-depth interviews we conducted with twenty patients and followers of Ayurveda in Metropolitan Buenos Aires in 2010 and 2011, we analyze why they got interested in this healing approach and, given the diversity in how users of Ayurveda engaged with this foreign medical tradition, how they evaluated the possibilities to sustain the practice of Ayurveda in the local socio-cultural environment.

RC15-230.1

FREIDIN, Betina* (University of Buenos Aires and CONICET, freidinbetina@gmail.com)

Médicos que practican medicinas no convencionales: Marginación histórica, nichos de integración institucional, y modalidades de práctica profesional

Basándonos en entrevistas en profundidad con 42 médicos formados en Homeopatía, Ayurveda, y Acupuntura, indagamos las razones que los

llevan a alejarse de la práctica médica convencional e integrar medicinas alternativas y complementarias (MACs) en su trabajo clínico, las variantes en sus modalidades de práctica heterodoxa, y las posibilidades y limitaciones que han tenido para desarrollarla en distintos ámbitos institucionales. Se consideran MACs a los enfoques médicos que no se enseñan en las facultades de medicina ni están integrados en el sistema de salud, o bien, a las prácticas de cuidado y productos que se diferencian de la medicina alopática. Los límites entre las MACs y la medicina convencional han cambiado en los últimos años en distintos contextos nacionales, a través de procesos emergentes y dispares de integración. Se han propuesto diversos escenarios, especialmente en los países centrales, para analizar la articulación entre biomedicina y MACs atendiendo a dichos procesos emergentes, siendo la tesis dominante la de cooptación. Esta da cuenta de dinámicas macrosociales y organizacionales que reproducen la dominancia de la profesión médica frente a competidores externos, pero limita observar procesos de marginación intra-profesional en torno a la práctica médica no ortodoxa. En Argentina, hasta la fecha no se ha implementado una política nacional de incorporación de las MACs en el sistema de salud, y los planes de estudio de las facultades de medicina no incluyen a las MACs. La oferta de cursos de formación de postgrado es excepcional, y también los son las experiencias de integración de MACs en los servicios de salud. En este contexto de marginación institucional pero amplia difusión de las MACs, recuperamos las experiencias de médicos y médicas pertenecientes a diversas generaciones que decidieron formarse en ellas e integrarlas en la práctica profesional. El estudio se realizó en el Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires.

RC55-562.4

FREITAS, Guilherme* (University of Sao Paulo, gmelo.freitas@gmail.com) and **NUNES, Eduardo*** (Fundação Getúlio Vargas-Rio de Janeiro/ IBGE, eduardo.nunes@ibge.gov.br)

Subjective well-being and OECD

From the second half of the XX century on, new concepts of how to measure development of a country and the well-being of its citizens have gained prominence around the world. Social researchers, political actors and international agencies introduced multi-dimensional ways to measure the social progress, which took into account more factors than just the figures of GDP.

These new perspectives started to take into account, among other factors, *subjective aspects* of the population's well-being, trying to understand how social changes affect the way individuals evaluate their life as a whole.

The present work aims to study the emergence and historical evolution of these new discourses that deal with subjective well-being and development. Our intention is to understand more clearly how the debates about these themes have taken place, trying to identify the key actors (individuals, research groups and institutions) who were responsible for inserting them in the worldwide discussions about the measurement of well-being and the political decisions.

Some exploratory research pointed to the vital importance of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD, in the discussion about this theme: currently, this institution shelters the most influential social and political actors concerned with the issues of well-being and with inserting other aspects apart from the GDP in national progress estimates.

Our study concentrates, therefore, on a detailed reconstruction of the emergence of the new discourses on subjective well-being that have taken place in the OECD since the 1990s.

RC04-229.6

FREYTES FREY, Ada* (University Arturo Jauretche, adafreytes@fibertel.com.ar)

Violencia simbólica y construcción de los datos: El potencial de las metodologías participativas en la investigación con jóvenes en situación de pobreza

En un contexto donde la mayoría de los países latinoamericanos ha establecido la obligatoriedad de la escuela secundaria, al menos en su primer ciclo, los problemas de acceso a y, sobre todo, de permanencia en el nivel de los numerosos jóvenes que en esta región viven en situación de pobreza estructural adquiere importancia fundamental. Tales problemas aparecen ligados a las condiciones de vida de estos jóvenes y sus familias,

pero también a una oferta educativa que no responde a sus necesidades e intereses. En este marco, la investigación sobre sus experiencias educativas, su modo de habitar la escuela y sus demandas con respecto a ésta cobra centralidad.

Sin embargo, nuestra experiencia de investigación nos ha mostrado que el abordaje de estas cuestiones con jóvenes que han vivido –o viven– trayectorias escolares difíciles, marcadas por un percibido “fracaso”, no resulta sencillo, aún con las técnicas cualitativas tradicionales, que buscan recuperar la perspectiva del actor. En esto operan no sólo los efectos de la asimetría de poder simbólico que ha señalado Bourdieu, que hace que algunos grupos no se sientan “competentes” –esto es, socialmente “autorizados”– para hablar de determinados temas, sino también el carácter estigmatizante y doloroso de las vivencias escolares, asociadas a un “fracaso” asumido como responsabilidad propia.

La ponencia, que se inscribe en el eje metodológico de la sesión, busca analizar los efectos de esta problemática sobre la construcción de los datos, como asimismo discutir, a partir de la propia experiencia de investigación con jóvenes del conurbano bonaerense, la potencialidad de las técnicas participativas que apelan a formas expresivas variadas (collage, dibujo, dramatización, medios audiovisuales, discusión grupal) para recuperar la mirada de estos jóvenes sobre los procesos escolares asociados a la falta de pertinencia de la educación secundaria.

RC09-273.3

FRIDMAN, Daniel* (University of Victoria, dfridman@uvic.ca)

American dreams in Argentina: Making financial self-help global

Financial success books produced in the United States have become increasingly popular throughout the world. Today, almost all financial self-help resources are produced in the United States and exported to other countries. My presentation analyzes the social uses of these popular American resources (including the board game Cashflow) under the starkly different conditions of stability of the Argentine economy and financial system. I argue that the local work of adapting foreign advice to domestic conditions is what makes these products exportable to different economic contexts.

Users in Argentina are aware of the American character of financial self-help products and most are initially suspicious. Recurrent devastating crises (such as the 2001 crash) have taught Argentinians not to trust financial institutions. But they do not give up and use the advice from gurus by disentangling the theories from the concrete applications. In fact, for many users a scenario of financial instability not only makes the advice from the books more relevant. According to them, recurrent crises also provide excellent opportunities for those with the right ‘financial intelligence.’ Financial self-help *groups* are crucial in this quest, because readers discover a world of thousands who are trying to apply American ideas to the Argentine context. These social networks are as important as the products themselves, because by trying to solve the problem of adaptability, they make the products globalizable.

Collectively, users actively engage with the financial advice emerging from these products to make them fit the Argentine context. For example, *Cashflow* players contrast game with reality and try to figure out what the game is telling them and what they can make of it, regardless of its dubious realism. This engagement is what makes American products work in a different national context. This local translation is what makes it global.

RC07-734.2

FRIED AMILIVIA, Gabriela* (California State University Los Angeles, gfrieda@calstatela.edu)

The compass of memory: Uruguayan belated transitional justice and the social struggle between the right of victims to ‘truth and justice’ vs. policies of oblivion (1985-2011)

This article looks at the future-oriented process of social mobilization for the memory, ‘truth-seeking’ and ‘never again’ in cases of ‘crimes against humanity’ recognition and accountability in Uruguay’s twenty five years of transition. It seeks to analyze the successive “waves of memory” in the particularly unfavorable context of Uruguay’s transitional Politics of Oblivion (*Políticas de Olvido*), political silencing and institutionalized impunity (1985-2011), leading up to the most recent successful developments since 2005, and particularly focusing on developments in 2011.

Uruguay’s legacy of trauma and amnesia/latency under post-authoritarian transitional is used as a lens to analyze some of the complex cultural

and psycho-social processes of the social dimension of traumatic remembering and healing in their intersection with state policy after state political violence. In this context, how were the silenced experiences and categories of human rights crimes under the civic-military regime (1973-1984) categorized, remembered and represented? How were they transmitted and contested in the public realm, by what means and agents, and how did they relate to the possibility of personal and social healing and repair?

What official political memory excluded for decades was paradoxically sustained by civic “communities of memory” who carried out a “memory work” and pushed for a cultural processes for decades after the initial transition, which made ‘silenced memories’ of human right abuse readily available for their re-emergence and inclusion into the public and social culture in recent years. I conclude with a reflection of memory’s forward-capacity for healing –personally and collectively– as dependent on a supportive community, and consider the iatrogenic effects of an adverse socio-political public framing for transitional memory, reconciliation and redress.

TG03-567.3

FRIED AMILIVIA, Gabriela* (California State University Los Angeles, gfrieda@calstatela.edu)

The right to justice vs. policies of oblivion: Uruguay’s transitional justice domestic developments and the inter American court of human rights’ Gelman case sentence (2010-2011)

Uruguay has gone from having the highest per capita rate of political imprisonment and torture in the world to one of the best records in human rights in the developing world –in a region that has gone through an intensification of justice accountability processes. The presentation will provide an analysis of the development and latest challenges brought by the civic struggle for accountability and justice and the dismantling of institutionalized policies of oblivion and impunity in Uruguay (1986-2005) concerning gross human rights crimes committed during the civic-military dictatorship (1973-1985), and the overturning of the expiry law which sheltered perpetrators of gross human rights abuses after 25 years of institutionalized impunity. ‘Politics of Oblivion’ are here understood as dominant state policies and practices purposefully oriented to blocking targeted civilian-victim’s path to seek accountability, truth and justice for gross human rights state crimes of the authoritarian period during the transitional regime (1985-2005), policies and institutionalized practices which have recently been challenged both by domestic civic social and legal as well as regional mobilization. The impact of exemplary social and legal mobilization legal cases on these developments will be examined, such as the Elena Quinteros (2008-2010) and Julio Castro case (2011-2012) and the Gelman vs. Uruguay case, heard before the Inter American Court of Human Rights (IACrHR) in 2010 and sentenced in March 2011, in disabling impunity regime’s central legal piece, a 1986 Expiry law (*Ley de Caducidad*) after twenty-five years.

RC44-238.6

FRIEDMAN, Eli* (Cornell University, edf48@cornell.edu)

Part of the working class? The cost of depoliticization for union legitimacy among migrant workers in China

Why, just as the Chinese state was becoming increasingly preoccupied with class conflict in 2003, did the state-run All China Federation of Trade Unions proclaim that migrant workers were now part of the working class? Why do migrant workers fail to recognize the legitimacy of this claim? And what are the consequences of this for class formation and politics more broadly? I argue that the state and union’s attempts at depoliticization of labor conflict has primarily focused on individualization; and yet, it has become increasingly clear that this strategy has failed to reduce the volume of unrest. As a result, the ACFTU has continued to invoke the language of class in what has so far been a process of failed incorporation and cooptation. The ACFTU’s inability to win recognition from migrant workers indicates the weakness of the organization’s symbolic power. Through an analysis of current activities of ACFTU-subordinate unions, I provide empirical evidence which demonstrates that the state recognizes the legitimacy of such unions even if migrant workers do not. By precluding “traditional” modes of class formation that emerge through the process of representation, Chinese state policy is producing a mode of labor politics markedly distinct from that of other countries undergoing capitalist industrialization.

RC12-167.1**FRIEDMAN, Lawrence*** (Stanford University, lmf@stanford.edu)*The politics of judicial election and selection*

In the United States, federal judges and a few state judges are appointed; most of the rest are elected. The paper briefly recounts the history of the electoral process for judges, and the social forces that led to this unique system; as well as those which, in the 20th century, produced significant changes. Recently, these elections have become much more politicized and partisan. The paper discusses why this has occurred; and reviews some of the empirical literature which has explored the question of the behavioral consequences of the election system, and how it bears on the issue of judicial independence, autonomy, and impartiality.

RC46-454.2**FRIITZ, Jan Marie*** (University of Cincinnati, jan.fritz@uc.edu)*Clinical sociology and human rights*

This presentation discusses clinical sociology - a type of sociological practice - and its relation to the human rights paradigm. Clinical sociology will be defined and the history of field (with an emphasis on developments in the United States) will be discussed. Some of the main approaches that have been used in research and intervention in different parts of the world will be identified. Concluding points will be made about the history, current situation and future developments in the field of clinical sociology in relation to human rights.

RC46-159.4**FRIITZ, Jan Marie*** (University of Cincinnati, jan.fritz@uc.edu)*Gender and inclusive peacebuilding*

This presentation focuses on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) and its mandates for men and women to include women in peacebuilding efforts. There is a particular interest in women who are in decision-making, peacekeeping and peacemaking roles in transition countries (particularly ones emerging from autocracy). The UN Resolution "urges member States to ensure increased representation of women (in) all... mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict" and "to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes." First, selected peace processes (including peacebuilding) will be defined and then there will be an explanation of UNSCR 1325 and its mandates regarding peacebuilding. This will be followed by a discussion of some of the barriers women face in their societies and, finally, some examples will be provided of inclusive peacebuilding efforts in selected countries.

WG05-327.2**FROTA, Francisco Horacio da Silva*** (Universidade Estadual do Ceará, fhsfgm@gmail.com.br) and **SILVA, Maria Andréa Luz da** (Universidade Estadual do Ceará)*Jóvenes e inclusión social: Una evaluación de resultados e impactos de un proyecto financiado por el fondo para combatir la pobreza (Ceará /Brasil)*

Esta es una comunicación de una evaluación de los proyectos financiados FECOP. En resumen, esta es la presentación de un campo de investigación con sus respectivos resultados, la razón de sus dificultades y recomendaciones para el futuro de la experiencia. El proceso de evaluación desarrollado a escala de los impactos de las intervenciones del proyecto para reducir la pobreza en el Estado de Ceará, teniendo en cuenta la medida en que los proyectos en realidad lograron sus objetivos. La medición de los impactos socio-económicos se produjo a través de la construcción de un índice de calidad de vida (ICV) de los indicadores sugeridos por las Naciones Unidas. Los datos fueron recolectados a través de cuestionarios y grupos focales con los beneficiarios y no beneficiarios del proyecto. Trabajar con estos dos grupos se produjo como resultado de la metodología elegida: *Propensity Score Matching*. El área de estudio se concentra en siete municipios de Ceará (Brasil). El proyecto, como lo demuestra la evaluación, contribuyó a la calidad de vida de una parte muy pequeña de los jóvenes en la necesidad de Ceará. Sin embargo, para los beneficiarios, el proyecto proporcionó una oportunidad no sólo un cambio de comportamiento, sino en las relaciones con sus compañe-

ros y profesores, la experiencia, los cambios en las actitudes y la cooperación. El monto de la beca era pequeño, no puede tener un impacto significativo en los ingresos familiares. Los indicadores cuantitativos y cualitativos muestran que el principal objetivo, la cualificación profesional, se ha alcanzado. Sin embargo, no significa que no haya problemas: los datos cuando son sometidos a PSM indican que no hay un impacto positivo en la comunidad. Esto apunta a la necesidad de algunas medidas inmediatas y una discusión teórica sobre la naturaleza de dichos proyectos.

RC12-725.3**FROTA, Maria Guiomar da Cunha*** (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, frotaguimar@yahoo.com.br) and **NETO, Pedro Alves Barbosa** (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)*Parameters and procedures of the inter American system on child rights violations processes*

Regionalization of human rights is an important trend observed since the mid-twentieth century. In the Americas this trend is represented by the *Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (1948)* and the *American Convention on Human Rights (1969)* - the most comprehensive regional laws signed. Such regionalization is also evidenced by the *Inter-American Commission (1969)* and the *Inter-American Court of Human Rights (1979)* - institutions whose mandate is to investigate violations of these and other human rights treaties.

This articles aims to investigate the parameters and procedures adopted by the Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights concerning child rights violations processes.

It is in the inter-regional scale that effective punishment to rights violations committed by the State takes place; however, these regional institutions have structural limitations to judge all violations demands. This initial presupposition triggers the need to investigate the following questions:

- 1) What are the parameters and the procedures adopted by the Commission and the Court to select and solve the demands of child rights violations?
- 2) What are the repercussions of the court decisions related to the processes of child rights violations in the State where these violations occur?

The empirical investigation consists of a comparative research of all child rights violations cases judged by the Court between 1993 and 2004. These cases are analysed from two perspectives: a) At the national scale, the possibilities which delimit the access of the violations cases to the Inter-American system are verified b) At the Inter-American scale the court decisions are analysed to understand its procedural tendencies in relation to child rights violations issues.

TG03-146.5**FROTA, Maria Helena de Paula*** (UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO CEARÁ, helenafrota@terra.com.br) and **BARROSO, Hayeska Costa** (UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO CEARÁ)*Violencia contra las mujeres - una manifestación del poder y de la desigualdad entre los sexos (la experiencia del observem en Ceará / Brasil)*

El Observatorio de la Violencia contra la Mujer - OBSERVEM - es un espacio de monitoreo de la violencia que afecta a las mujeres de Ceará, Brasil. Es una experiencia de seguimiento de las políticas públicas y mecanismos de apoyo social para frenar la violencia doméstica contra las mujeres en Brasil.

Sobre todo hacer efectiva la Ley N ° 11.340/06 (*Ley Maria da Penha*). El observatorio fue creado en 2009 a partir de los registros de la Oficina de Defensa de la Mujer de la provincia. Desde sus inicios mantiene y controla una base de datos de ese tipo de violencia en el Ceará. Esto permite destacar y apoyar la labor de los movimientos de mujeres, así como los funcionarios públicos para hacer frente a este fenómeno. El objetivo de este trabajo es investigar las relaciones de poder entre las jerarquías de género procesados y manifestaciones de violencia contra las mujeres. Muchos datos se han recogido, como lugar de ocurrencia (barrios), el número de casos por mes y por hora, sexo, nivel educativo y la participación de la víctima y el acusado, y nivel de educación y estado civil de la víctima. De pie, por lo tanto, el desafío de comprender por qué este hombre maltrata a las mujeres.

RC19-748.2

FUENTES, Guillermo* (Instituto de Ciencia Política, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, guifuen@gmail.com) and **RODRÍGUEZ ARAÚJO, Martín*** (Instituto de Ciencia Política, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, mrodriguezaraujo@gmail.com)

Más allá del contexto: Los factores que hicieron posible el "descongelamiento" del sistema de salud durante el primer gobierno de izquierda en el Uruguay

El cambio generado por el primer triunfo electoral de un partido de izquierda en el Uruguay, generó una ventana de oportunidad para el desarrollo de reformas de corte estructural cuya necesidad estaba presente en la agenda política a partir de la segunda mitad del siglo XX. El caso del sector salud es particular en ese sentido, ya que sólo registró modificaciones sustanciales bajo regímenes autoritarios. Sin embargo, en este contexto poco propicio para los cambios, el Frente Amplio logró comenzar a instrumentar un Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud en un contexto de debilidad estatal y fortaleza de los actores colectivos principales (trabajadores, profesionales, empresarios).

La propuesta llevada adelante por el nuevo gobierno pretende modificar los procesos de financiamiento, gestión y atención del sistema, fortaleciendo las capacidades del Estado, buscando articular la acción de los proveedores sanitarios públicos y privados. Una nota particular de la reforma sanitaria es que, a la vez que se fijaban los pilares del nuevo sistema, se formalizaban mecanismos para el involucramiento directo de sus actores principales, incluidos los usuarios.

En esta ponencia se indagará en las condicionantes políticas e institucionales que permitieron evadir los puntos de veto que tradicionalmente bloquearon el sistema. A partir de los hallazgos presentes en la literatura que aborda las reformas de los Estados de Bienestar contemporáneos, es posible inferir que varios factores incidieron en este proceso, entre los que se destacan: el agravamiento de una crisis sostenida del sector, la orientación ideológica del nuevo partido de gobierno, su nexos con las organizaciones sociales promotoras del cambio y, fundamentalmente, el estilo "flexible" para llevar adelante sus iniciativas.

RC34-387.6

FUENTES, Sebastian* (CONICET/FLACSO/Untref, sebasfuentes@hotmail.com)

"Cambios": Un análisis de las relaciones intergeneracionales en torno al rugby y la escuela privada

En este trabajo nos proponemos describir las relaciones intergeneracionales que se producen en sectores de clase media alta y alta del Gran Buenos Aires. Hemos elegido estudiar los "cambios" que jóvenes y sus familias perciben sobre dos "instituciones" que se tornaron relevantes en el transcurso de una investigación para una tesis de maestría. Analizamos las relaciones y el discurso acerca de los "cambios" que acontecen en torno a la práctica del rugby masculino en Buenos Aires y alrededor del rol de la escuela y la educación, dos "instituciones" relevantes para este grupo social. Nos interesa describir de qué modos se tensan, producen y se nombran las relaciones intergeneracionales entre jóvenes y adultos en sectores de clase media alta y alta en Buenos Aires sobre las transformaciones sociales de las que acusan recibo en su cotidianidad y en sus discursos.

RC11-534.2

FUENTES REYES, Gabriela* (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE MÉXICO, gafure@hotmail.com)

La generación de bienestar a partir de la experiencia de los beneficiarios del programa pensión alimenticia para adultos mayores en el Estado de México

Uno de los temas más importantes que denotan el comienzo del siglo XXI es el aumento gradual y creciente de la población adulta mayor; lo cual representa no solo la modificación de las estructuras demográficas, sino los retos que implica, principalmente para el Estado, generar bienestar en este grupo poblacional.

En este marco se desarrolla el presente análisis, cuyo planteamiento se origina en el estudio de los programas sociales emanados de los aparatos gubernamentales, enfocados a la generación de bienestar, en este caso, sobre un sector específico: los beneficiarios del *Programa Pensión*

Alimenticia para Adultos Mayores del municipio de Toluca, en el Estado de México.

Se parte de realizar un acercamiento al estudio del bienestar desde la perspectiva de aquellos (gobierno) que señalan generarlo u otorgarlo, y aquellos que lo reciben o lo disfrutan (beneficiarios), sin perder de vista el matiz de la desigualdad social. Este enfoque analítico permite entender lo que el aparato gubernamental denomina como bienestar y por qué lo genera u otorga mediante los programas sociales, al tiempo que explora el bienestar desde la perspectiva de quienes lo reciben o disfrutan, en el contexto específico de los sujetos de estudio. Lo anterior abre el debate para aproximar el estudio a los resultados de los programas sociales ¿Generan bienestar o acentúan las condiciones de desigualdad?

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RC30-488.6

FUJISAKI, Tomoko* (Graduate School of Social Sciences Hitotsubashi University, sd101025@g.hit-u.ac.jp)

The hardships for the small independent business brought by neo-liberal globalization: The case study of barber shops and beauty salons in Japan

Neo-liberal policy, started from 1980s in Japan, brought abolition of legal protections for hair industry. As a traditional industry, barber shops and beauty salons have been one of the small businesses which target to local market and depend on only their ability as a technician. For these reasons, it is difficult for them to expand their market. They can not increase the productivity by machinery nor get foreign exchange by trade. In short, the industry has no international economic competitive power.

For 40 years until the middle of 1990s, barber shops and beauty salons had been given favorable treatments. They could maintain agreed price and settled business days and hours as a legal cartel, nationally. The tax system applied for them was arranged especially for small companies. One of the reasons for these treatments was that the small business traders like barber and hairdresser had been the sources of votes for the Liberal Democratic Party, the Government party of those days.

However, the Liberal Democratic Party lost office in the middle of 1990s. The legal protections were abolished and new larger capitals (for example IT capital) started to invest in the hair industry. As a result, barber shops have reduced their number and beauty salons have suffered from the price competition caused by large capital.

In conclusion, neo-liberal globalization put a question before them. What is the ground on which they demand political and legal protections? Now, barbers and hairdressers have to reform their jobs as it ought to be.

RC02-291.7

FURSOV, Konstantin* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, konstantin.fursov@gmail.com)

Mathematical economics in the USSR as an intellectual movement: Theory of optimal functioning socialist economy

Russian economic history in the period of 1960 – 1970 is marked with high dynamism and strong influence of economic approaches on policy-making. Initiated in 1965 Soviet reform of economic management and planning aimed at bringing market measures into Soviet command economy soon met a strong critics from a group of scientists developing a so called theory of 'Optimal Functioning Socialist Economy' (OFCE). Despite confrontations with the representatives of the official discourse and public acceptance on the inconsistencies of the main ideas of the movement it became very influential for the period of the 1970-1980s and soon decayed.

The presentation is summarizing key findings from a research project on historical, social and institutional aspects of the 'collective biographies' of the OFCE group members, forms of their social organization and position within the intellectual landscape of the period. The study is based on the analysis of series of interviews with economists representing different schools and camps as well as investigation of their common background characteristics. Special attention is paid to the influence of OFCE theory on other research schools, forms of economic knowledge and development of the country.

RC23-511.1

FURSOV, Konstantin* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, konstantin.fursov@gmail.com)

On statistical framing of emerging technologies - A case of nano-technology in Russia

Continual emergence of new technologies has been accepted as one of the pillars of innovation-based economic growth. Their development and dissemination within the different sectors of economy bring together various actors and require elaboration of indicators enabling to follow this evolution and to measure economic, societal, and environmental impacts. Despite the number of statistical data on S&T development available across countries there is lack of knowledge about the evolution and impact of new technologies.

The paper provides a brief overview of the main challenges for measurement of emerging technologies, world practice and national state of the art in developing nanotechnology statistics as well as recent findings from public opinion polls, drawing a different picture of technological growth. While statistical data describes financial flows that allows eliciting key actors of the nanotechnology development process and give information on the direct economic impacts (e.g. in terms of sales, employment in nanotechnology related sectors, etc.), results of the recent public opinion polls summarizing expectations from this rapidly evolving area as well as personal experiences and perception of possible risks.

Bringing these observations into a wider social context it is argued that statistics provides a basic vocabulary for interaction of different expert groups and decision-makers, forcing institutionalization process of nanotechnologies through negotiations on basic definitions, classifications and key indicators actors in the field. The key question then concerns measurability of emerging technologies *ante omnia* in terms of economics, while taking into account findings from surveys on social aspects of technology development can help policymakers to provide better conditions for wider acceptance and legitimating further regulation of the evolving S&T areas.

TG03-567.6

FURTADO, Fabrina* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ), f.furtado7@gmail.com) and **PINTO, Raquel*** (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, giffonipinto@yhoo.com.br)

Brazil: New developmentalism and environmental conflicts in Latin American

The developmentalist debate returned to the public agenda in Brazil in early 2000. This ideology, conceived from the ideas of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) was established in the country during the 1950s. In general terms it advocated State intervention in the economy and political nationalism in order to promote industrialization so that Brazil could overcome its subordinate and dependent status in the international division of labor. Today, the so-called New-developmentalism is being discussed by scholars and governmental actors not only as a proposal for theoretical analysis but also as a national project. The Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), assumes, in this configuration, a prominent place. The main projects of PAC are characterized by their grandeur in terms of environmental impacts and the numerous social conflicts that arise from them. The same logic is the basis for projects aimed at the expansion of Brazilian capitalism in neighboring countries in Latin America and in Africa. Target of complaints related to violations of rights by different social movements, especially those formed by traditional peoples, the criticism of these actors are based on questions about the mechanisms by which this development model is implemented and who benefits from it. In this article we intend to analyze the main proposals of regional development policies included within the "new-developmentalists" model, focusing on a project that aimed at constructing a large highway that would run through the territory of the Isiboro Secure National Park (Tipnis) in Bolivia, the focus of protests by Bolivian and Brazilian organizations. The project would cost US\$ 415 million, 80% of which would be financed by the Brazil Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) and its construction would be carried out by the Brazilian construction company OAS.

TG07-189.1

FÜCKER, Sonja* (Free University Berlin, sonja.fuecker@fu-berlin.de) and **VON SCHEVE, Christian** (Free University Berlin)

The plural morality of forgiveness: Insights from a qualitative interview study of cultural codifications

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Forgiveness can be regarded as a fundamental means of societal integration depending on the level of 'common knowledge'. Controlling affective responses after a transgression has multiple functions for conflict resolution, the maintenance of social relationships, for fostering reconciliation and sustaining cooperation as it is taking for granted that forgiveness is an indicator for what is universally considered right or wrong in societal groups.

Given these pronounced interpersonal functions of forgiveness, it is interesting to note that actors' understanding of forgiveness is substantially framed by different cultural discourses and social practices and thus exhibits a pronounced moral and normative stance.

We will present results of a recent study highlighting (1) the reciprocal social constructions of both individual emotional settings and normative discourse in granting or receiving forgiveness as well as (2) the links between emotional and cognitive processes in forgiveness, considering the relevance of 'common knowledge' in the practice of forgiveness towards actors' moral framings. Findings based on in-depth interviews imply that victims of transgressions regulate resulting negative affective and motivational states such as anger, resentment, and sadness by markedly recruiting perspective taking competencies. The willingness to forgive is associated with the cognitive ability of 'understanding' others' actions, a certain level of 'common knowledge', and the capacity of taking wrongdoers' perspective, all of which require reference to general knowledge structures and cultural framings prevalent in a cultural setting.

Consequently, forgiveness can be taken as an example of the interdependency between individual emotion stands and collective normative stands in consideration of different cultural codifications of significant moral, values and norms.

RC22-35.1

GÜR, Deniz Ali* (Mugla University, denizaligur@gmail.com)

Capitalism without enlightenment: Islamic Calvinism in Turkey

Rise of Islamist politics and social movements since 1980s had coincided with the expansion of Islamic capital in Turkey. Islamic capital contains not only the commodification of religious materials and symbols, but also Islamic type of capitalist relations among capitalists and workers and an Islamic social vision. Islamic capital had generated a transformation in religiosity that is named "Islamic Calvinism" i.e. a rather earthly religious vision suggesting that working hard is a form of service. Associations belonging to the Islamic capital such as MÜSIAD, TUSKON, etc. present themselves as moral entrepreneurs, and they even reject to be named as capitalists for that they perceive the term as "Western" and are uncomfortable with the notion of class struggle. Therefore, patronage is one of the major themes in the employee-employer relation.

Islamic Calvinism indicates that Islam is not an obstacle for free market economy, but the new ideology of it in Turkey. This is parallel with the anti-Enlightenment character of the "postmodern" era, and the outcome is "capitalism without Enlightenment" in Turkey. Elimination of Enlightenment from the hegemonic ideology brings also the elimination of concepts such as class struggle, equality, and welfare state and this creates a safer and more profitable social and economic system for the capitalists.

RC31-538.2

GABARROT, Mariana* (Tec de Monterrey, mariana.gabarrot@itesm.mx)

Políticas de desarrollo social en comunidades de origen de migrantes

La ponencia analiza la relación que existe entre el proceso de migración y las estrategias de vida familiares, para poder entender cómo la articulación de las familias transnacionales o translocales presenta retos para las políticas de desarrollo social en los países de origen. El documento contribuye a los debates sobre migración y desarrollo al continuar

un esfuerzo, relativamente reciente, de prestar más atención a las comunidades de origen de la migración, específicamente en áreas urbanas. El trabajo analiza resultados empíricos de un proyecto en marcha (financiado por el Concejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, iniciado en 2011), con familias que viven en condiciones de pobreza en la ciudad de Monterrey, Nuevo León, México. Se utilizaron métodos cualitativos, llevando a cabo trabajo de campo etnográfico, así como entrevistas en profundidad con distintos miembros de familias en zonas marginadas. A grandes rasgos, los resultados muestran cómo las estrategias de vida familiares implican distintas combinaciones de recursos económicos (provenientes del trabajo, la migración y las transferencias condicionadas); humanos (en términos de la educación formal e informal) y sociales (derivados de la pertenencia a redes y grupos). En este sentido, entender el manejo de estos activos e integrarlo al diseño de la política social ayudaría a mejorar la incidencia positiva que ésta puede tener en la calidad de vida de los hogares, especialmente de los migrantes, disminuyendo por tanto la desigualdad y generando un sistema social más justo.

RC14-478.1

GADSDEN, Carlos* (Fundación Internacional para el Desarrollo de Gobiernos Confiables, cgads@prodigy.net.mx) and **LUCAS, Antonio** (Universidad Complutense Madrid)

Más allá del IWA 4: Los intentos de racionalizar el gobierno desde una perspectiva local

En los últimos decenios se ha intentado racionalizar la vida a través de estándares técnicos que ayuden a conseguir una eficacia en los procesos productivos fundamentales, que se han ido aprobando a través de normas ISO en miles de campos. No era fácil pensar que llegaríamos a plantearnos también normas semejantes en campos sociales como la eficacia de los gobiernos locales, pero el sueño ha acabado realizándose.

La reciente aparición del IWA 4 y su evolución durante los últimos cinco años hasta estar traducidas sus propuestas oficialmente por ISO en 9 idiomas. Las experiencias positivas realizadas en numerosos países y las propuestas de transformar esta norma sobre gobiernos locales confiables en un estándar de la norma ISO 9.000 similar a las que se han propuesto para planteamientos puramente técnicos supone un hito y un desafío.

Trataremos de explicar la generación del IWA 4 y su evolución hasta nuestros días con algunas consecuencias sociales que supone su aplicación en el campo del gobierno democrático con un enfoque especialmente rico desde lo local. Se trata ahora de ver, con la experiencia acumulada, como es posible avanzar en una estandarización del gobierno que supere la calidad de los sistemas de gobiernos actualmente en uso en una estrategia global desde lo local. El ciudadano se enfrenta especialmente con problemas a nivel local, pero también estatal y supraestatal, y debe ser consciente de la necesidad de una arquitectura de calidad del gobierno para conseguir una sociedad justa y eficiente.

La puesta en práctica de este proceso de desarrollo social se está ya planteando a través de propuestas cooperativas donde las nuevas tecnologías están teniendo un papel especialmente importante, al permitir a los ciudadanos una intervención fácil, evitándose las dificultades de la intermediación de agencias asesoras que manipulen los resultados en función de los intereses.

RC21-367.1

GAGO, Veronica* (UBA-CONICET, urb.evagarciaperez@gmail.com) and **GARCIA PEREZ, Eva*** (AECID, FLACSO, ETSAM, urb.evagarciaperez@gmail.com)

Hipótesis sobre hacer ciudad, una mirada a través del indoamericano

A partir de los numerosos conflictos por la tenencia de tierras y falta de acceso a soluciones habitacionales dignas que tuvieron un gran hito en la toma del Parque Indoamericano en diciembre de 2010 y que han seguido sucediéndose en todo este año 2011 tanto en Buenos Aires como en otros lugares de Argentina, nos interrogamos en este trabajo sobre los modos de producción de ciudad, los de arriba y los de abajo, sobre las formas de hacer la ciudad que se ven contrapuestas, contradichas y desbordadas por los acontecimientos de la realidad.

Tomamos el conflicto del Parque Indoamericano como fragmento, caso y situación. Una mínima célula de realidad contemplada que equilibra con su propio peso al resto de la ciudad: no como un hecho excepcional sino en

la medida en que permite apreciar una complejidad de niveles y dinámicas que convergen hoy en esas otras formas ambiguas y difusas del (*hacer*) ciudad. No intentamos explicar el Indoamericano a partir de un análisis abstracto y totalizante de la ciudad sino que, al revés, nos proponemos pensarla a partir de referirla inmediatamente a estas singularidades, y a las tendencias y luchas sociales que la constituyen. ¿Cuáles son las particularidades que el conflicto de la toma del Parque Indoamericano desató en la ciudad de Buenos Aires? ¿cómo releerlas?

A nuestro juicio en este hecho se jugaron buena parte de las formas de transformación urbana de la ciudad complejizadas en varios planos superpuestos (toma, vivienda, trabajo, racismo, derechos, necesidades, espacio público, subsidios, prosperidad, consumo...etc). Deshilachar desde una mirada micropolítica del acontecimiento la comprensión de lo que ocurrió en ese episodio, resume las principales hipótesis para una reflexión sobre las formas de hacer ciudad contemporánea, acerca de las lógicas y formas de producción que tienen al mercado inmobiliario, formal e informal, como principal agente.

RC10-600.3

GAIGER, Luiz Inácio* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, gaiger@unisinos.br)

The uniqueness of solidarity entrepreneurship in the fight against social exclusion

The paper aims to bring evidence that the solidarity economic undertakings, based on voluntary association, productive cooperation and self-management, employ a singular rationality, different from the capitalistic one. Due to this, the solidarity economy can be considered an alternative to generate income, face poverty and break the social logic of inequalities, since it promotes the protagonism of the poor, needed by political interventions in this field to achieve efficiency and generate decent work. The paper discusses this subject by analyzing evidences brought up by qualitative researches and by the final data of the first Brazilian national mapping of Solidarity Economy. Comparing the general characteristics of Brazilian companies registered in the national statistics with the solidarity economy enterprises, certain singularities stand up, such as the tendency of the solidarity enterprises to protect jobs and hold equalitarian principles regarding income and benefits arising from their economic activities. Despite their weaknesses and limitations, these experiences reveal the existence of a particular associative kind of entrepreneurship, guided simultaneously by economic and social objectives. This provides convincing empirical arguments as to adopt a specific approach about the entrepreneurship in the context of the solidarity economy and, under certain aspects, in the broader context of the small enterprises. The paper underlines that the role played by self-management and cooperation must be considered, as it leads to an alternative model, contrasting from the conventional patterns in terms of understanding and fulfilling the needs of the popular economy and its capacity to generate income and welfare.

RC54-162.3

GALAK, Eduardo* (UNLP-CONICET, eduardogalak@yahoo.com.ar)

Forjar un oficio: Cómo se formó la profesionalización en educación física en la Argentina

Si se tuviese que datar cuando nace en Argentina la Educación Física como tal, podría establecerse que es el 9 de Marzo de 1903, con las palabras que Enrique Romero Brest, Inspector del área, le dirige a Juan Ramón Fernández, Ministro de Justicia e Instrucción Pública: "solo me resta pedir al señor Ministro me permita proponer que en el programa de las Escuelas Normales figure esta materia con el nombre de 'Educación física', nombre más apropiado a la clase de estudios que comporta en estas Escuelas. Se trata en ellas de algo más que los simples Ejercicios físicos, desde el momento en que no solo se actúa sobre el individuo como organismo físico sino también como ser psíquico y moral y pues que se emprenden estudios extendidos de fisiología e higiene, lo que comprende algo más que la simple expresión 'Ejercicios físicos'".

Además del sentido político y propositivo de estas palabras, cabe destacar el contexto del pedido: resulta significativo que la primera vez que se explicita la intención de sistematizar el conjunto de prácticas educativas bajo la denominación "Educación Física" sea para el ámbito de la formación profesional, carta que se produce en el marco de la redacción

del Programa para los "Cursos Normales de Educación Física", uno de los pioneros esfuerzos estatales para la profesionalización de la disciplina.

Partiendo de afirmar que la disciplina nace como tal recién cuando puede reproducirse, y que son sus efectos los que la configuran y dan forma, la presente intervención esgrime como tesis que puede pensarse una historia de la Educación Física a raíz de que se forjó un oficio, se instaló una práctica y se generó un *habitus*; tres procesos que presentan sus particularidades pero que, a la luz de los estudios socio-filosóficos de Pierre Bourdieu, pueden ser pensados de manera imbricada.

RC21-228.8

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We are the last ones here... The experience of growing old in gentrifying post-socialist urban environment?

Gentrification might be analyzed through the processes of the displacement of specific groups of lower economic and political power. However, it might also be studied as a process of cultural change and the establishment of cultural hegemonies and dominances, as a multidimensional cultural practice (Zukin 1987). Especially in the post-socialist city, the concept of gentrification is tightly bound with the transformation of the meaning of the inner city and other urban areas, especially when the structure of housing was one of the main path-dependencies of the previous communist era, which shaped population distribution in cities by specific forms of central distribution.

The paper is based on the "Ageing in the environment: regeneration, gentrification and social exclusion as new issues in environmental gerontology (2010 – 2012)" research project realized in three biggest cities in the Czech Republic: Prague, Ostrava and Brno. In the qualitative part of our research we focused on the perceptions of the neighbourhood changes by the inner city inhabitants over 60 (individual in-depth interviews and focus groups), and on their experience of growing old in different parts of the city centres, while in the quantitative follow-up surveys we aimed to grasp the perception of urban change in more comparative way to be able to differentiate between certain groups of elderly dwellers. One of the main issues emerging from the results is disparity between feelings of growing otherness of the living environment ("the city is not ours") with persisting willingness to "stay put" expressed in individual life strategies. The concluding discussion raises question whether and how different forms of regeneration of the cities create risks (symbolic) exclusion of older people and how these are heterogeneously incorporated into older people narratives. The key issues of autonomy, in/security, in/stability and experience of fear of displacement are discussed.

RC21-87.4

GALDEANO, Ana Paula* (Centro de Estudos da Metrópole (CEM/CEBRAP), anapacruz_br@yahoo.com.br)

Three actors and engagements on the outskirts of Sao Paulo

This paper discusses the multiplicity of actors and civil engagements in the urban outskirts of São Paulo in the context of "expansion of criminal world." It points out the political actions of these actors vis-à-vis the trajectories, experiences, social relations, networks of interaction with local institutions and state, and the cultural dimensions involved. The literature of the displacements of the peripheries in the various spheres of life has discussed a context in which various organizations and people began to dispute the young, but also the family, with the crime. It is precisely in this context that has been emerging various types of engagements, grammars, codes and moralities that integrate political actions to "solve" violence. Of those who attempt to secure rights from ideals of social justice and solidarity anchored in Liberation Theology, and links with social movements and the Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT). Those that are founded on the pentecostal ethic of "saving lives" from the principles of Prosperity Theology, but also triggered the network of relationships with established policies, politicians and police. As well as those who have successful in social mobility, moving from the union movement to the work of leadership in community associations developed through partnerships with the state, and incorporating the technical language concerned to "safety nets" for families as a way to prevent violence. The paper deal with how public figurations of contemporary urban conflict constructs renewed forms of political action, and how

social actors - in interaction with the State - try to manage territories and populations.

RC05-343.4

GALE, Peter* (University of South Australia , peter.gale@unisa.edu.au)

The framing of public debate on indigenous rights and asylum seekers: The foreign, the feared, and the politics of belonging

On 17 September 2007, 143 nations voted in support of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. However, Australia was one of four nations who did not initially endorse the declaration while subsequently adopting and endorsing the Declaration in April 2009. While this appeared to be a shift in policy, the continued support for the NT Intervention by the current Government seems in stark contrast with the rights of Indigenous peoples and is more reflective of the history of Indigenous peoples in colonial settler societies such as Australia. This paper explores the tensions and contradictions inherent within policies on Indigenous rights, as well as the securitization of contemporary debates on immigration and multiculturalism and the ways in which public debate on policy is framed by media and political discourse.

RC22-286.4

GALERA, María Cecilia* (CONICET- UCA / UBA, mceciliagalera@gmail.com)

Prácticas religiosas extrainstitucionales en la cotidianidad urbana

El trabajo se propone indagar sobre las prácticas religiosas extrainstitucionales en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Abordar la presencia de altares e imágenes religiosas en espacios públicos porteños - ya sea en su instalación, gerenciamiento, actividades que allí se desenvuelven, regulaciones sociales, eclesiales y estatales, etc.- nos permite reflexionar por un lado, sobre la manera en que la religión es experimentada en la vida cotidiana, y cómo se facilita la práctica y las devociones extra-institucionales, ya sean dirigidas a símbolos religiosos reconocidos por la Iglesia (cuya presencia es dominante) como a figuras de la llamada religiosidad popular. Por otro lado, la apropiación y producción social del territorio dan cuenta de entramados de poder y una concepción diferencial y cambiante del espacio público/privado, sagrado/profano.

RC34-268.1

GALLANT, Nicole* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS), nicole.gallant@ucs.inrs.ca)

Scales of community and solidarity in the global age: Le role of collective activism in shaping identities among (national minority) youth

This paper seeks to reassert the role that others play in youth identity construction, by focusing on collective political experience.

Much research attention has been directed recently to the individualization of identity construction processes. This stems both from theoretical standpoints (defining identity as a reflective and subjective construction) and from an undeniable explosion in the varieties and multiplicity of identities among youth.

However, this focus on singularity overshadows the crucial role that others play in this reflexive construction; yet, the identity process is fundamentally interactive (most notably in the form of identity ascription, identity strategies, or the circulation of imagery and social representations of identity groups). Drawing on over 20 in-depth qualitative interviews with politically active youth in Quebec (a French-language national minority) engaged in global issues, this paper explores two dimensions of the interplay between collective experience and identity construction.

Firstly, identity seems best defined as a sense of belonging to one or a small set of collective entities (which the individual deems important and characteristic of whom he/she is). Such entities may be of different types and scales, but they are all made of people who share some form of meaningful attributes or traits (cultural codes, practices, mentality, history, language, etc.). Hence, identity seems deeply intertwined with sense of community and, perhaps, solidarity. We will thus explore how different scales of collective belonging are articulated together in the discourse of young global activists who are part of a strong nationalistic minority group.

Secondly, by distinguishing four overlapping modes of activism among youth today, we will show how the two more collective forms of activism (organisational/institutionalised; underground/subcultural) shape senses of collective belonging differently and more concretely than the two more solitary modes of activism (expressive/artistic; personal practices), which tend to sustain more singular identities and abstract senses of solidarity.

RC34-605.2

GALLANT, Nicole* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS), nicole.gallant@ucs.inrs.ca) and **ALDOMONTE, Michele** (Università di Torino)

Transnational youth subcultures as pathways to cosmopolitan openness

Recent international values surveys point toward a gradual transnational harmonization of core values among youth. Indeed, Beck and Beck-Gernsheim argue that sociologists may very well be witnessing the rise of a cosmopolitan generation who are co-developing and able to share common symbols and consciousness. For Delanty, "cosmopolitan imagination occurs when new relations between self, other and world develop in moments of openness".

However, global youth is not "a single, universal generation" (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim). National contexts still play important roles in shaping the daily lives of most people (Brett and Moran), and there is much variety within youth of the same nation. Cosmopolitan attitudes may also coexist alongside various other allegiances, including national ones (Skrbiš and Woodward). Thus, not all youth are becoming cosmopolitan and those who do may navigate a variety of paths. In this paper, we shall explore if and how adherence to youth subcultures may be such a path toward becoming cosmopolitan.

Although they stress specific in-group commonalities and out-group boundaries, subcultures might be an interesting path toward cosmopolitanism for several reasons. They often rest upon transnational communities. Within these, the contents of common identification and the shared subcultural imaginaries are not ethnocultural or nation-based. Thus, there exists national variations within subcultures: despite obvious similarities, a punk anarchist might be different in Japan than in America or France. This ethnocultural diversity within the range of a common ideological or subcultural community could bring these youth to embrace ethnocultural diversity.

This exploration of how subcultures shape transnational senses of belonging will draw from three qualitative empirical studies: one explores identity among young global activists from a strong nationalistic minority; another documents the articulation of local and global influences in the cultural consumption practices of youth; and the third explores how trust is built within the transnational couch-surfing community.

RC44-213.2

GALVAO, Andreia* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), agalvao@unicamp.br)

The Brazilian trade unionism during Lula administration

The Brazilian trade union movement has been experiencing a process of reconfiguration since the rise of the Workers Party (PT) to the federal administration. This process is caused by several factors, which this communication is going to analyze. First, we must consider the discontent of some trade union currents with the PT government policies, especially in its first term: indeed, while maintaining the key elements of macroeconomic policy of Fernando Henrique Cardoso's administration, Lula has promoted and/or tried to implement a series of reforms that have reduced or threatened to reduce labor rights. One of them, the pension reform, held in 2003, led to the withdrawal of rights of public servants, heavily unionized sector and with great integration with the Unified Workers Central (CUT), the largest and most long-lived Brazilian union federation, triggering a process of fission and promoting the creation of new organizations: the National Coordination of Struggles (Conlutas) in 2004 and Intersindical in 2006. Second, we must highlight the strategies adopted by the Lula administration to involve the trade union movement with its political platform: tripartite bodies have been created (the Council of Economic and Social Development (CDES) and the National Labor Forum (FNT) to discuss the pension reform, tax, labor and trade union in an attempt to build consensus around the most controversial issues and to minimize a possible reaction of workers to policies to be adopted. Finally, as part of Lula's administration strategies to the union move-

ment, we must recognize the role of legislation that established the funding and recognition of unions, which led to a further rupture inside CUT, with the creation of the Central Workers of Brazil (CTB).

RC02-716.6

GÁLVEZ, Eduardo* (FLACSO (Buenos Aires), MASCIPO (Paris), UCSE (Buenos Aires), eduardo.n.galvez@gmail.com)

Economical crisis and large employers' economical preferences in Argentina (1989-2003)

En nuestra ponencia analizaremos el patrón de preferencias de política económica sostenidas por los principales representantes del gran empresariado con inversiones en Argentina, durante el periodo de ascenso, esplendor y decadencia del predominio de las ideas económicas neoliberales (1989-2003). Este periodo cubre el momento de las dos grandes crisis económicas que tienen lugar en Argentina, en el marco mundial del capitalismo financiero globalizado, la primera de ellas inaugura el periodo de la hegemonía neoliberal completa y la segunda indica su derrumbe catastrófico.

RC30-290.5

GÁLVEZ GÁLVEZ, Laura* (RC30, lauraj19@gmail.com)

Conciliación vida laboral y vida familiar en mujeres obreras de cali, Colombia

En esta ponencia se indaga sobre los modos de articulación de las dos formas de trabajo femenino: el trabajo productivo y el trabajo reproductivo, realizado en este caso, por mujeres obreras vinculadas a una fábrica de la ciudad de Cali en Colombia, entendiéndose la Conciliación de la Vida Laboral y Familiar como los arreglos sociales y estrategias que, generalmente, despliegan aquellas mujeres que se enfrentan a la *doble presencia*, es decir, a la labores dentro de la fábrica junto con las actividades propias del espacio doméstico, para compatibilizar las responsabilidades laborales y familiares.

Este estudio sirve para demostrar que la familia se organiza alrededor de una división de responsabilidades que nacen de la necesidad de las mujeres por mantener en armonía aquella relación vida laboral-familiar, y que son asumidas entre la pareja o entre los miembros adultos del hogar, pero que sin embargo, sobre la mujer recae gran parte de la responsabilidad del trabajo reproductivo puesto que deben dedicar buena parte de su tiempo y esfuerzo al cuidado de la familia, lo que permite observar cómo se enfrenta esta problemática en las relaciones de género. Es un supuesto que dentro del hogar existe alguien dedicado exclusivamente al trabajo reproductivo, es por esto que las mujeres toman la iniciativa para llegar a acuerdos.

La descripción y análisis de las formas de conciliar vida laboral y familiar de seis mujeres con la particular característica que impone su condición de obreras, y algunas modificaciones en las formas de conciliación y en sus estilos de vida a partir de la inserción en la fábrica, son los aspectos que se desarrollan en el texto tras un trabajo de campo de orden cualitativo en el que se desarrollaron entrevistas a profundidad y observación en los hogares.

TG05-647.4

GAMA, Fabiene* (UFRJ/EHESS, fabienegama@gmail.com)

Perspectives from the South: Documenting home to break and to build stereotypes

Most theories dealing with the cultural and ideological functioning of photography understand the photographic eye as a process of social construction of reality by an individual. The photographer usually belongs to a socially superior class to the one portrayed, this 'other' that ends up being an object in this representation. Trying to reverse this logic of power relationship, two groups of photographers from different parts of the Global South (Brazil and Bangladesh) are questioning the representations 'others' make of them, bringing new perspectives to the traditional ones that put "we" and "them" on opposite sides. Representing "themselves" as a way to participate visually and politically in contemporary society, these two groups of militants' photographers show us new ways to expose and to challenge how power operates, with stereotypes, in social relations. They also point an important contemporary space of resistance: culture, presented by its members, visually and virtually. Reflecting on the images they produce, we

could dislocate the traditional bipolar fields of reflection to another one in which we are both 'others', building relationships, narratives and representations in a field of tension where multiple representations are presented and powerfully communicate to each other. In this set of representations, the everyday life appears as an alternative to the spectacle of extraordinary events, and culture to violence. As they present their perspectives, they teach us not only about power relationships, stereotypes and how to question them, but also about new ways of producing shared and visual sociological knowledge.

RC48-318.10

GAMA, Fabiene* (UFRJ/EHES, fabienegama@gmail.com)

Photo-documentation and political participation: The role of photographic self-representation in Brazil and Bangladesh

This communication aims to analyse the work of two groups of photographers that build their discourses (words and images) to change the negative image people have of them. The first one, a Brazilian group of photographers from Rio's favelas, try to deal with a process of criminalization of poverty that exists in the Brazilian society, and that causes a series of interventions of the State, through the police, in their neighbourhood. These conflicts generate various types of violence: symbolic, physical and lethal. The second one, a Bangladeshi group based in a middle class neighbourhood in Dhaka, is concerned about the image the "Western World" has about them. The image of poor and hungry victims of the natural tragedies got even worst after the 9/11, when they also came to be seen also as potential Muslim terrorists. How these photographers react through photos to these troublesome representations (whether an ethnicity, a religion or a social class) is the subject of this discussion. Through a cross-cultural comparison, I will analyse some of their photographs combined with other types of data collected during different qualitative empirical studies undertaken with both groups. Therefore, I will reflect on how these photographers are using these subject feelings of deprivation, injustice and exclusion to build new forms of protests, contentions and organize themselves to change the perception 'others' have about them and their insertion in the world (in a local or a global perspective). Preserving their peculiarities, I will reflect on how negative (re) presentations one makes about 'others' can produce a single unit around questions, such as identities, representations, selfness and otherness. I will also analyse how this is been used as a tool of protest or even a movement to fight for justice and (social) inclusion.

RC35-621.4

GAMBAROTTA, Emiliano* (Instituto de Investigaciones en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales (IdIHCS)- Universidad Nacional de La Plata/CONICET (Argentina), emilianogambarotta@yahoo.com.ar)

Bourdieu y lo simbólico: Mecanismos de (re)producción de la dominación y la posibilidad de su subversión

Este trabajo indaga la concepción del plano simbólico desarrollada por Pierre Bourdieu, en la cual es dable hallar una fuerte impronta de la dimensión subjetiva, del modo diferencial en que distintos actores perciben y aprecian al mundo social. Esto marca una clara diferencia para con las conceptualizaciones de raíz post-lacaniana de lo simbólico, tal como la que puede hallarse en la perspectiva de Ernesto Laclau, la cual no da lugar a ese interrogante por las categorías subjetivas de (di)visión de lo social.

Sobre este trasfondo, puede percibirse la potencialidad de la concepción bourdieuana de la "dominación simbólica", y del poder a ella ligada; concepción que se enraíza en una reapropiación del modo en que Weber tematiza la "legitimidad", especialmente en lo atinente al "reconocimiento" que ella entraña y a la probabilidad de encontrar obediencia que así se genera. Sin embargo, la dominación simbólica no sólo implica esta dimensión de reconocimiento, por parte de los agentes sociales, de una específica capacidad (de producir un discurso, de ser "distinguido", etcétera), también se asienta en el "desconocimiento" de los mecanismos sociales por los que esa capacidad, y los capitales a ella ligada, están desigualmente distribuidos en el espacio social. Desconocimiento que permite que esa desigualdad sea experimentada como "natural" (como propia de una "segunda naturaleza") por tales agentes. Problemática, esta última, que implica una singular relectura de la concepción marxiana de la "ideología".

En este sentido, nos interesará dar cuenta de cómo la concepción bourdieuana de la dominación simbólica se construye "con" elementos

propios de estas dos teorías clásicas, pero sin descuidar como, esa misma operación, entraña elaborarla "contra" parte de lo planteado por tales autores. Pues es sólo en ese marco que puede indagarse el modo de dar lugar a una "subversión simbólica" de los mecanismos que (re)producen dicha dominación.

RC35-658.4

GAMBAROTTA, Emiliano* (Instituto de Investigaciones en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales (IdIHCS)- Universidad Nacional de La Plata/CONICET (Argentina), emilianogambarotta@yahoo.com.ar)

Para una teoría crítica reflexiva. Una práctica de lectura de la dialéctica negativa de Th. W. Adorno a partir de la sociología reflexiva de P. Bourdieu

Este trabajo aborda la perspectiva crítica desarrollada por Th. W. Adorno, haciendo un especial énfasis en su concepción de una dialéctica "abierta" y en "la primacía del objeto" que él sitúa entre los fundamentos de su propuesta teórica. Ambos elementos nos permitirán discutir con los "Estudios Culturales" –predominantes en el escenario actual de la sociología de la cultura argentina y, en cierta medida, también latinoamericana–, los cuales tienen uno de sus presupuestos básicos en la dispersión de lo social cuyos fragmentos son estudiados sin dar cuenta de su mediación por el conjunto del entramado relacional en el que ellos se encuentran implicados; diluyéndose así la dimensión crítico-política de tales "estudios".

Sin embargo, esto no implica retomar sin más la perspectiva adorniana, pues en ella puede detectarse una tendencia a restringir la potencialidad de un agrietamiento de la lógica dominante a aquellos materiales propios de la "alta cultura" occidental o, para decirlo con Pierre Bourdieu, propios de la lógica "escolástica" (lo cual incluye a la propia práctica de la teoría crítica). Frente a ello, planteamos la importancia de una crítica capaz de volverse reflexivamente sobre sí misma y sobre los condicionamientos que entraña su condición escolástica, como un paso hacia la captación de las potencialidades (no meramente reproductivas) contenidas en otro tipo de materiales culturales, ajenos a los cánones occidentales, de la "alta cultura", o a ambos a la vez.

En definitiva, se indaga la posibilidad de un des-centramiento de la perspectiva crítica de la Alemania de las primeras décadas del siglo XX. Para ello retomaremos, entonces, algunas de las reflexiones bourdieuanas sobre el "centramiento" del punto de vista escolástico; en tanto es en ellas (antes que en los trabajos de Habermas o Honneth) donde encontramos la preocupación por ilustrar (reflexivamente) a la ilustración acerca de sí misma.

RC51-137.4

GAMBOA ESTEVES, Abril* (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, abrilpiscis@yahoo.com.mx)

Artistas y gestores culturales. Conocimiento para el desarrollo social

Inhibition of art and culture as a key aspect of social and professional development is a challenge that requires investigating how to articulate the cultural management knowledge for the realization of cultural and artistic projects.

In 2002, Hector Schargorodsky, Cultural Observatory, Faculty of Economics at the University of Buenos Aires, upon the request of UNESCO, a study of cultural profiles professionals in the region. Variations between countries in Latin America, which have incorporated cultural management for their area of professional development, are sensitive in differ on the type of skills to be developed by the manager or promoter of culture, it also recognizes the need to strengthen the links between training institutions and cultural industries that produce goods and services, but particularly emphasizes

"Ultimately, we are on the way towards the professionalization of management in the cultural sector in this transition, the contribution of the university system should become one of the most important factors. Not only in terms of training, but also in the production of information through research. (Schargorodsky, H., 2003: 10)

On the other hand, in Mexico during the 80's, was established by government initiative the first cultural training program from the Ministry of Public Education (SEP) by the Department of Culture and the Directorate General of Cultural Promoters, known as Plan Cultural Activities to Support

Primary Education (PACAEP), aimed at teachers of primary level, but at the insistence of cultural promoters outside the SEP was created alongside the Education and Training Program of Cultural Promoters (Brambila, B., 2011). Thus, it is noteworthy that in Mexico during the past 30 years, the government's dialogue with universities, civic associations and social networks have shaped the conceptual and methodological cultural management "from an academic point of view and not just activist" (Galindo, J., 2011: 24).

RC36-4.1

GANDLER, Stefan* (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, stefan.gandler@gmail.com)

Critical Marxism in Mexico

One of the limitations of the actual Marxist discussion is the fact that the ethnocentrism of the industrial, military and political dominant countries and its inhabitants exists even in this branch of contemporary thinking with great force. But the discussion about a new critical Marxist theory only can be realised successfully, if it is developed in an international way. For this reason it is necessary to know about the theoretical production of Marxist in the so-called third world.

In our paper we present the two most important critical Marxists of the contemporary Mexico: the philosophers Adolfo Sánchez Vázquez and Bolívar Echeverría; both former professors at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM. Based on a reflection about their historical and theoretical background, we'll expose some central philosophical concepts of each one: the concept of *praxis* in Sánchez Vázquez and the concept of *historical ethos* in Bolívar Echeverría. Sánchez Vázquez is one of the first Marxists in Latin America who breaks with the dogmatic interpretation of the works of Karl Marx. The central concept to realize this rupture is the one of *praxis* which he develops in an authentic way. Bolívar Echeverría tries to overcome the eurocentrism in the latinamerican left with the distinction between *different* forms of (capitalist) modernities and their different *historical ethe*.

Finally we'll make a theoretical confrontation of these concepts and the two intellectuals generations in Mexico and Latin America which are represented by Sánchez Vázquez and Echeverría: the anti-fascist generation of 1936, exiled from Spain in Mexico and the generation of "1968".

[1] This paper is based on our book, that will be published in 2012 in English: Stefan Gandler, *Critical Marxism in Mexico. Adolfo Sánchez Vázquez and Bolívar Echeverría*. Translation George Ciccarillo-Maher. Leiden, Brill Academic Press, Historical Materialism Book Series, 610 pp.

RC44-439.4

GANTOIS, Maïlys* (University of Paris I, mailysgantois@yahoo.fr)

Negotiations : A case where intellectuals invested with and by labor activists

This communication proposes to explore which intellectuals invest with and by labor activists about a particular and contemporary theme of management, object of various practices and representations : collective bargaining. To produce and conduct union training on negotiation, activists call and use works of intellectuals. After the Second War, particularly in United States, a current of sociology develops games theory to treat collective bargaining in industrial relations. Progressively, intellectuals develop models and suggest one best way to conduct negotiation : negotiation "win win", presented as creator of social link between labor activists and employers in charge of negotiation. Models are diffused in Business Schools, Schools or Institutes of Management, but also in union trainings. In France, models are imported by Canadian and French sociologists and took up by consulting firms. More, some unions, in particular the CFDT [*Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail*], try to export these models of collective bargaining practices in developing countries (notably in Mexico). Who is invested by unions and why ? How do knowledges circulate between US and France, then between France and countries of South ? From interviews, research on archives and observations of union trainings, this proposal restitutes trajectories and careers of intellectuals invest with and by few unions to understand how references on such and such intellectual can impact union representations. With an historical approach of trainings and representations of collective bargaining in France and in developing countries since the 1980's, we show that even if linkages between intellectuals and workers aren't claimed, intellectual works impact representations and practices of union activists.

RC26-643.1

GANTZIAS, George* (University of the Aegean, ggantzias@yahoo.gr)

Cultural policy and creative industries: The info-communication network industry

Nowadays digital technology is part of our everyday life. The info-communication network industry becomes a fact of life for civil society worldwide, involving many actors – politicians, newspapers, broadcasters, activists, non-governmental organisations, info-communication firms, software providers and political parties. The info-communication network industry has transformed the online newspaper and online broadcasting experience. Instead of having content trapped on static print pages and on traditional television channel that are updated daily, the online edition can offer timely breaking news much like a online television or radio news show, and like online television, provide online video access to important news events and newsmakers. This raises obvious questions for the role of the newspapers, the television and the radio in the recent cultural and economic crisis. As the info-communication network industry gets more complex and chaotic, regular citizens/users/consumers are gaining access to digital entertainment, information and education anywhere and at anytime.

This paper examines and analyses the digital content production, the structure of the info-communication network industry and the role of digital content management in the information and knowledge society. Moreover, it analyses the crisis in the cultural policy together with the recent crisis in the creative industries. Finally, it strongly recommends that the info-communication network industry is likely to be the main digital platform for producing and disseminating the digital content in the free market economy.

RC26-289.4

GANTZIAS, George* (University of the Aegean, ggantzias@yahoo.gr)

The global info-cash (GIC) as practical way for Europe to emerge of the cultural and economic crises

Digital technology has changed the traditional way in which we communicate, express our ideas, understand freedom and make transactions in our everyday life. In 2011, more than 50 per cent of the world's population had access to some combination of mobile phones, the Internet users are about two billion. The broadband subscribers are more than 100 million and the majority of transactions are digital in the global free market economy. The cultural and economic crisis is an opportunity, not a barrier, in that it provides the European countries with a platform from which distinctive solutions can emanate. European political and economic cultures should be reformed due to recent monetary crisis in order Europe to be an active player in the info-communication globalisation. This paper examines and analyses the role of the info-communication globalisation in recent cultural and economic crisis. It introduces the digital form of currency and the cultural economy as analytical 'tools' to examine the European crisis. Moreover, it analyses the European crisis together with the recent crisis in the USA. Finally, it strongly recommends that a practical way for Europe and the USA to emerge from the recent cultural and economic crisis is: to switch off the physical form of the Euro and dollar currencies, i.e. the cash payments using different currencies such as the Euro and the Dollar and switch on the digital form of single currency the Global Info-Cash (GIG), i.e. the info-cash payment using the digital subdivision of the Global Info-Cash, such as Info-CashGR and Info-CashUSA.

TG04-42.3

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Health, risk and internet

Over the last twenty years, the world has witnessed an intense technological transformation that, among other consequences, has provided enormous growth in access to information. The volume of information available is becoming greater, and access to it is increasingly easy and fast (Giddens, 2002). There is a profound connection between that and the present times, that authors like Giddens and Beck call "late modernity", a

period of uncertainty, instability, unpredictability and general skepticism that has the Internet as an icon, or even epitome. This extraordinary scientific progress, especially the advent of information and communication technologies, particularly the internet, acts as part of the structural dimension of the "risk society" and "late modernity", at the same time trigger and maintainer. There's a tendency of questioning traditional institutions and expert systems, including those related to science and health/medicine. Contrary to what was expected, open access to scientific information brought, instead of more confidence, questioning and doubt, a paradox between disillusion and dependence of medicine and health professionals. For these reasons, more and more people are accessing the internet to obtain information regarding their own health conditions or those of a relative. These are individuals who seek information on diagnoses, diseases, symptoms, medications and costs of hospitalization and treatment. All these informations, and much more, can be found on the countless websites covering topics that are connected with healthcare. This prominence can be explained insofar as healthcare has, over recent years, has acquired a paramount value. A qualitative study with semi structured interviews was performed to observe the impact of this phenomenon on the illness experience of chronic patients. Important questions related to physician patient relationship and the medical consultation gained prominence. The Internet may be an excellent tool for health education, but at the same time may deepen the medicalization of society.

RC46-296.3

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Internet as a tool for health promotion projects

The development of individual and social skills, in the sense of acquiring greater control and produce Empowerment, is considered a very important strategy for Health Promotion. Access to information is one of the bases for such process. Over recent years, the world has witnessed a wide-ranging technological transformation that has substantially expanded the access to information, especially through the internet and much has been said and written in the last two decades about its immense potential. Several studies point it as a special tool to obtain information and develop skills, both individual and communal. Based on national (Brazilian) and international scientific literature on Health Promotion, Health Information on the Internet and Digital Divide, this paper aims to discuss the possibilities of using the Internet as a resource on Health Promotion projects in Brazil. For that, we highlight strength points and potential barriers, especially the digital divide. The authors believe that the Internet may be a great ally in building projects for Health Promotion, however, in developing these projects is essential to consider potential risks, such as a reinforcement of the discourses of (medical) professionalism and the hegemonic medical model (biomedicine) and an increase of social control through health care, among others. It's also fundamental to understand that the strategies and programs in health promotion area must be adapted to the needs and possibilities of each site and take into account social, cultural and economic differences.

RC32-127.1

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The pitfalls of desire

This study intends to produce ethnographies of young women working as prostitutes in rural areas and indigenous territories in the Northeast part of Brazil, which may dispel stereotypical images and representation for both the prostitutes and the prostitution, including the idea that this practice is associated with urban dynamics and urban-industrial development.

The research using feminist methodology, aims to contribute to a fuller understanding of the complex meaning of the experiences, and practices of prostitution and the personal experience of women working as sex-workers. The research aims to observe the universe of young women in this complex scenario of prostitution that begins in adolescence, and includes the different meaning they attach to violence, shifting territories, sexual and reproductive health, exploitation, prevention to STD and AIDS.

RC13-603.8

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La violencia contra las mujeres un asunto público en Colombia: Una descripción de la acción estatal

Esta ponencia presenta los resultados de una investigación empírica que se pregunta por cómo la violencia contra las mujeres se ha construido como un asunto público en Colombia, desde la aprobación de la Convención Interamericana para prevenir, sancionar y erradicar la violencia contra la mujer en el año de 1995 hasta el año 2010. Entendiendo por asunto público aquello concerniente a la esfera de la acción estatal, se interpretó como referentes empíricos la normatividad jurídica y las formulaciones de políticas públicas encaminadas a legislar e intervenir sobre este tipo de violencia. Es así, como a partir de fuentes documentales (Leyes, decretos, autos, y políticas públicas) se llevo a cabo la construcción cronológica del proceso en el que la violencia contra las mujeres se consolida en un asunto público en Colombia y posteriormente se interpretó este proceso identificando tanto las etapas como las continuidades y discontinuidades. Se ejecutó la investigación desde una perspectiva constructivista e histórica desde los planteamientos de la Sociología jurídica y las teorías de género.

Se concluyó, que en Colombia la violencia contra las mujeres ha sido un asunto público pero de diferentes maneras. Primero, se entendió la violencia contra las mujeres en asunto público como un compromiso estatal; posteriormente, se especificó la manera en que el Estado comprendió el compromiso, adelantando acciones con respecto a la violencia intrafamiliar y sexual; y por último, se introdujo a manera de generar un nuevo derecho. Etapas interrelacionadas, que se conciben como partes de un proceso de larga duración y contextos que posibilitan acciones posteriores. Esta reconstrucción sociológica permitió describir cómo el Estado interpreta un asunto y cómo éste al intervenir en un asunto antes de la esfera privada reconfigura sus formas de intervención.

RC23-337.6

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El sector nuclear Argentino en la década de 1990

A comienzos de la década de 1980 el sector nuclear argentino inició una serie de procesos de retracción que implicaron una drástica reducción presupuestaria para la Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica (CNEA) y la cancelación de proyectos en marcha, tales como el de enriquecimiento de uranio y la construcción de la central nuclear Atucha II. Dichos procesos se asociaron tanto con la firma de tratados internacionales de no-proliferación como con la crisis económica nacional y el incremento de la oferta energética termoeléctrica convencional.

En los años '90 la tendencia iniciada en la década anterior se profundizó, a partir de una reforma tendiente a la descentralización del sector que implicó la transferencia de la administración de las centrales nucleares a la empresa estatal Nucleoeléctrica Sociedad Anónima (NASA) en vistas a su posterior privatización y la creación de la Autoridad Regulatoria Nuclear (ARN) con el objeto de controlar y fiscalizar las actividades nucleares en el país.

El objetivo del presente trabajo es reconstruir los procesos de transformación del sector nuclear argentino en la década de 1990. Con tal objeto se analiza, en primer lugar, el marco legal que posibilitó dichos procesos. En segundo lugar, se estudia la relación de los mismos con las políticas científico-tecnológicas implementadas por el Estado nacional durante el período. Por último, se indaga la reconfiguración de los diferentes actores del sector y sus estrategias de adaptación al nuevo escenario.

RC48-110.5

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Enfoques teóricos y metodológicos para el estudio de la acción colectiva en el resurgimiento de los movimientos sociales en Chile: El aporte de la sociología analítica

Desde un enfoque normativo, la acción colectiva que viabiliza movimientos sociales es muy relevante porque promueve la justicia social y económica. Por ello, es importante profundizar en el plano positivo, en el caso de Chile, el conocimiento sobre las condiciones que favorecen su

desarrollo. En este sentido, en la ponencia presentamos aportes teóricos y metodológicos provenientes desde la sociología analítica, útiles para el estudio de la acción colectiva en el resurgimiento de los movimientos sociales en Chile. Para este fin, en primer lugar, enunciamos el problema fundamental desde el cual explicar la acción colectiva: cómo surge a partir de la cooperación de los actores, quienes cooperarán con otros considerando sus motivaciones en contextos de interacción estratégica y además, considerando que el resultado de la acción colectiva es un bien público. En segundo lugar, caracterizamos los enfoques teóricos y metodológicos disponibles desde la sociología analítica para formular explicaciones del problema señalado. En este marco, presentamos el elemento central del enfoque de la sociología analítica para el estudio de la acción colectiva: análisis de las transiciones macro-micro-macro desde la explicación causal intencional a través de mecanismos sociales. A partir de lo anterior, como enfoques teóricos analizamos la teoría de juegos, la teoría de redes sociales, las tipologías sobre el pluralismo motivacional y el enfoque sobre las heurísticas y el *framing* que permiten analizar la lógica de la situación. Como enfoques metodológicos revisamos las narrativas analíticas, el análisis de redes sociales, los experimentos de laboratorio y la simulación social basada en agentes. En tercer lugar, ilustramos cómo los enfoques metodológicos han sido utilizados para analizar casos de acción colectiva a partir de los enfoques teóricos señalados. Finalmente, identificamos líneas de investigación desde los enfoques expuestos, útiles para delinear un programa de investigación para estudiar casos de nuevas expresiones de acción colectiva en Chile.

RC11-445.3

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Ageing in the countryside and the need of public policies of social security as means to implement the rights of elderly rural workers in Brazil

In the contemporary society, the rural labor is still essential for the maintenance of the economy. However public policies still favor large scale and exporting agriculture, and landed estates, while smallholdings, focused on the domestic supply, are facing difficulties. In this context, the rural workers, already rejected over the time of working activity, is still more abandoned when they cannot produce or be inserted economically in the system. Such situation coincides, mostly, with a phase of marked ageing, characterized by physical, psychic and social changes including the transition to non-working, prejudice and abandonment of a generation who contributed so much for the development of the society.

Historically, rural elderly people were treated with contempt by the legislation and nowadays they are still considered obsolete and outdated, after all "a rustic". However it must be noted the relevance of the agricultural activity to the nationwide economy, especially in relation to the production of foodstuff by small farmers, for domestic market; and the changes resulting from the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988 which introduced into the national legal order, new guarantees for the rural worker, for instance, by means of the principles of social security such as solidarity, uniformity and equivalence of benefits and services to the urban and rural population.

The present work examines the need to implement such principles, especially in the perspective of the rights of rural workers to the social welfare in Brazil. The focus lies in peculiarities of ageing in the countryside, available or required public policies, as well as the possibilities of access to benefits at the time of labor incapacity, which shall occur, even, from different treatment because of the characteristics of their activities and as a result of constitutional and infra-constitutional commandments which ensure social protection to all.

RC33-33.5

GARCÍA ANDRADE, Adriana* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana. Unidad Azcapotzalco, agarciaaamx@yahoo.com)

Una mirada más compleja del amor: Niveles analíticos y métodos específicos. love as a scientific object: Analytical levels and specific methods

El presente trabajo es producto de una investigación en curso referida al cuerpo y la afectividad como objetos de estudio en la sociedad contem-

poránea. En este proyecto se ha vuelto evidente que, en la actualidad, distintas ciencias sociales en el mundo están retomando al amor como objeto de estudio. Aunque la tendencia es global, hay diferentes formas de aproximación al objeto (teóricas y metodológicas). Estudiosas como Stevi Jackson han planteado la necesidad de estudiar al amor complejamente en varias dimensiones (estructural, de significado, práctica y subjetiva), aunque no han reflexionado respecto a los métodos que cada una de estas dimensiones implicaría. El objetivo del trabajo es presentar, a través de una revisión de diversos artículos científicos entre 1989 y 2008 en tres distintas plataformas electrónicas (SAGE, Persée y E-Revistas), la existencia de cuatro niveles analíticos en las ciencias sociales para aproximarse al tema del amor que utilizan métodos específicos. Estos niveles son: a) el nivel social (instituciones que sostienen y reglamentan las prácticas amorosas); b) el nivel cultural (discursos y símbolos que aparecen en las películas, revistas, pinturas, literatura); c) el nivel de la interacción (el amor como proceso social de vinculación con el/la otro/a); y d) el nivel individual que se puede dividir en: discursivo, práctico y de la experiencia (lo que el individuo dice que es el amor, cómo expresa/realiza en sus acciones el amor, cómo experimenta el amor). El trabajo buscará sustentar cada uno de estos niveles mostrando ejemplos de las diversas ciencias sociales y los métodos utilizados. El objetivo final es mostrar la necesidad de complejizar las observaciones del amor y sus métodos (incluso aunque esto implique contradicciones entre los niveles). Además se problematizará la utilidad de los métodos y aproximaciones de otras ciencias sociales para la sociología.

RC10-395.4

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Nuevos actores políticos en la democracia participativa. Organizaciones afros e indígenas en la construcción de políticas públicas en Cali

Esta es una investigación que indaga sobre la relación entre los procesos de institucionalización de la democracia participativa y la acción de comunidades étnicas y raciales en el escenario político.

Los actuales debates sobre el rumbo de las democracias, han llevado a la reflexión sobre el reconocimiento de una sociedad plural y diversa culturalmente. En la actualidad el tema de la política cultural en las sociedades pluriétnicas y multiculturales se hace evidente. Salen a flote diversas teorías desde la Filosofía, la Sociología, la Economía y las Ciencias Políticas, en aras de generar insumos para abordar estos temas y contribuir a la formación de sociedades más justas. El problema surge en el establecimiento de nuevas formas de democracia, un evento no puramente político, sino también económico, y en la actualidad, con un enfoque cultural donde las reivindicaciones de reconocimiento o de identidad hacen presencia en las nuevas agendas políticas de los gobiernos.

En este estudio se analiza la acción-participación de grupos indígenas y afrocolombianos en el contexto de oportunidades políticas de dicho modelo democrático que se ha venido desarrollando en Colombia. El lugar de estudio es la ciudad de Cali donde estas comunidades han entrado en el escenario público participando en la construcción de sus respectivas políticas públicas, politizando la diferencia cultural en un proceso de instrumentalización de la cultura como eje de reivindicaciones de éstas y como elemento central en la construcción de un discurso basado en la identidad en el marco de la democratización. La relación entre la estructura y la acción, la democracia y el multiculturalismo serán ejes centrales en la puesta en marcha de políticas culturales.

RC51-506.3

GARCÍA FIGUEROA, Emma* (RC51 Sociocybernetics, figueroa131@hotmail.com)

Democratization process in cultural regional legislations: A systemic approach

One of the biggest challenges in México and in most Latin American countries is the update of the juridical frame that contributes for the democratization of the culture. Cultural legislations in some Mexican States have a partial approach and some of them obsolete, slanted, and in practice inoperative due to its inconsistency. The challenge to update a law needs a process that it implies adapting the existing ones, incorporating new ele-

ments, but especially harmonizing interests in the spirit of new democracy strategies within cultural specialist and politicians.

We face these challenges, by means of an Adaptive System heuristic strategy that has allowed us to carry out a process of permanent adjustment, integration and valuation of contents involved in the cultural legislation. This strategy implies not only successive approximations on observable valuations and its integration in categories but adjustments to structural configurations.

In this paper we propose how to get such heuristics and present the different construction phases for a real legislation configuration. We analyze a case study of cultural Legislation of Nayarit State in México. The computer system is in line with sociocybernetic approach to complex social analysis.

RC21-184.5

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Ciudad marca y planes estratégicos en metrópolis de la cultura: Una aproximación a Madrid y Buenos Aires

Nos proponemos en este trabajo explorar algunas de las variables de los cambios que acontecen actualmente en las dinámicas de regeneración urbana de las grandes metrópolis contemporáneas que apuestan por modelos de economía urbana incorporados a la globalización. El peso de la producción cultural y de las industria creativas han redefinido buena parte de las dinámicas productivas apareciendo nuevos personajes y estilos de vida directamente vinculados a la "nueva economía", innovadora y social, cuyos movimientos representan hoy la piedra de toque de las dinámicas urbanas que afectan a las áreas centrales.

A partir de los casos de Madrid y Buenos Aires analizaremos el rol del Planeamiento Estratégico como reflejo de unas políticas urbanas de nuevo corte, que debido a nuevos modelos de gobernanza han hecho también variar el enfoque de las actuaciones sobre las áreas centrales: desde postulados que defendían la conservación con más o menos carácter historicista a los largo de los años ochenta, a la preservación de los mismos como áreas visitables o temáticas; y por último, la consideración de los mismos como áreas vivas que puedan ser al tiempo exponente de la identidad o esencia de una ciudad acompañándose de políticas de adecuación y cambio de imagen.

Por último plantearemos una revisión crítica de la *generación de Marca* como instrumento y modelo de construcción de la ciudad en relación parámetros de sostenibilidad social urbana en dos aspectos que se ven atravesados en buena medida por la crisis sistémica: las dinámicas del mercado inmobiliario y acumulación del capital frente a la enorme riqueza y diversidad de expresiones culturales y nichos de cooperación social que subyacen en las grandes ciudades.

RC30-120.1

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Políticas de vida digna: Propuesta para atender la crisis del trabajo

El propósito de esta ponencia es presentar una propuesta que integra cuatro políticas para atender la crisis del trabajo actual y promover el tránsito a una sociedad emancipada. Estas políticas son:

1) La reducción del tiempo de trabajo; 2) La ampliación del tiempo libre; 3) El ingreso social garantizado; y 4) La renta social. En la ponencia explicaré cada estrategia y puntualizaré en la potencia de las mismas para constituirse en políticas sociales de vida digna.

La reducción del tiempo de trabajo integra en positivo la revolución tecnológica en curso, liberando el tiempo de trabajo para todos. Esta liberación brinda a los humanos el tiempo para restituir el poder sobre la vida. Implica la repartición de tareas no pagadas, por ejemplo en la esfera doméstica, y la gestación de actividades para el tiempo liberado. Esta repartición y gestación de actividades suponen la utilización creativa del *tiempo disponible* como el principio orientador de la reproducción social. El *tiempo disponible* estará al servicio de la producción de cosas socialmente útiles y propiciará la eliminación del *trabajo excedente* (acumulado por el capital).

La reducción del tiempo de trabajo estará acompañada por la obtención de un ingreso social garantizado que asegure una vida digna; por lo tanto, no implica una pérdida de ingresos. En este sentido, los humanos aunaremos esfuerzos en dos planos: por la humanización y el enriquecimiento del

trabajo, y por la reducción de su tiempo sin pérdida de ingresos. Una *caja de garantías* remunerará la vida por el tiempo de trabajo economizado. Los ingresos de las personas se compondrán de un ingreso directo y una renta social, recaudada y distribuida por el Estado, que garantizarán la vida digna en periodos de trabajo y *tiempo disponible*.

RC10-222.2

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Valores y formación militar en México

The paper seeks to establish the link between the national values, principles and military training process through military education, in various levels of learning. We will center our work in the case of Mexico. A part of military training uses examples based on history to recognize the traditions that sustain military values in addition to innovation. At the same time from the hierarchical nature of the military structure each stage of training is a factor that locate, promote and maintain all the persons involved and creates at the same time the "body spirit" to face the tasks of the institution, in periods of time peace or war. The paper also makes an approach to development of this model in the traditional education and also, since 2009, in the virtual mode, to keep time controls in the work and ranks. The military is considered a "total institution". The information obtained was possible because of the opportunity to offer several courses and seminars to officials in high posts in the Mexican navy in the last 25 years.

RC24-531.6

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Neoliberal civil society? INGOs in the Montreal protocol

Global Environmental Governance has shifted over the years, moving away from government regulation, command-and-control policies, and usage of the precautionary principle. Nowadays, entrepreneurial solutions, trading instruments and other market-based models are most common in global environmental discourse and policy. These approaches to global environmentalism can be roughly linked to neo-liberalism. In the paper, I will illustrate this shift in global environmental governance, and show how it has affected international environmental nongovernmental organizations (IENGOs) operating in the Montreal Protocol. It is argued that IENGOs contribute to the neo-liberalization of ozone governance, in some cases changing tactics to fit the neo-liberal discourse of the treaty. Consequently, some IENGOs have recently abandoned what appear to be outdated discourses of global environmental health, global security, and social welfare to address neo-liberal concerns of individualism, competition, and transparency in ozone politics.

RC18-587.3

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Implementing participation to build new local political relations: The case of Santa Tecla (El Salvador)

The city of Santa Tecla, near the capital San Salvador, in El Salvador (Central America) has experimented a participatory mechanism of urban strategic planning, based on territorial and sectorial roundtables and in two annual general "Citizen Assemblies". This case took place after the end of civil war and in the context of democratization, in one city where FMLN, the political party of the former guerilla, win the local election. This experiment, supported by international funds and technical assistance, has led to renovation of the city center and the building of new public buildings, but also to the integration of popular suburbs. One of the objectives of this experience is to break old clientelist networks. The participatory assembly has the purpose to build of new kind of relations between local authorities and the representatives of social sectors. In fact the success of the implementation of projects is based on new formal and informal links between the authorities and the local society. One of the key explanations of the success is on the fact that old clientelist ties had been replaced by a strong leadership of the mayor of Santa Tecla, in the office since 2000 and its ability to reshape political relations and to attract international cooperation and private funds. This leadership cannot be understood as a new form of clientelism, but must be considered as a way of reshaping political ties between local authorities and urban population.

RC22-270.1

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Repression of the Culto de la Santa Muerte in Mexico

This paper will consider how direct repression has been carried out against the Culto de la Santa Muerte, a religious movement which has had great social impact during the last decade. Mexico is legally under a regime of laicidad since 1860 and Church and state affairs have been separated since then. In order to repress the Culto de la Santa Muerte the Catholic Church, international media and the Mexican state at different levels have constructed a social representation of the movement and its followers as members of what has been called "narcocultura", that is, a variant of popular culture linked to Mexico's drug traffic. As a result this cult of the sanctified figure of death is not its has even lost official status as a religious association. Repression against the Culto de la Santa Muerte has affected leadership structures and provoked schisms in the movement which ironically may allow it to survive.

TG05-458.2

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Visualizing SlutWalk: Participants, the public and the media

SlutWalk is a new global movement speaking out against the blaming by authorities and society of sexual violence and harassment towards women based on its victims' appearance. Launched in Canada in 2011, SlutWalk protest marches and activism have spread globally, challenging 'rape cultures' and related mentalities while championing the empowerment of women and their right to personal safety and expression free from sexual intimidation and violation. Adopting, reclaiming, and redefining the inflammatory label 'slut', the movement's hallmark protest marches encompass a diversity of expressive and provocative ideas, clothing and protest signs decrying sexual violence, women's oppression, and advocating for feminist and other out groups rights. Media, public and feminist responses to the incipient phenomenon has been controversial and varied - especially as the movement has moved into conservative and patriarchal societies in Asia and elsewhere where it has sometimes encountered aggressive, dismissive, and contemptuous responses from those repudiating the calls for social justice for women and victims of sexual violence. Even as SlutWalk defines itself, there are those who reject the movement and its message by attempting to derisively portray it and its members as deviants, objects of curiosity, and even, targets for exploitation. This paper proposes to examine imagery and visual activism associated with SlutWalk as expressed in its marches, by its members, and the connected depictions in mainstream media and local communities where SlutWalk events have been hosted. Though more expansive, the point of departure for this paper will be the December 2011 inaugural SlutWalk Hong Kong march.

RC34-565.5

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Youth socio-political participation in Buenos Aires and São Paulo. Public space and use of ICT

En un contexto caracterizado por ciertas transformaciones en los vínculos básicos de las *democracias*, y en el que se advierte un cambio en la relación de los ciudadanos con los asuntos públicos, los *medios de comunicación* adquieren un rol predominante como espacios de representación y articulación de identidades. La revolución tecnológica, centrada en torno en las *TIC*, sigue modificando la base material de la sociedad a un ritmo acelerado.

Asimismo, durante los últimos años se ha evidenciado un incremento significativo en el uso de las redes sociales, tales como *Facebook*, *Orkut* o *Twitter*, así como de los mensajes de texto, como manera privilegiada de comunicación entre sectores particulares de las juventudes. Consideramos que los procesos mencionados adquieren una nueva significación en el marco de lo que se denomina como "vuelta a la política" o *repolitización*, en la cual los jóvenes asumen en la actualidad un protagonismo destacado.

En el presente trabajo nos interesa dar cuenta de las nuevas formas de participación política en el espacio público que estos jóvenes realizan, en

el marco de sus organizaciones de tipo político-social o político-cultural, y en las cuales las *TIC* adquieren un rol reconocido y específico.

RC48-110.6

GARRIDO CASTILLO JAIME, Jaime* (Universidad de La Frontera, alexgarrido@ufro.cl)

Movimientos sociales en escena, el fin de los partidos el re-nacimiento de la política

El grito "que se vayan todos" que emerge en la Argentina al despertar el siglo XXI y que recorre buena parte de América Latina, se escucha fuertemente en Chile una década después. Si bien, el descredito por la práctica política era ya una constante de hace años, las movilizaciones sociales del 2011 terminan de correr el velo. Nunca como ahora los niveles de credibilidad y rechazo al sistema de representación y a los conglomerados políticos estuvieron tan bajos. El conjunto de expresiones colectivas que han tenido lugar en la sociedad chilena en el último año, marcan un fuerte desprestigio y pérdida de confianza en las instituciones representativas y en específico en el papel de los partidos políticos como instancias aglutinadoras de interés y transmisoras de demandas. Paralelamente, se consolida la reinstalación en la esfera pública de actores colectivos históricos como los estudiantes y los pobladores, además de otros nuevos como el movimiento ecologista, todos síntomas de un modelo de relacionamiento social que se encuentra agotado.

En ese esquema, el propósito del trabajo descansa en explorar los factores que están en la base de la polémica que se introduce en el pacto de la gobernabilidad transicional con la instalación de nuevos actores políticos, que desconocen la legitimidad del sistema de representación y desconfían de los partidos. La interrogante que guía las reflexiones, se pregunta ¿Asistimos a un proceso cuyo horizonte es la transformación del sistema democrático? o más bien, ¿Las movilizaciones sociales corresponden solamente, a un malestar generalizado que demanda una nueva fase distributiva?

RC32-13.2

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Gender inequality in the division of paid and unpaid work: A comparison of Swiss regions

Switzerland has one of the strongest federalisms in the world and can thus be seen as a "policy laboratory". The 26 political units (cantons) are quite diverse in terms of gender equality policies, cultural contexts and socio-economic structures. Also, there are disparities in extent and form of democratic principles. Our project investigates the links between these institutions and gender inequality. For this, we need to know whether and how the 26 regions differ in terms of gender inequalities.

Switzerland is often classified as one of the top countries in international comparisons of gender equality (e.g. UNDP 2010, World Economic Forum 2010). But such findings should not hide the facts that gender inequalities still persist and that there are considerable regional disparities. Previous research published in a Gender Equality Atlas found least gender inequality for urban areas in the French speaking part and most gender inequality for rural cantons in Central Switzerland. Other studies have shown the wage gap to vary substantially by region. One of the areas in which gender inequality is most clearly visible is the division of paid and unpaid work. We measure this gender gap with an index and a typology and consider inequalities in paid work, household and family work and volunteer work.

In the first part the basic construction principles of indices and typologies are discussed and adapted to our goal of comparing Swiss cantons. The second part then presents the typology we have developed and in the third part our attempt to measure regional disparities by a composite index is illustrated. The comparison of the typology and the index in the fourth and concluding part discusses divergent cases between typology and index.

RC11-672.4

GASTRON, Liliana* (University of Lujan, gastron@fibertel.com.ar)

Acerca de las personas de edad en las universidades Argentinas, desde la perspectiva de género

Presentamos una experiencia no tradicional que estamos desarrollando en la Universidad Nacional de Luján, en el Seminario *EL envejecimiento en la sociedad actual*, Carrera de Trabajo Social.

En nuestro país existen grupos de mujeres voluntarias organizadas a través del INSJJP/Pami, en el Programa Abuelas Leecuentos. Las voluntarias visitan a los niños de escuelas primarias con el objetivo central es promover la lectura de libros en los niños de edad escolar.

Acordamos con la idea de que la gente joven en general y fundamentalmente lxs estudiantes de trabajo social, necesitan entender y tener relaciones significativas con las personas de edad.

Tradicionalmente lxs estudiantes universitarios toman contacto con los programas sociales a través de informes, libros, lecciones, conferencias, material escrito en general, pero, en este caso, al convocar a las voluntarias a hablar y relacionarse con estudiantes, estamos generando un cambio en la enseñanza.

Invitamos a las voluntarias del Programa de Abuelas Leecuentos a nuestra clase con el objeto de crear conciencia entre las personas jóvenes del potencial de la gente de edad y generar sentido de cuidado y respeto hacia ella.

Discusión: Nuevas experiencias para todas las personas. Entre lxs estudiantes es una forma de oponerse a los estereotipos existentes sobre las mujeres mayores, y estimular conciencia emergente sobre su propio proceso de envejecimiento. Entre las mujeres de edad es también una forma de contra atacar los estereotipos hacia las personas jóvenes y promover su autoestima y una revalorización de sí mismas.

Finalmente, consideramos que la motivación para la enseñanza acerca del envejecimiento y la vejez debe ser promovida y cultivada por lxs docentes reforzada por las propias personas de edad con su ejemplo.

RC29-690.10

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The crime of being a woman: Selectivity in the Brazilian criminal justice system

The phenomenon of prison overcrowding and the acknowledgment of the criminogenic effects of imprisonment are the key arguments that support the alternatives to prison approach, in relation to criminal and penal policies in Brazil. Such approach, question the criminal justice system, particularly with regard to its selectivity. The proposal of this paper is to discuss the selectivity of gender in the criminal justice system from the records of imprisoned women Brazil. There has been the increase of female prison population in the country, over the last decade. This phenomenon brings some questions as: is there a new pattern regarding on female crime? Or the appeal of the punitive demand (more social control, and criminal control in the country) has its effects over a portion of the Brazilian female population. Methodologically, will be used empirical data and public statistics, besides official documents from penal institutions and the criminal justice system, about the object of study. This paper seeks to show a panorama of female imprisonment in the overall prison population in the country, throughout the available information in the Penitentiary Information System (INFOPEN) of the National Penitentiary Department / Ministry of Justice. Also, it searches for the matrix of discourses, which legitimise the increased of female imprisonment, and to discuss the fine line between criminal and social selectivity in the criminal justice system.

RC23-105.3

GAUDET, Joanne* (University of Ottawa, jgaud041@uottawa.ca)

Science in practice ignorance and knowledge mobilization dynamics: PrioNet epistemic ecosystem laboratory case study (2005-2011)

How does a predominantly *basic research* university science laboratory adapt to membership in a primarily *commercially-driven* network? To address this question we propose a new concept – ignorance mobilization (IM) – within a dynamic model of ignorance and knowledge mobilization theoretical context. IM can be understood as the use (or consideration) of ignorance towards achieving social, cultural, political, professional, and or economic goals. If ignorance is a *key indicator* of a knowledge society

(Gross 2010; Smithson 2009; Kasperson 2009), gaining greater understanding of its dynamics is relevant not only for science policy but more fundamentally for science *in practice* – understanding the probationary and dynamic nature of scientific knowledge and ignorance and related epistemic and social processes.

The knowledge mobilization (KM) approach of investigating processes in knowledge generation, transmission, reception, evaluation, and management has proven insightful in investigating scientific activity. Focusing on the case study of a university laboratory in a scientific network (PrioNet Canada) we explore a potential KM approach blind spot, however, *IM*. *IM* is reminiscent of 'usable ignorance' (Ravetz 1987). Though integral to scientific *practice* and a subtext in scientific *policy*, ignorance generally remains ill-accounted for the theoretically and analytically (Bammer and Smithson 2009; Gross 2010; Schneider 1962). In this regard KM falters by inadequately addressing the increasingly interdependent and complex relationship between ignorance and knowledge production especially where production and application converge. This is particularly relevant for networks where commercialization and commercial capital production are valued knowledge application processes.

The case study is an application of the proposed theoretical context where we argue that, from 2005 to 2011, the dynamic calibration and recalibration of IM and KM appears to have been one of the main laboratory adaptation processes. Analysis draws on scientometric methodology with temporally-sensitive social network analysis, semi-structured interviews and scientific publication discourse analysis.

RC52-662.1

GAUDET, Joanne* (University of Ottawa, jgaud041@uottawa.ca)

Shades of green: Exploring the engineering profession-environment relationship in three Canadian provinces

Research on risk and uncertainty and on environmental issues often refers to 'decision-makers', 'science and technology decision makers' or 'science-engineering decision makers' (i.e., Murphy, forthcoming; Ascough et al., 2008; van Asselt, 2008; Walker et al., 2003; Freudenburg, 1996, 2000, 2011). The conflation of administrators and science and technology actors undoubtedly reveals the interdisciplinary (Walker et al., 2003) make-up of environmentally-related decision makers but, conversely, the conflation also leads to further questions that are particularly relevant for sociological analysis in order to understand underlying social dynamics. Expert division of labour research also frequently conflates 'science' and 'engineering' (discussion in Petroski, 2010). In this paper I explore the latter group of experts and my guiding question is, how has the profession of engineering ecologically modernised its environmental governance in Canada? My main goal is to compare ecological modernisation of the profession's environmental governance in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. I explore the profession-responsibility-environment triadic relationship through the lens of ecological modernization theory by incorporating responsibility in environmental governance analysis. An underlying argument in this analysis is that the focus on individual actor or industry-specific environmentally-related responsibility detracts from the critical institutional, structural and mostly invisible responsibility role played by professions in almost every aspect of mobility, infrastructure and the treadmills of production and of consumption. I zero in on the profession of engineering with its privileged knowledge and pivotal yet oftentimes overlooked environmentally-related role and decision-making. In addition, instances of environmentally-related encroachment between 'linked ecology' professions that provoke and shape respective 'professionalization' (Adams, 2004) are brought to light. Analysis reveals the profession of engineering's varying shades of *green* in the three provinces under study. Finally, I hope to contribute to the understanding of profession-environment dynamics at the meeting point between environmental sociology and the sociology of the professions.

RC24-742.3

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De Fukushima a atucha. Discursos sobre la crisis nuclear Japonesa en el debate ambiental de Argentina

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo estudiar la crisis nuclear producida en el noreste de Japón desde marzo de 2011, entendida desde el punto de vista planetario, a partir del enfoque del análisis de los discursos sociales.

En particular, se propone indagar qué cambios produjo este acontecimiento en el debate sobre la política energética en Argentina, a través de un corpus ad-hoc formado por documentos oficiales y artículos de la prensa escrita.

Partimos de considerar que la crisis ambiental pone en discusión algunos de los fundamentos de la sociedad moderna. Por un lado, un sistema económico productivista, que se basa en la tecnocracia y el dominio de la naturaleza. Por otro lado, la propia globalización de la economía, y la aparición de fenómenos como el cambio climático, también ponen en relieve la interdependencia de las naciones, y el imperativo del diálogo intercultural e internacional.

Para ello, el trabajo aborda primero una reseña histórica de la formación de la sociedad moderna mundial, a partir de la colonización europea. En segundo lugar, analizamos brevemente el caso de Japón, a partir de la modernización Meiji, la política económica de posguerra y la crisis del petróleo de 1973. Luego, se postula a Japón como centro del sistema-mundo, su apoyo a la energía nuclear, y cómo afecta a este sector la crisis de Fukushima.

De este modo, se aborda el corpus buscando identificar las condiciones productivas del discurso, con énfasis en el concepto de circulación del sentido y la tematización que se produce sobre Japón en función del debate centrado en Argentina. Para finalizar, se discute el vínculo entre política energética y política climática como factor de debate para el sector nuclear. Así, se considerará que la cuestión ambiental necesita un abordaje integral que dé cuenta de su complejidad.

RC07-102.2

GEDDES, Mike* (University of Warwick, mike.geddes@associate.wbs.ac.uk)

Contesting neoliberal hegemony - The case of Bolivia

It is widely recognised that some of the most important challenges to the hegemony of neoliberalism have come from Latin America. There is however very considerable debate about the degree to which actual practices match the radical discourses of governments and political parties in countries such as Venezuela, Peru and Bolivia. This paper focuses on the case of Bolivia (Geddes 2009, 2010a and b). Bolivia is an interesting case in that the discourse of the governing MAS party (in which the vice-president, Alvaro García Linera, is a Gramscian intellectual) has veered between explicit anti-neoliberalism and notions such as 'Andean capitalism', while the degree to which concrete policy and practice exhibits continuities as well as breaks with neoliberalism is hotly disputed both by actors within Bolivia and by academic commentators. This paper reviews both the academic literature and Bolivian political and policy developments in recent years in exploring the challenges of contesting neoliberalism. A specific focus is on the interaction between national, local and transnational action spaces (such as ALBA) in attempts to construct an alternative hegemonic discourse and practice.

Geddes M (2009) Beyond the neoliberal state in Latin America? Paper to Historical Materialism Annual Conference, London, November 2009.

Geddes M (2010a) Building and contesting neoliberalism at the local level: reflections on recent experience in Bolivia. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 34, 1, 163-173.

Geddes M (2010b) The Bolivian Road to Socialism? *Red Pepper* 174, 28-31.

RC13-489.3

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Nuevas tecnologías: Análisis de nuevos lazos de solidaridad, modos de sociabilidad y subjetividad en el marco de la interrelación a través de los juegos online

Teniendo en cuenta los cambios efectuados en las últimas décadas, que comprenden una transformación en las relaciones de producción y consumo (pasaje del capitalismo industrial a un capitalismo informacional/cognitivo), la expansión de Internet y su penetración en todas las esferas de la vida social, y un proceso de diversificación, flexibilización, desregulación en las relaciones sociales, comienza un *proceso de cambio* en las relaciones y vínculos sociales "típicos" del capitalismo industrial donde las nuevas tecnologías brindan el marco para la constitución de nuevos tipos de sociabilidad.

El presente trabajo buscará analizar los diversos lazos y relaciones sociales que mantienen los individuos desde el año 2009 en la plataforma del servidor argentino de un juego **MMORTS** analizando las relaciones sociales y lazos de solidaridad generados entre los participantes de este juego en el marco de una Comunicación mediada por computadoras cristalizada en la conformación de una *comunidad virtual* (Castells, 1997), ver como los vínculos constituidos se extienden a otras esferas de la vida humana, las representaciones sociales y simbólicas generadas al interior del grupo y los cambios y producciones surgidos en la subjetividad de los usuarios en esta comunidad virtual arriesgando como hipótesis central la conformación un nuevo tipo de lazo de solidaridad al que denominaremos como **informacional** en contraposición a los lazos de solidaridad orgánica basados en la división del trabajo industrial (Durkheim, 1893)

La metodología constará de efectuar entrevistas semi-estructuradas a actores claves para abarcar trayectorias de juego, motivos de permanencia en el mismo, lazos y vínculos sociales generados al interior y fuera del juego y los cambios que han observado en sus subjetividades e interrelaciones desde que iniciaron su participación.

La relevancia será el analizar esta formulación de lazos y relaciones **diferentes** a los formulados bajo el capitalismo industrial mediante la interacción en el soporte de las nuevas tecnologías.

RC02-716.5

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Desajustes y solapamientos entre elites de posición y decisión

El Ministerio del Interior y los hombres fuertes del Poder Ejecutivo"

A lo largo de todo el siglo XX, el Ministerio del Interior ocupó un lugar central en relación a la investidura del Estado, la negociación con los distintos actores políticos y la intervención sobre coyunturas críticas. Particularmente situado en la tensión entre Estado y gobierno, se trata de uno de los espacios fundamentales para comprender el trabajo político cotidiano y la construcción de gobernabilidad a través de acuerdos y vínculos de confianza. Más aun, cuanto que los partidos pierden organicidad a partir de las sucesivas "crisis" o "metamorfosis" de la representación y los actores políticos territoriales ganan preeminencia desde la reforma del Estado operada a inicios de la década del '90, este espacio de "armado" político adquiere una relevancia singular.

Esta ponencia reconstruye sus principales atributos y se interroga sobre aquellos espacios que a través del tiempo comparten o disputan su importancia. En un primer momento se dará cuenta del singular lugar del Ministerio del Interior en el Poder Ejecutivo Nacional, historizando algunos de sus ámbitos de intervención e interlocutores, así como los instrumentos que lo hacen un poderoso organismo de negociación y arquitectura política. En un segundo momento se analizarán las trayectorias de sus elites y se identificarán los saberes que se despliegan en este espacio, atendiendo a la vez a su valoración en la prensa y a los principios de evaluación que aplican sus propios protagonistas. Finalmente, reflexionaremos sobre el desajuste entre elites de posición y elites de función o decisión a partir del solapamiento entre los desafíos de este ministerio y otros espacios fuertemente políticos del Poder Ejecutivo, particularmente la Secretaria General de la Presidencia y la Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros, creada en la reforma constitucional de 1994.

RC53-423.1

GENTILE, María Florencia* (UNGS / CONICET / UBA, mflrogentile@yahoo.com)

La construcción social de las categorías niñez, juventud e inclusión social: Terrenos y disputas

Nos proponemos indagar las prácticas, sentidos y disputas que alrededor de las categorías de *niñez*, *juventud* y de su *inclusión social* se están llevando a cabo en 3 territorios: una institución gubernamental de retórica ciudadana, una organización social con perspectiva política y un barrio vulnerable del conurbano bonaerense.

Nos interesa conocer las instancias y criterios sociales que se ponen en práctica a nivel local para organizar los ciclos de vida en los sectores sociales con un vínculo inestable con los marcadores hegemónicos etarios: familia, escuela y mercado de trabajo. A su vez, analizar cómo son articulados y puestos en tensión con los sentidos hegemónicos de los grupos etarios, lo que implica un conflicto entre distintos ordenamientos

morales (por ej. lo que *debe ser* un niño). En particular, aquellos sentidos sostenidos en las instituciones que trabajan con estas poblaciones. ¿Qué procedimientos llevan adelante frente a estas "inadecuaciones"? ¿Cómo se relacionan con su objetivo de inclusión social de niños y jóvenes? Para ello presentamos resultados parciales de una investigación doctoral en la que realizamos etnografías múltiples situadas en estos territorios.

RC21-87.6

GEORGES, Isabel* (Institut de recherche pour le développement-IRD, isabel.georges@ird.fr)

Urban territories : A multi-scale analysis of public policies (Brazil, São Paulo)

Doing fieldwork about the so called new social politics (health and assistance) in Brazil during, and after the « Lula » era (second half of the last decade) by an ethnographic approach (participant observations and biographical interviews) within urban outskirts in one of the most important metropolitan areas (São Paulo), with a population of about 20 Million people, we met with the notion of urban territory in various and miscellaneous ways. In this paper, we will try to make ends meet, and to confront the ways in which this category is defined by different groups of actors and how these often contradictory meanings (trickle-down, bottom-up) make public policies work in practice. We will try to show how the multi-faceted category of territory allows to mediate between forms of state governance, as well as other forms of market administration, and forms of appropriation and spatial uses of the local population. What may be the social and political outcomes of these processes of negotiation, and on the handling of social conflicts?

To do so, we will analyze the different levels of the social construction of two different public programs, one in the health sector (PSF-Programa Saúde Família) and the other in the sector of assistance (PAF-Programa Ação Família) whose putting into practice we have accompanied during several years in two different outskirts of São Paulo. Within each program, we will show the ways in which the territory is shaped by the different levels of public governance which define these politics, from its legal and administrative definitions to the forms they are locally negotiated by subcontracted intermediaries and professionals – nearly always in interaction with concurrent markets – as well as by the use of the population of public equipment, forms of participation and sociability.

RC25-5.3

GEORGIEVA, Nadya* (Trakia University, nadyageorgieva@yahoo.com)

Dangerous liaisons: The role of traditional and social media in instigating the ethnic riots in Bulgaria

The death of an innocent boy in the Bulgarian village of Katunitsa, victim of a feud between the local population and a Roma oligarch, became the reason for ethnicizing a criminal act and triggering unprecedented mass anti-Gypsy and anti-Turkish riots in the country in September 2011. Social discontent was supported by nationalistic parties, football fans and ultra-right elements, but key to the organization of the riots was the role played by the social media, serving as the medium for exchanging, channelling and radicalizing pre-existing discourses of everyday racism (Essed, 1991). Strong anti-Gypsy and anti-Turkish sentiments can be traced historically, to the maintenance and proliferation of which traditional media used to contribute significantly in the previous years.

The paper studies the connection of traditional and social media with nationalistic ideologies and structures of power, the strategies applied by them and their potential for triggering ethnic tensions through discursive means. Applying CDA, it focuses on the linguistic means for creating and sustaining ethnic prejudices and stereotypes and their escalation into strong racists, anti-Gypsy, anti-Muslim sentiments and Nazi slogans expressed in the social media, as witnessed during the ethnic riots. An attempt is made to establish the connection between "racetalk" in such forums and the leap to social action. Racism is studied dynamically, as an ideology, practice and process, operating systematically through culture, seen as an expression of structural conflicts and manifesting itself discursively in interaction (Essed, 1991; Wodak & Reisigl, 1999).

What is concluded is that radicalized anti-Gypsy attitudes in Bulgaria, blaming the Roma for the failed reform and aggravated socio-economic conditions, tend to place greater emphasis on criminality and deviance and

ethnicize social problems, presented in the form of incorrigible cultural difference - reactions provoked by fear, anger and despondency, easily mobilized into action by collective nationalist sentiments.

RC29-185.3

GEORJÃO FERNANDES, Eduardo* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), eduardo.g.fernandes@gmail.com)

Examen criminológico y control social

La ejecución penal brasileña, al proponer el desarrollo de mecanismos para la rehabilitación de los presos, hace uso, más allá del Derecho, de conocimientos especializados (por ejemplo: Psicología, Psiquiatría, Servicio Social). Uno de los principales instrumentos utilizados en este contexto es el examen criminológico para la progresión de pena. El presente trabajo tiene por objetivo problematizar la constitución y el propósito de este documento, así como su (in)compatibilidad con las actividades del (de la) profesional de Psicología. Producto de la investigación "Sistema Punitivos Contemporáneos: Justificación, Aplicación y Ejecución de Penas y Medidas de Seguridad", el estudio parte de un referencial teórico interdisciplinario y utiliza las técnicas de investigación cuantitativa y cualitativa, para hacer el análisis de 15 informes psicológicos para progresión de régimen penitenciario, hechos en procesos judiciales de encarcelados en la Prisión de Alta Seguridad de Charqueadas (PASC), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. El análisis del material recogido pone de relieve que los informes criminológicos se destinan a una "clientela" específica, compuesta por presos socialmente vulnerables (incluso antes de la entrada en el sistema penitenciario). Centrándose en este público, el examen criminológico investiga categorías como "peligrosidad" y "arrepentimiento"; así que hace uso de procedimientos moralistas de atribución de culpa individual en respuesta a problemas sociales complejos. Por lo tanto, a pesar del discurso humanizado que lo constituye y en perjuicio de la libertad y del bienestar individual, este instrumento sirve para el mantenimiento de mecanismos punitivos. Manifiesta, por lo tanto, contradicciones con las atribuciones de los expertos en Psicología.

RC34-164.4

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Juvenile justice in Brazil

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN PORTO ALEGRE

Coupled to the constitutional principles of the due process of the law and access to justice, the Brazilian Child and Adolescent Statute (*Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente* - ECA) guarantees full protection to minors under the age of 18. The ECA came into force in 1990 establishing not only specific procedures but introducing the understanding of children and teenagers as subjects of rights. Despite this legal improvement, adolescents in conflict with the law still face extreme discrepancies between their legal rights and the actual reality of the treatment they receive, especially when the socio-educational measures include incarceration. The University Legal Assistance Service (SAJU/UFRGS) is formed by both volunteer students and lawyers and provides free legal assistance to adolescents in conflict with the law. This group has an interdisciplinary approach due to its conformation as it includes not only law students but psychology and education volunteers. This cooperate work aims to a broad and qualified defence during all stages of the legal process. Since the beginning of the group, we've been struggling to ensure full compliance with the principles of the legislation and recognition of the human rights. In the matter of juvenile justice, the SAJU/UFRGS has witnessed the process of institutionalization and segregation of socially vulnerable teenagers in Porto Alegre. Furthermore,

the amount of constitutional rights violation seen during the working cases of the group has allowed us to create a critical view towards the juvenile justice system. Through a case-by-case analysis, it is manifestly evident that in spite of advanced legislation, the rights guaranteed to adolescents in conflict with the law are allegedly infringed.

RC05-343.2

GERHARZ, Eva (Ruhr-University Bochum)

Re-inventing tradition for the sake of "belonging there" – Ruptures and dissonances

Politics of Belonging are often centred on the question of place and territory. Claims to territory are articulated by particular sections of society such as so-called indigenous people and put national integration and minority accommodation to the test. In most cases, constructions of cultural tradition, agrarian modes of production and the special relationship to land are important arguments. The claims, however, are usually not made by individuals for whom these specific ways of life count but rather by (professional) activists who are used to represent in translocal and global contexts and whose way of life has taken a very different shape.

Based on empirical material concerning indigenous activism in Bangladesh, this paper explores the specific constellations of representation along with the ruptures and dissonances in the place-related politics of belonging. It argues that the specific rhetoric of indigenism and the reinvention of tradition is taking place in the translocal networks between indigenous professionals around the world. The relationship between those inhibiting these translocal "expert worlds" and those they seek to represent is often ambivalent and conflict prone, which necessitates investigating the re-invented tradition vis-à-vis the significance of tradition in local people's every-day life.

RC34-387.3

GERIBOLA MORENO, Gilberto* (Universidade de São Paulo, geribolamoreno@gmail.com)

Generations relationships in the periphery of São Paulo

The objective of this presentation is to discuss the generation relationship of the leaderships and militants that operate in social movements in the periphery of São Paulo, Brazil. The investigation aims to understand the development of social action among these leaders and the resources that are mobilized in the political practice, taking into account the transformations observed in the periphery of the city in the last thirty years. Changes associated with globalization have inserted the city in the logic of transnational fluxes of markets and people. The prevalence of market logics in the functioning of social and economic processes has complicated the formal labor market through the addition of an expressive quantity of workers employed in precarious jobs. Changes in the mechanisms of social action and political representation have also been introduced throughout the process of the transition to democracy in the country. New modes of social struggle have arisen in the city, introducing different elements than those in the traditional social movements of the 1970s and 1980s. Through the establishment of a generational contrast among old and young leaders it is possible to observe the occurrence of new modes of organizing political action on the part of young leaders at the same time as it is possible to note the permanence of certain practices in continuity with the traditions of social struggles for urban reforms developed in the periphery of city. Beginning with this generational contrast between young and old leaders, the study aims to understand the possible inter-generational relations in social movements, in particular, the relations that youth establish with previous generations, and the political practices that they develop in the city.

RC33-480.2

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The emergence of social structure: Employer information networks in an experimental labor market

We use laboratory experiments to investigate how and under what circumstances networks amongst employers emerge that facilitate information sharing about the trustworthiness of job candidates, when worker opportunism is possible. The experimental design allows us to distinguish

between mechanisms underlying the relations amongst employers and those between employers and workers. The data show that substantial information sharing within employer networks emerges. Two types of information networks are observed. One consists of 'anonymity networks' where information is anonymously and voluntarily provided as a collective good for all employers to use. The other type is a 'reciprocity network' where information sharing is driven by the rewarding of previously given information by the requestor. Emerging reciprocity networks tend to crowd out anonymity networks. Both types of network enable employers to recruit trustworthy workers, thereby increasing the surplus from trade, which benefits both the employers and workers involved. However, restricted access to the networks may increase social inequality amongst employers. Social inequality amongst workers may occur as a consequence of limited access to certain jobs.

WG01-697.1

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From binarism to ternarity: Yuri Lotman's theoretical vision of the post-Sovietism

This paper refers to the culturologist Yuri Lotman's latest political-philosophical reflections on the future of Russian culture in the post-*perestroika* period.

In the early sixties, the Jewish-Russian philosopher gave life in Estonia – where he was exiled because of his origins – to the academic axis Tartu-Moscow, becoming one of its maximum theorists and impressing in it an ethical *habitus* based (not coincidentally) on the concept of otherness.

Crossroads of theoretical and methodological instances and particular historical conditions (previously the Soviet regime, afterwards the *perestroika*), Estonian experience gave, as its ripest fruit, the so-called "semiotics of culture", meant as an open discipline in continuous dialogue with the other human and social science: *in primis*, linguistics, anthropology, sociology, and cultural studies –: Lotman's ultimate aim was, in fact, to establish a culturology based on the interdisciplinary method.

The attitude towards dialogue and for adopting the distinction between "own" and "other" (*svoe* and *čuzoe*), as a method of research and discernment of cultural dynamic, resulted in the last Lotmanian writings in a more and more stressed attention for the cultural mechanisms of translation, re-semantization of memory, semiosis of collective passions, for the heterogeneity of human language, for the alterity as building component of the culture.

Hence, the topic of this paper: the "last" Lotman's focus on the history dynamic. These reflections, arisen after the *perestroika* experience, engaged finally the cultural process in the historical dimension, presenting it as a mix of graduality and unpredictability, linearity and cyclicity, where the discontinuity is as important as the continuity, otherwise the endorsement of the Hegelian "superior unity", as synthetic resolution of the difference, often translated in the ideology of the single thought and in the heteronomy.

RC21-514.8

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Trabalho, conflito e cidade: Luta de projetos na periferia da Buenos Aires contemporânea

Na Argentina do começo da década de 2000 ganharam visibilidade ações coletivas de setores dominados que questionavam a ordem política e econômica vigente. Destacavam-se a ocupação e gestão cooperativa de fábricas em crise – as *recuperadas* – e as organizações de desempregados *piqueteras* que reivindicavam trabalho e responsabilizavam ao Estado pela sua condição. Buenos Aires, especialmente a sua Periferia, era não somente o contexto, mas o alvo de ações que tentavam mudar as condições de trabalho e de vida. Construindo uma identidade com o "bairro", essas ações coletivas quebravam a distinção analítica entre lutas dentro e fora da fábrica. Se a tradição argentina de classe *trabajadora* continuava nessas ações, também se transformava no próprio processo de relação com *outros* sujeitos. As organizações entravam em conflito, mas também em negociação e acordo, com agentes e iniciativas de "políticas sociais focalizadas" do poder público e ações de "responsabilidade

social corporativa". Seus Projetos Políticos se relacionavam assim com os pequenos projetos, ou *projects*, propostos pelos dominantes que carregavam valores da gestão empresarial, próprios do que Boltanski e Chiapello denominam como novo espírito do capitalismo.

O trabalho indaga sobre a tensão entre os Projetos Políticos e os *projects da gestão* para compreender melhor tanto as ações dominantes na Periferia quanto as dos dominados que tentam mudar suas condições e construir outras territorialidades. Analisam-se as principais mudanças e permanências nos processos históricos de lutas de classes e de territorialização, observando como relações de conflito são desenvolvidas ou tentam ser absorvidas no manto das políticas dos *projects* e das *parcerias*.

A metodologia da pesquisa consistiu no estudo de duas organizações de desempregados na Periferia de Buenos Aires entre 2004 e 2010, discutindo também a literatura sobre a ação coletiva e o território, tanto no âmbito argentino quanto no latino-americano.

RC29-559.6

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Cultura policial, saber hacer y estereotipos: Exploración sociológica en la ciudad de Santa Fe

Este trabajo se inscribe en el marco de aproximaciones a la denominada "cultura policial", concepto que ha sido estructurador de investigaciones académicas dentro de la sociología de la policía en los contextos de habla inglesa desde la década del setenta, pero que ha sido escasamente rescatado en los estudios de América Latina y particularmente en Argentina, donde los estudios cualitativos sobre las representaciones de los policías son recientes y pertenecen en su mayoría a la rama antropológica.

Partiendo por eso de los desarrollos teóricos vinculados a la cultura policial y a la sociología del estereotipo, el presente trabajo intenta indagar el proceso de construcción de estereotipos policiales. Se centra específicamente en cómo los policías de la ciudad manifiestan realizar la prevención del delito, objetivo institucional que requiere de tipificaciones particulares.

En marco de la Beca Estímulo a la Vocación Científica, y respaldada por el Proyecto de Investigación de la UNL "Aproximaciones sociológicas a las experiencias, representaciones y opiniones de los funcionarios policiales de la Provincia de Santa Fe", este trabajo se asienta en un contexto muy específico y casi inexplorado: la ciudad de Santa Fe. Como una primera aproximación cualitativa, el trabajo de campo consiste en entrevistas semi-estructuradas y en profundidad a policías en distintos cargos y jerarquías de dos seccionales policiales de la ciudad de Santa Fe, ubicadas en enclaves territoriales diferenciados, en las que se indaga -entre muchos otros puntos- cómo ellos aprenden a actuar en el espacio público y a detectar "sospechosos".

RC21-514.9

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New feelings of belonging, new territories and religious conflicts: Mapping the Afro-Brazilian religious temples in Rio de Janeiro

Submitted continuously to discrimination and persecution, African-based Brazilian religions have only survived through time thanks to a two-folded strategy: syncretism – that is, constructing a symbiosis with Catholic practices -, and desired marginality, or clandestinity, of their practices as well as their worship places.

Globalization came to sharply shake the Brazilian religious universe. On the one hand, the significant growth of neo-pentecostal denominations can be noticed, having as consequences both a inter-religious market competition, and a symbolic and physical violence against african-based religions. On the other hand, ethnic-based social movements reckon their belonging to a diaspora, re-valuing their African heritage as much as their religions. Replacing the old syncretic ambiguity and the desired clandestinity, a new strategy that reinforces the African descendants' public image, their religions' visibility - now strongly re-africanized - and their worship sites ("terreiros" or simply "houses") gains territory.

The project now presented, "Mapping African-based religious 'houses'", was born out of a demand from a number of "mães-de-santo" (female religious leaders) directed to the Interdisciplinary Center of Memory and Afrodescendant Research at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro – (PUC-Rio). The project aims at the insertion of African-based

religious references together with their worship sites, or 'houses', on top of official city maps, over which urban planners and their decision-makers counterparts generally look and work. As such, the project's objective is to make space for the recognition of, and to positively affirm, the African-based legitimate religious references in the urban landscape.

This new action-research experience brings together academics, religious leaders and ethnic movements, while making use of new technologies such as GPS, in order to explore and open new land use possibilities to subaltern religious segments (mostly led by women) traditionally expelled from prime real state sites.

RC10-395.1

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Promotion of participation and citizenship in europe. Engaging citizens in the fight against corruption through the advocacy and legal advice centres of transparency international

The paper aims at presenting results from the EU-funded project entitled "Promotion of Participation and Citizenship in Europe through the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) of Transparency International" supported by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme. The research project is a joint venture between the Transparency International Secretariat and a team of scholars based at the universities of Konstanz, Duisburg-Essen and Warwick. The fight against corruption within member and candidate states of the European Union (EU) as well as in a range of countries around the world to date has made obvious that there is a gap between centrally designed anti-corruption measures and public perceptions of corruption. Against this background informing the public, i.e. raising public awareness about the problem has increasingly become over the recent years one of the most important aspects in the international anti-corruption field. In order to enhance public participation in the fight against corruption and thus to enhance the rule of law and democracy, the internationally leading coalition against corruption, Transparency International (TI), has launched since eight years an anti-corruption tool entitled Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC). ALACs have become over the last years an important instrument within the frame of the so-called International Anticorruption Regimes. ALACs enable direct engagement of citizens in the fight against corruption. They empower both victims and witnesses of corruption and provide channels for their grievances. The paper provides first of all insights into history, structure and function of ALACs as an important anti-corruption and citizens participation tool in more than 40 countries worldwide. By doing so, the paper comparatively focuses on how ALACs translate concerns of ordinary citizens on corruption cases into actions for systemic (legal, administrative and institutional) anti-corruption improvements through case and public advocacy.

RC33-443.3

GIANNOUSOU, Margarita* (University of Hamburg, maitagi-ann@hotmail.com)

Church interpreting in Germany: Making a case for a combination of conversation analysis and grounded theory in ethnographic fieldwork

Church interpreting - i.e. oral mediation of the sermon into another language than the language used by the preacher - is a routine practice in the growing sector of Evangelical and Pentecostal/ Charismatic churches in Germany and a powerful instrument of their global mission culture. Interestingly, little is known about the emerging Evangelical subculture in Germany and Evangelical practices of language mediation are, too, significantly under-researched in terms of their cultural, performative and linguistic characteristics. Research on the dynamic appearance of new groups in the German religious landscape necessitates an explorative approach and resists methodologies where empirical data just serves as a token to confirm or refute established assumptions about a particular group. Doing justice to these emerging environments means choosing designs that recognise the normative arrangements in interaction (Heritage, 2004) but are also flexible enough to treat context and identity as "locally produced, incrementally developed and [...] transformable at any moment" (Ten Have, 1999, p. 174). While subtle situational dynamics in the micro-context of interaction are excellently traceable by applying conversation analytical approaches to inter-

preted interaction, the CA paradigm is, however, clearly suspicious of using larger sociological or ethnographic categories or including data and context knowledge stemming from beyond the interaction itself. Yet, factoring out context knowledge seems neither feasible nor desirable if one seeks to account for the reasons and parameters that lead to the occurrence of a setting-specific linguistic behaviour and to delineate a social practice against its institutional macro-context. In this paper, I explore the possibilities and limits of combining aspects of the interactionist CA paradigm with the action theoretical approach of Grounded Theory and illustrate avenues for integration with sequences from my data.

RC12-449.3

GIAQUINTA, Maria Lorena* (no, malogia@hotmail.com)

Juicios por jurados

La ley de juicio por jurado sancionada en 2004 por la legislatura cordobesa, surgió en un contexto social movilizado por la crisis de legitimidad del Poder Judicial. A casi seis años de su sanción, Córdoba continúa siendo la única provincia en la República Argentina que tiene vigente este instituto, no obstante ello el debate en torno a su implementación se está extendiendo, tanto en el plano federal como en el provincial. Es por ello que el presente trabajo, pretende revisar la pertinencia de los planteos realizados durante los debates legislativos de la Ley Provincial 9182, previos a su sanción. Para ello, se utilizarán las sentencias dictadas por todas las Cámaras del Crimen de la Provincia de Córdoba que llevan adelante este instituto, desde su puesta en marcha hasta el 2010, en comparación con las dictadas por la Cámara Segunda del Crimen de la ciudad de Córdoba, que en razón de haber realizado un planteo de inconstitucionalidad a dicha ley, no ha implementado hasta ahora el juicios con ocho jurados populares, limitándose a emplear la versión prevista por la ley anterior, que dispone su integración con dos jurados legos (art. 369 C.P.P. conf. Ley 9122). Los aspectos fundamentales a analizar serán, por un lado si efectivamente la presencia de jurados populares implicó un endurecimiento de las penas, y por el otro si existe una diferencia sustancial en el número de sentencias dictadas, debido a la posible dificultad que implicaría la conformación de los jurados para la audiencia de debate, dado que la Ley subió de dos a doce el número de personas que deben integrarlo. Asimismo, será pertinente indagar cuántas de las decisiones tomadas con jurados populares fueron confirmadas en Casación por el Tribunal Superior de Justicia.

RC43-434.1

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Reforming low income housing subsidies: Barriers, risks and opportunities in an era of fiscal austerity

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The UK Government has launched a twin attack on the pivotal Housing Benefit system that helps pay the rents of low income tenants. On the one hand there have been fiscal deficit cutting reductions in the support to private tenants as well as separate proposals that affect social and private tenants. In the medium term, the Government also proposes to wrap up all means-tested benefits to working age households, including Housing Benefit, in a single Universal Credit that will be paid direct to low income households. While there are significant problems with the structure and design of HB, both kinds of reform proposals present considerable difficulties for tenants, for social security and for the delivery of housing policy. The reasons for these difficulties: poor design, difficult trade-offs, path dependency - are discussed, along with the major risks flowing from the proposals. However, the process of change does also offer opportunities for more progressive and sustainable reform of low income housing subsidies and these are also examined.

RC07-385.3

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Roadmaps for social transformation: Arab spring

This paper explores assumptions about the future of children in certain societal contexts.

At these moments of Arab Spring, it is intriguing to explore whether attitudes towards children in Moslem societies are undergoing any changes? The researcher examines the socio-cultural circumstances of orphanages in Egypt. Questions are raised about varied forms of local family

values and attitudes, and how these connect with views about children, in particular those without known family lineage (orphans).

The research data show particular patterns over the last 6 years and significant alterations of certain values and attitudes as a result of revolution and change of regime, in Egypt. The questions asked in this work, relate to new policies that have been emerging from Egypt's Ministry of Family Affairs. We ask, how do these relate to attitudes about family that reflect contemporary and future policies and realities?

societal As sociologists, we need freshly, to examine the democratization process, as we look to the social qualities of particular societal futures. It is useful and expedient, to examine and critically analyze certain aspects of the unrest that are alive in Tunisia, Syria, Morocco, Yemen and Libya during these moments. Geography and temporality offer us valuable insights into society, as it re-fabricates the future. Egypt, the most populace of these named nations of the Middle East, offers us a rich social laboratory.

The researcher uses longitudinal and ethnographic material to document changes that address the varied role of children, as essence of an Egyptian future.

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RC37-313.2

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The avant garde, arab spring & contemporary Egypt

This work explores threads of Islamic culture, that grow from definitions of a renewing society - the Arab Spring, in the context of contemporary Egypt. The researcher, as sociologist and ethnographer, investigates aspects of the global and local, as she looks at ambiguities, cleavages and impasses between art, culture and religion.

Inevitably, questions arise that address the new democratic aspirations; these aspirations are linked to the micro-culture of Tahrir Square. We look at physical, social, spiritual, aesthetic and intellectual dimensions of the life of the Square; and in these processes, the emergence of new and contemporary discourse. The research points to trends, aspirations and perceived ongoing realities in the new Egypt.

TG07-324.4

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Objectifying sight through eye-tests: Using video to study the senses in social interaction

This paper reports on an Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funded study that employed ethnography and video methods to analyse the processes of testing vision in optometry consultations. The analysis is based on the examination of more than 70 video recordings of one-to-one consultations between optometrists and patients. The paper presents sections of video data to demonstrate the ways that the subjective vision of the patients is made accountable and objectifiable for the purposes of professional scrutiny. We look at the methods through which optometrists and patients attempt to make visual experience available to one another.

Using this data, we will discuss the potential value of video methods for scrutinizing the senses and sensory activity within social interaction and we show how sensory activity can be turned into a sociological concern. Instead of treating 'sensory experience' as phenomena that are inaccessible to researchers, we regard the creation of mutual intelligibility in social interaction - and the application of the senses within this process - as being observable in real-world contexts. The study draws on an ethnological perspective, and adopts assumptions about the situated character of communicative action as constitutive of the meaning of social scenarios. The paper reflects on how sensory scholarship may benefit from the study of situated practices through video methods in order to better understand how people make sense of their own, and their fellow interlocutors' sensory practices.

RC49-490.3

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La insoportable pesadez del ser... profesional de la salud. Alienación y enajenación en los trabajadores de la salud pública

Existe una profusa literatura destinada a indagar los cambios acontecidos en la profesión médica. Particularmente en la argentina existen trabajos que sintetizan el periodo de consolidación del gremialismo médico entre el '20 y '40 entorno al debate sobre "la crisis" que los afecta. Nos proponemos en el presente trabajo analizar estos procesos y debates resumibles en las tesis de "desprofesionalización", "proletarización" y "corporatización", para el caso de los trabajadores de la salud pública pero a la luz de la tradición teórica alemana de la alienación y la reificación (K. Marx, G. Simmel, G. Lukács, entre otros).

La proletarización y la introducción de la racionalidad capitalista se sintetizan en el pasaje del "artesano" a la "manufactura" con las consecuencias que acarrea la "cooperación" dentro del Hospital, la división de trabajo vertical y horizontal y el creciente ingreso de trabajadores con "funciones simplificadas" intercambiables entre sí (S. Krakauer) que afectan directamente los estándares de "autonomía" y "control" (del trabajo de otros) de la profesión.

Asimismo nos proponemos adentrarnos en la complejidad representada por el doble carácter de la labor médica en tanto reproductor de las relaciones capitalistas de producción al restituir la fuerza de trabajo y, a la vez, como trabajadores explotados y alienados (múltiples investigaciones de corte funcionalista que hablan de "burn-out" de los profesionales de la salud) con formas de organización y lucha propias del proletariado tradicional como el caso de CICOP (Pcia. de Bs As, Argentina).

RC31-251.3

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Migración y familia a través del atlántico. Un acercamiento a la reconfiguración de los vínculos familiares transnacionales de migrantes Latino Americanos en España

Esta ponencia presenta resultados preliminares del trabajo de campo transnacional realizado en Colombia, Ecuador y España, en el marco del proyecto "Políticas migratorias, transnacionalismo familiar y estratificación cívica. Las migraciones latinoamericanas hacia España", financiado por el Plan I+D+i del Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación español, cuya finalidad es analizar las imbricaciones entre las políticas de migración familiar y las formas de organización de las familias migrantes procedentes de América Latina, asentadas en Cataluña y Madrid. En esta oportunidad nuestro objetivo es explorar la reconfiguración de los vínculos familiares sostenidos por los y las migrantes latinoamericanas en el marco de una (nueva) crisis económica global y de endurecimiento de las políticas de control migratorio en los países europeos, tomando como casos de estudio las migraciones de Ecuador y Colombia en España. En particular, nos interesa indagar el impacto que las estrategias de retorno -ya sea del grupo familiar o de alguno de sus miembros- detectadas en las entrevistas realizadas en Colombia y Ecuador, tienen en las dinámicas de género y generacionales al interior de las familias.

En un momento de mayor fragilidad económica, las familias migrantes latinoamericanas comienzan a ensayar estrategias diversas, que incluyen la vuelta al país de origen del núcleo familiar o de algunos de sus miembros o la migración a nuevos destinos. Si hace una década se elegía al miembro del grupo doméstico que reunía las mejores condiciones para migrar; actualmente, se reflexiona sobre cuál es la mejor maniobra para combinar el retorno de algunos integrantes y la permanencia de otros que puedan seguir generando recursos económicos en destino. Nuestro trabajo de campo indica que tanto las nuevas emigraciones como los retornos están siendo selectivos y organizados sobre la base de las nuevas estrategias migratorias que se están diseñando y poniendo en práctica en estos momentos.

RC23-733.4

GIL ARBOLEDA, Yesid Mauricio* (Universidad de Antioquia, yesig7@hotmail.com)

Las tic y las redes sociales virtuales como proceso social y comunitario

En esta década vemos como los procesos sociales y comunitarios se han venido trasladando al ámbito de las redes sociales virtuales, esto como una manera de utilizar esta herramienta para tener un mayor impacto dentro de la población juvenil de las ciudades y que cada vez son

más dependientes de este tipo de comunicación; los retos que se generan para estos procesos están desde lograr cerrar la brecha tecnológica en el acceso a estos medios hasta la buena utilización de estas redes; el caso de la comuna 6 de Medellín que se viene construyendo trata de integrar a cada uno de los actores que se presentan en la comunidad para lograr que este proyecto sea de gran impacto social, donde se busca romper con la apatía hacia los procesos sociales por parte de los jóvenes que en muchos casos se ven envueltos en la delincuencia; pero no solo se ve en este proceso la utilización de las redes sociales virtuales, también las TICs se ven como un forma de aminorar los costos de acceso de la información y la producción de conocimiento y donde los centros educativos son pilares, esta generación como ninguna otra tiene entre sus manos una herramienta poderosa y en muchos casos ignorada ya que el interés puesto por el gobierno en dar acceso a esta herramienta es muy poca. La respuesta que se da es que este proceso debe darse desde las bases sociales las redes sociales construidas por las comunidades deben también ser trasladadas a la esfera de la virtualidad y al mismo tiempos servir a las TICs como un elemento transformador de la vida de los ciudadanos que puedan tener acceso a la información y al mismo tiempo ser partícipes de la construcción de una modelo más equitativo.

RC38-474.2

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Examining political biographies from the opposite direction: The case of Israeli settlers of the West Bank and Gaza

We often ask; what contributions have qualitative methods got to offer well-researched fields such as the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Perhaps now is the time to ask also: what potential contribution has controversial and subversive fields such as the one mentioned above got to offer a well-established epistemology in return? What contribution can be gained from researchers employing qualitative methods for cases holding unto opposing political backgrounds, and especially of those challenging the very legitimacy of 'qualitative' assumptions like multi-culturalism? They bring to the fore questions like: is for example multi-culturalism a valid universal concept or is it merely political and relative? In other words: they bring to the fore the question of hegemony (Gramsci, 2004).

Dedicating research to the empowerment of marginalized voices seems to have become the mainstream in recent decades. Indeed, a huge corpus of literature describes and analyzes the voices of the underprivileged from an essentially empathic perspective. Yet it is my contention that within such a socially and scientifically important and much valued move, some concessions might be resting. Thus biographic and narrative epistemologies can greatly benefit also from a completing move: that of exploring narratives and biographies of the supposedly opposing political perspectives, to which such empathy is not so often directed. Unlike what their small representation in research ostensibly suggests, these structures do thrive "out there". That summons the question: what is their source of attraction? And what rests behind the difference?

My analysis of the formal Israeli Settlement Discourse detected the claim that Israeli settlers represent a deprived minority as members of both religious and right wing minorities. In both instances multi-culturalism had been thus attacked as political, i. e. as reflecting left-wing pretensions for hegemony.

RC29-631.2

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Socio-economic inequality as main cause of deviance and crime

According to many sociological theories the principal cause of deviance, including criminality, consists in a social and economic inequality (K. Marx, R. Merton, "Critical Criminology" and others). Contemporary empirical researches in Russia confirm this hypothesis.

The differentiation between the incomes of the 10% least prosperous and the 10% most prosperous increased from 1:4.5 in 1991 up to 1:15 in 1999 and 1:18 in 2005. There are the official data, but the opinion of experts is: the real difference of the incomes rise up to 23-25 and in Moscow up to 40-60 (Human Development Report in the Russian Federation 1999; Just and unjust Inequality in Contemporary Russia 2003).

The Gini index (i.e., index of economic inequality) in Russia increased from 0.289 in 1992 to 0.422 in 2007. According to S. Ol'kov (2004), during 1990-1999 the index was at its maximum in 1994 (0.409) and the number of homicides was at a maximum too (32,300); the index was at its lowest in 1990 (0.218) and the number of homicides was also lowest (15,600).

According to I. Skifsky (2007), coefficient of correlation between trend of Gini index and trend of homicide during 1980-2004 is 0.9253; and between trend of Gini index and violence crime is 0.8433.

The *class of the excluded* constitutes the *social basis* for various forms of deviance including crime and organized crime (Gilinskiy, 2006).

About 30% of Russian population have income lower of official living wage (The World Bank, 2005). More than 50% of the Russian population is excluded (F. Borodkin, 2000). There can be therefore Russia is high on the list in the world on rate (per 100,000 population) of murders, suicides, alcohol consumption.

RC09-479.3

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Learning to succeed: Entrepreneurial subjects of development

Stories abound celebrating the triumph of modern democracy and free markets as the pathways to the socioeconomic development of the third world. In place of modernization projects rectifying the "backward" ways of the poorest, an apparently more self-sustaining mode of development has gained credence, which in giving agency to the underdeveloped renders them (everyone!) responsible for their own social, political, and economic transformations. Although ostensibly the more ethical and respectful way, this developmental ethos obscures the dynamics of a neoliberal governmentality whose strategy entails bringing more and more people into an entrepreneurial middle-class, leaving the externalities of poverty to the charitable few.

Instead of being given the gift, we are given the dream. If only we fashion ourselves the right way, a world of opportunities awaits us. Yet, how exactly are people in out-of-the-way places being trained to prosper in a global marketplace and succeed as cosmopolitan citizens?

In this paper, I grapple with these questions by investigating the booming industry of learning/teaching English – the claimed currency of global trade, media, technology, and so forth. Specifically, I explore the complex dimensions of civic and entrepreneurial training at private English-language centers in Rio de Janeiro, designed to prepare cosmopolitans-in-training to compete in "glocal" economies. As one of Brasil's biggest businesses, addressing alleged gaps in the transition from authoritarian regimes to modern-democracy-and-free-markets, these centers have come to occupy various positions with respect to (i) establishing credentializations and work ethic; (ii) nurturing corporate/social responsibility and volunteerism; and (iii) teaching self-improvement, leadership, and managerialism. These everyday training-grounds of a knowledge-based economy elucidate the cultural politics of middle-classification that captures the spirit of the new (Lula) way to develop Brasil. What is at stake in training vast numbers of people into the tastes, dispositions, and expectations of a cosmopolitan entrepreneurial middle-class as the pathway to socioeconomic development?

TG06-43.3

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Intentionality within organizations: Reflectivity and the human rights agenda

My intention within this essay is to articulate a theoretical framework for understanding the nature of human rights through the lens of social power as wielded through organizational structures. With the rise of large-scale multinational corporations whose structures transcend nation-state boundaries, there is an ever-increasing urgency to reconsider the moral accountability of organizational structures. My conceptual framework is designed to reorient sociological analysis of large-scale, bureaucratic organizations by melding a neo-Weberian framework regarding organizations with the pragmatist theorizing of Mead and Dewey. Such a perspective seems essential to explore how human agents might be able to hold these organizations morally and socially accountable and, in the process, reshape them.

In articulating my position I will first briefly outline the contributions sociologists can and should make to human rights discourse and practice. Second, I will outline a general theoretical position regarding human rights that accounts for modern organizational life with respect to human dignity. Fi-

nally, I will posit some possible strategies for holding powerful organizations accountable by subjecting these organizations to serious social scrutiny, by reflective human agents, that could result in the reconstitution, restructuring or abolition of existing organizations and the creation of new organizational forms as a means of addressing the human rights agenda. In particular, I will focus on a theoretical strategy that seeks to enhance the ability of human beings, within the organizational context, to use and manipulate social structures in accordance with moral principles based on human rights.

RC30-257.1

GILLET, Anne* (CNAM Paris, annegilleta@gmail.com)

Transformaciones y permanencias en las trayectorias laborales en Monterrey, México. el caso de los ingenieros del software tele-operadores 2

RC30-350.1

GILSON, Adeline* (Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, adeline.gilson@univmed.fr)

New work organisation in public services

Face à une rhétorique de modernisation des grandes entreprises publiques, cette contribution étudie l'organisation du travail post-taylorienne dans des activités jusqu'alors épargnées par la mesure du travail comme dépense d'énergie. Le cas de La Poste française, qui affronte actuellement la libéralisation des services postaux en Europe, est, à cet égard, heuristique pour comprendre les changements vécus par les organisations soumises à une double logique de marché et de service public. Nous analyserons les tensions générées par une rupture historique aux plans gestionnaire et organisationnel en confrontant les stratégies postales à la socialisation au travail des postiers afin de mettre en évidence de nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail. L'approche repose sur une comparaison territoriale (Méditerranée/Île-de-France) et générationnelle. La combinaison de plusieurs techniques d'investigation (observation participante au sein de la DRH de La Banque Postale, enquête longitudinale prospective par panel menée auprès d'apprentis conseillers financiers, monographie de bureaux de poste et exploitation de données statistiques) permet de croiser l'analyse de l'activité de travail aux politiques stratégiques d'emploi, de travail et de formation.

RC52-342.3

GILSON, Adeline* (Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, adeline.gilson@univmed.fr)

Uncertain identity orientations : New workers generation and professional socialisation

The entry of young workers' generations to employment in a context of job uncertainty and work rationalisation policies questions their professional socialisation as a process of unstable identity construction in front of a plurality of standards. Between a managerial project of professionalisation carried by the organisation and job ideals built by their previous work experiences, they have to construct their own professional practices by confronting the model of an autonomous and productive worker which is valued by the institution. The study of the process of professional socialisation of young financial advisers apprentices of La Poste brings to light very different positions around the model of the "good adviser" portrayed by the organization. The combination of four elements, namely the professional models carried by young people, significant others in work, representations of work and objective conditions of apprenticeship, allows to understand how they build these positions and shows identity uncertainty around the apparently paradoxical order between advice and sale. This study is based on a territorial comparison (Mediterranean/Parisian region) as well as on a generational survey led on The French Post office. The combination of several investigation techniques (participative observation within the HR Direction at La Banque Postale, longitudinal panel survey conducted on financial adviser apprentices, monograph of post offices and exploitation of statistic data) allows crossing of biographical paths (personal and career) and the structural elements of employment politics analysis, work, and training at La Poste.

RC22-330.2

GIMENEZ BELIVEAU, Verónica* (Universidad de Buenos Aires , veronicagimenezb@gmail.com)

Unaffiliated believers in Argentinean cities

En esta presentación abordaré los tránsitos de las personas en los márgenes de las identificaciones religiosas, desde la perspectiva de los sujetos. Me propongo estudiar las trayectorias de las personas y su relación (o su falta de relación, o el tránsito de una hacia la otra) con las instituciones religiosas, con las creencias de formato religioso, con las prácticas. Y para ello enfocaré aquel espacio en el que los márgenes de los grupos religiosos se dilatan, donde habitan las personas que antes formaban parte de las periferias de las instituciones, que han pasado a definirse como externas, ajenas a los marcos institucionales.

La mirada que los científicos que estudiamos fenómenos religiosos hemos llevado sobre nuestros objetos, que sigue el camino de la institución o grupo hacia los sujetos, nos ha permitido acumular conocimiento sobre ciertas dinámicas sociales, pero ha definido amplias zonas grises. Estos espacios a los que es más difícil llegar, son los lugares sociales en los que el compromiso se diluye, las pertenencias se disuelven, sin ausentarse totalmente, pero dejando de constituirse en ordenadores centrales (y aún periféricos) de las vidas de las personas, de los sentidos de sus acciones, de sus actividades y motivaciones.

Se abordará aquí la cuestión de la "salida de la religión" a partir de una doble estrategia metodológica. Por un lado, rastrearé el camino de salida, el alejamiento de los marcos institucionales del catolicismo, y también su permanencia como matriz de pensamiento, a través de la técnica de la historia de vida de habitantes de la ciudad de Buenos Aires y su periferia. Por el otro, me acercaré al fenómeno de los indiferentes religiosos y de los católicos desafiados desde los datos de una investigación cuantitativa realizada en 2008/ 2009 en Argentina.

TG05-411.3

GINSBURG, Ruthie* (Minerva Center for Human Rights, ruthieginsburg@gmail.com)

The trembling hand: Visual documentation of the Israeli human rights organization B'Tselem

This presentation takes account of the last developments in human rights politics by offering an interdisciplinary examination of their representations. It draws on visual documentation of the Israeli human rights organization B'Tselem, an Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories. The presentation focuses on revealing the influences of visual strategies and technologies on the (in)visibility of social (in)justice and violence.

For two decades (since the first Intifada), B'Tselem has exposed and denounced the Israeli human rights policy towards the Palestinian by publishing testimonies as proofs of violations of Palestinian's rights. Among these testimonies were still photographs serving as evidence of human rights abuses. They allow the viewer to peer on the victims of the wrongdoings from a safe distance. The safe distance is even more obvious from the Israeli viewers' point of view. The local conflict fixes the Palestinians as foes in the Israeli observers' perception and prevents them from seeing the Palestinians as victims.

In 2007 B'Tselem initiated a new project named "Distributing Cameras" in order to overcome the obstacle of seeing the Palestinians merely as foes. Palestinians in high-conflict areas were provided with video cameras. The project aims to report information instantaneously, and to show the conflict from a different angle than that is usually seen. It is possible to understand that making the injustice and violence visible is an effort of this project to overcome Israeli sightlessness to the Palestinians suffering. Viewing the scene from the Palestinians angle one sees the Israelis' actions and not the Palestinians'. I will additionally argue that these images can be seen as an effective production of "authentic evidences". The project is achieved through a collaboration between Israeli organization and affected Palestinians and between professional human rights workers and amateur photographers.

RC47-448.2

GIORGETTI VALENTE, Mariana* (USP, marianagvalente@gmail.com)

Contribution to the theory of social movements on the internet

Recognizing the difficulty of defining the theoretical concept for social movement in the so-called post-industrial society, information society or society of post-material demands, this article explores the major consensus on the new social movements to analyze whether the movements on the Internet in this context may be considered of not social movements. Therefore, it is addressed, first, the mobilization of groups on the Internet, to understand it in its political place; this implies the analysis of the role of media in contemporary democracies, and specifically an analysis of strengths and disadvantages brought about by Internet. The Free Software movement, a movement of post-material demands, is therefore approached as a paradigmatic case that not only takes advantage of the network structure as a means of mobilization, but also has as content an activism for a freedom that is typical of the digital world, a conjunction, therefore, of means of action and goals. A preliminary study of the degree of institutionalization of the movement and a classification of their demands is also carried on. This work is thus to perform a brief outline of these two aspects, to put the debate, and, finally, reach a critical position in relation to both the performance of movements through the internet and regarding the understanding of whether the Free Software movement can be understood as a social movement in the existing paradigm.

RC43-245.3

GIROLA, María Florencia* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, florenciagirola@gmail.com) and **THOMASZ, Ana Gretel*** (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas , gretel2007@gmail.com)

Políticas públicas, acceso a la vivienda y derecho a la ciudad. Apuntes de investigación sobre complejos habitacionales de la ciudad de Buenos Aires

A lo largo de este artículo describimos y analizamos las particularidades que han asumido dos políticas habitacionales que se desplegaron en la zona sur de la ciudad de Buenos Aires en diferentes momentos de su evolución sociohistórica. Concentramos la mirada, por un lado, en una modalidad de producción masiva de viviendas "llave en mano" vigente durante la década del '70 y bajo la cual se edificaron grandes conjuntos de interés social con vistas a satisfacer el derecho a la vivienda de diversos sectores de la población. Por otro lado, dirigimos la atención hacia una política habitacional más reciente y que ha generado la construcción de pequeños complejos habitacionales destinados únicamente a la reubicación de población residente en villas de emergencia de la ciudad.

El abordaje propuesto resulta fecundo para reflexionar sobre las políticas de vivienda locales desde una perspectiva comparativa y confrontativa; es decir, para desplegar un análisis que nos permitirá reconstruir continuidades y rupturas, reconociendo al mismo tiempo contrapuntos y tensiones entre: políticas universales y políticas focalizadas; operatorias abiertas vs. operatorias cerradas de adjudicación de viviendas; iniciativas de erradicación de villas e iniciativas de radicación/urbanización de villas. Nuestra propuesta se nutre de un trabajo de campo socioantropológico/etnográfico llevado adelante por las autoras en conjuntos habitacionales situados en la zona sur y suroeste de la ciudad de Buenos Aires -un área históricamente relegada de la urbe-; metodología que nos ha permitido recuperar las prácticas y experiencias de los distintos actores involucrados en la temática bajo estudio.

RC02-585.2

GIROÓN, Alicia* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, alicia@servidor.unam.mx)

Democracy, financial crisis and economic alternatives

Democracy and Financial Crisis are part of the existing correlation between the structural changes and the political regimes in Europe and Latin America in the economic, political and social history of the last years. The economic crisis that already points to the course of six years within the most tragic and unfolding of unemployment of social loss of wealth being has affected economic alternatives without solving the economic growth and the economic development. On the other hand, the yield fight has influenced the decisions of the International Monetary Fund (the IMF) in favor of the financial markets. The G-20 meeting in London (2009) resurged the Washington Consensus to call and strength the IMF to perform an international task to clean the toxic instruments. To it the indiscriminate opinion

of the examining ones was added to punish the governments when not orchestrating the coherent plans of stabilization to reduce the public cost and to order the payment of the debts with the institutional investors. All the opposite, the dispositions should have centered in increasing the public deficit, clearing the financial shield of the Central Bank to guarantee the employment. The purpose of this work is to give a vision of the economic indicators of the European countries and of the Latin American countries as of the first decade of the present century towards it to demonstrate how the democracy is a regime that responds to the economic incentives granted by the State in favor of the creation of the wealth for the entrepreneurs and the employment for use for the population. The dispute of the profits in the financial markets by the institutional investors investors is affecting setbacks that head the democracy to a deepening of opposite measures to leave out the crisis. Recovery will take a long term.

RC32-130.3

GIRÓN, Alicia* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, alicia@servidor.unam.mx) and **CANCINO LARA, Mirosalba** (Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas)

Mexican business women in the United States

Businesses run by Mexican women have grown at a higher rate than companies headed by men over the course of the past decade. Women-run businesses represent 28.2% of all companies in the United States. Of this total, 8.3% correspond to Hispanic and Latina women. It is interesting to observe that while the average annual growth rate (AAGR) of the number of companies in the United States was 3.4% during the 2002-2007 period, while the corresponding figure for women-owned businesses was slightly higher than 3.7%. The objective of this study is to pinpoint the characteristics of the companies headed by women and the changes that have emerged during the 2002-2007 period. It is important to consider, to begin with, the main geographical regions in which women-run business operate; secondly, the number of companies, the sector of economic activity, and the number of employees involved; and thirdly, average sales. At the present the economic and financial crisis has reduced since 2007 these business headed by Mexican Women's.

RC07-287.3

GIUGLIANO, Rogerio* (Universidade de Brasília, rogerio.giugliano@gmail.com)

Spatialization and development: A non-hegemonic view

Critical views of development, such as *post-development* or *alternative to development*, have emphasized that the idea of development is constructed in accordance to a linear and universalist logic of time based on the Western social experience. This epistemological critique, although powerful, has been unable to present a new approach to the subject that go beyond the critique itself.

In a scenario of emergence of south-south based experiences of development, reinforced by the economic and political crises of the western industrialized nations, a new approach to the subject can find new practices and ideas.

Many efforts have been made towards an epistemic break by the subaltern studies and post-colonial theories and the path to that objective has included, in both cases, spatialization as epistemological alternative to linear and universal time. This paper aims to discuss the possibility of applying this new epistemological approach to the understanding of the process of development. To achieve the objective this work will discuss four concepts that can contribute to a more horizontal and spatialized analysis: a) *Coloniality of Power* as expressed by Anibal Quijano b) *Ethnic Centre* as presented by Walter Mignolo c) *Space-time Compression* in the ideas of David Harvey and Frederic Jameson and d) *Ecology of Knowledge* of Boaventura de Souza Santos.

RC22-226.3

GIUMBELLI, Emerson* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, emerson.giumbelli@yahoo.com.br)

La diversidad en contextos específicos: Los "espacios inter-religiosos"

Esta ponencia presenta los resultados de una investigación antropológica en "capillas" / "espacios" denominados como "ecuménicos" /

"interreligiosos" ubicados en instituciones públicas de la ciudad de Porto Alegre, sur de Brasil. Estos espacios existen en los hospitales, en el aeropuerto y en un shopping de la ciudad. La investigación de estos espacios tiene dos enfoques: su configuración espacial (especialmente la presencia y distribución de los símbolos religiosos) y su uso (por las instituciones religiosas o sus representantes, o por los visitantes) y gestión (por parte de funcionarios del gobierno o institucionales, o representantes de los usuarios). Este trabajo pretende hacer una exposición comparativa de estos espacios, para discutir cómo el tema de la laicidad se evoca en ellos y cómo en ellos se gestiona la diversidad religiosa. De manera más general, tenemos la intención de contribuir a la discusión de las formas en que el pluralismo se configura y se reconfigura, teniendo en cuenta los cambios en el campo religioso brasileño y las relaciones que se tejen entre el Estado, la sociedad civil y las religiones. Las formas en que el catolicismo pierde terreno en Brasil no son lineales ni homogéneas. Y lo que ocupa su lugar también debe ser analizado de una manera específica, teniendo en cuenta contextos y marcos particulares. La investigación sobre "los espacios inter-religiosos" trata de avanzar en esa dirección.

RC05-702.8

GJERGJI, Elda* (University of Elbasan 'A.Xhuvani, egjergji@gmail.com)

Roma minority situation during the long years of Albanian transition

Historically, the Albanian population has been characterized by a harmonious relationship between the minorities and the remaining part of the society. The Roma minority is considered a language minority. The difficult situation of the Roma minority is of a complex nature. This situation cannot be simplified into a poverty issue or as an issue of minority policies. It is evident that in practice, there are cases of exclusion and of self-exclusion due to circumstances, economic, sociologic or physiologic. A considerable part of this minority faces serious difficulties in terms of sheltering, education, employment – therefore, it does not have a sustainable socio-economic status. This changeability has an impact on long-term solutions.

RC43-483.1

GLASS, Michael* (University of Pittsburgh, glass@pitt.edu), **WOLDOFF, Rachael** (West Virginia University) and **MORRISON, Lisa** (United Nations)

The right to affordable housing in New York City: The case of Stuyvesant Town and the conflict over rent control

The towering apartment blocks of Stuyvesant Town were occupied for barely a decade when Henri Lefebvre's influential essay *The Right to the City* was published; and from the housing project's inception Stuyvesant Town has been an unlikely site for struggles over inhabitation and social justice. Located along the East River above New York's 14th Street in the former Gashouse District, the 28-acre parcel was targeted for redevelopment by Robert Moses as part of the city's post-war plans. Using an early model of Public-Private Partnership, residents of the Gashouse District were displaced to make way for the initially whites-only affordable housing project. Assisted by New York's rent stabilization legislation, Stuyvesant Town persisted as an option for affordable housing (by New York standards) through to the early 2000s, when owners MetLife attempted to sell the property and convert the housing units to market-rate rentals. An unlikely coalition of residents mobilized to block the sale, and by the late 2000s rent controls were reestablished in Stuyvesant Town.

The Stuyvesant Town case brings together significant themes related to social justice and housing including rent stabilization legislation, community activism, and neoliberal marketization strategies. We evaluate the utility of the Right to the City perspective for understanding the struggle for affordable housing. In particular, we question the extent to which Lefebvre's portrayal of a Right to the City conforms to the Stuyvesant Town context, since the movement to protect affordable housing was in this instance led by residents who are not the traditional working-class 'agents, social carriers, or supporters' associated with his concept. While remaining sympathetic to Souza's critique over the vulgarization of the Right to the City concept, we argue a focus on rights can transcend both a limited 'politics of turf' and empty 'rights talk' to create space for broadly empowered and inclusive communities.

RC15-532.2

GLORIOSO, Valeria* (University of Milano-Bicocca, v.glorioso@campus.unimib.it) and **SUBRAMANIAN, S V*** (Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University, svsubram@hsph.harvard.edu)

Inequities of access to health care in Italy: The role of socioeconomic status

In this paper we analyze the relationship between socioeconomic status and utilization of health care services in contemporary Italy. When it was established in 1978, the Italian National Health Service was supported by a consensus that health care should be financed according to ability to pay but distributed according to need, thereby setting out equity objectives in terms of both financial contributions and access to care. However, as it has emerged from several exploratory analyses, in practice this goal is far from being completely achieved.

We use the 2004/05 *Health Conditions and Access to Health Services Survey*, a cross-sectional survey on a large probability sample of the Italian population ($n = 107,605$). First, we use multilevel regression modeling to estimate how and to what extent the opportunities of Italian citizens to access (utilize) a given set of health services (preventive check-ups, general practitioners visits, specialist visits, diagnostic check-ups, hospitalization) are associated with their socioeconomic status; in this step, we use *need* (health status) as a standard control variable. Second, we replicate the analyses using *need* as a potential effect-modifier variable, to investigate whether the association between individuals' socioeconomic status and their realized access to health care services varies across levels of need.

Our analyses show that (a) a significant positive association between socioeconomic status and probability to access the selected health services exists among the study population; (b) this association does vary across levels of need, and it is shaped differently for the different indicators examined. We conclude that some degree of socioeconomic inequity does characterize the realized access to health care in Italy. Moreover, for some of the services we analyze, *need* modifies the association of interest playing a major role in shaping this inequity.

RC10-224.3

GLUZ, Nora* (UNGS UBA, gluzn@ungs.edu.ar) and **RODRIGUEZ MOYANO, Inés*** (FSOC UBA, inesmoyano@gmail.com)

Entre la tradición selectiva y la democratización de la escuela secundaria: Escolarización y política social en la Argentina actual

La ponencia presenta los resultados de un estudio sobre los primeros impactos de la política de Asignación Universal por Hijo en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Se trató de un estudio del diseño e implementación de la política, para dar cuenta de los microefectos en la vida cotidiana de las instituciones y de las familias.

En la Argentina, la Asignación Universal por Hijo para la Protección Social (AUH) se decreta a fines del 2009. A diferencia de las intervenciones sectoriales y focalizadas propias de la fase anterior, la AUH propone una estrategia de intervención integral y la responsabilidad estatal en la garantía de los derechos a la seguridad social, la salud y la escolarización.

En el campo escolar en particular, el discurso de la inclusión que antecede y acompaña la AUH pretende desocultar la selectividad social operante bajo la lógica meritocrática y desplazar hacia la arena pública lo atinente a la trayectoria escolar, en especial en los niveles recientemente incorporados a la escolaridad obligatoria.

La investigación se centró en los impactos en la cotidianeidad escolar de la coexistencia de estrategias políticas fundadas en el derecho con mecanismos de control propios de la política social neoliberal que limitan las aspiraciones universalizantes de la AUH al mantener vigentes una serie de prácticas y representaciones sobre los perceptores que obstaculizan su trato ciudadano en las instituciones educativas. Presentaremos los sentidos que asume la política de AUH en relación con la escuela secundaria en la provincia de Buenos Aires, para analizar los alcances y los límites de esta política frente a las múltiples desprotecciones a las que están sometidos los sectores más vulnerables y el modo como operan sobre el proceso de inclusión-exclusión educativa.

RC37-472.3

GOBBI, Marcia* (Universidade de São Paulo, mgobbi@usp.br)

Maneras de ver: Niñas y niños en los aspectos de fotografía diaria en asentamiento dom tomaz, São Paulo - Brasil

Fotografías como formas de entendimiento con los ojos. En este trabajo se han propuesto miradas de los niños, por lo que muchas veces ignorada, y por lo tanto poco conocido. Se presentan aquí los resultados de las investigaciones realizadas en asentamientos del MST, Regional Metropolitana de São Paulo, con niños de 4 a 12 años de edad durante varios meses, fotografió los aspectos de la vida cotidiana experimentada por ellos y también construyó utilizando distintos procesos fotográficos: digital, analógica y estenopeica. Como artefactos culturales y las manifestaciones expresivas, las fotografías nos inducen a observar la construcción de realidades diferentes, y esta investigación tenemos como resultado de la creciente interacción y variadas experiencias de las miradas, los procesos de selección y la creación de los niños y niñas, diseñado como autores y no sólo los actores en un escenario desarrollado por adultos / as. Había fotos, cuyo diseño es el resultado de la percepción visual exacta de los acontecimientos, mientras la cámara se convierte en extensión del ojo, la mano. Podemos ver la imagen y utilizar la cámara como algo que se hizo con todos los sentidos. Los niños, entendida en toda su capacidad de elegir, composición de imágenes, muestran en sus fotos, compartir sus experiencias y formular ideas, revelando horizonte y formas de organizar y desorganizar mundos perspectiva desde la que descubrir aspectos no verbales de la cultura y cuestionar la razón de la predominancia de ciertos gráficos. Las imágenes mostradas en las fotografías es "bueno para pensar" y ver las imágenes creadas por los niños, algo poco conocido, sobre todo en los campos teóricos de la sociología, arte y la vida cotidiana de niñas y niños en un movimiento social, el MST.

RC35-561.3

GOETTLICH, Andreas* (University of Konstanz, andreas.goettlich@uni-konstanz.de)

The idealization of the interchangeability of phases of life

Drawing from scholars like Mannheim, Turner, Popitz, Weber, Erikson, Heidegger, and others, the presentation discusses the fundamental importance of the dimension of time for those vast areas of social interaction where the actors do not belong to the same age group and where mutual understanding is hindered by diverging world views in relation to the difference of ages. This barrier between conflicting patterns of thinking and systems of relevance is overcome by an »idealization of the interchangeability of phases of life«, saying that I take it for granted that if I (virtually) change phases of life with my fellow-man so that his »now« becomes mine, I shall have the same attitude towards things and judge them with the same typicality as he actually does. In this way, »temporal« differences of individual perspectives are resolved by the supposition that these differences will vanish in the course of time (»Wait until you're my age!«).

The »idealization of the interchangeability of phases of life« is an enhancement of the »general thesis of the reciprocity of perspectives« developed by Alfred Schütz; a theoretical conception which clarifies the conditions of the possibility of intersubjective understanding, but neglects the factor of time. It assumes that phases of life are characterized by typical attitudes towards life – an assumption that also works in the context of social units, in which the individual passes through definite periods which imply a typical way of conceiving certain aspects of life and world. Therefore, the »idealization« is not restricted to interaction between members of different age groups. Furthermore it has normative repercussions to the effect that e.g. parents believe to know better what is good for their children and therefore adopt certain educational measures – a figure of thought which also appears in relationships between groups and even cultures.

RC29-631.4

GOETTLICH, Andreas* (University of Konstanz, andreas.goettlich@uni-konstanz.de)

The normative construction of society

The presentation introduces the general sociological theory of Heinrich Popitz (1925-2002), a German sociologist whose work is little known outside the German-speaking context, where the recent publication of two of his lectures is supposed to launch a revival of his thinking.

Popitz uses Max Weber's concept of social action as a starting point for his reflections, enhancing it by the crucial observation that we orientate our social actions not so much towards the *past* behavior of others,

but rather towards their *future* actions. Hence, social action is essentially about anticipation and therefore is necessarily confronted with the problem of contingency. According to Popitz, the general answer to this problem is standardization, that is, the establishment of behavioral norms. He argues against the idea of a pre-existing »collective spirit« which would guarantee compliance and insists that social order is only possible by implementing binding regulations of action. From this perspective, the scientific interest not so much relates to the phenomenon of deviance, which in a certain sense is »always there«, it rather seeks explanation for why certain forms of deviance are perceived as criminal and get prosecuted.

For Popitz, the analysis of social deviance is not the task of some sociological sub-discipline, it rather leads directly to the core of sociological theory construction. The general orientation of his approach, which resolves the phenomenon of standardization into its formal components, makes it especially useful for intercultural comparisons and historical research. It allows locating exactly the differences between varying forms of societal standardization and control of behavior in different places and through time (»modern« jurisdiction for example is, among other things, the outcome of a historical process during which the right to sanction was limited to a very small group of professional experts – a process which cannot be found in every culture).

RC32-617.2

GOETZ, Susanne* (Institute for Employment Research, susanne.goetz@iab.de)

Reconciling paid work and care in Germany: Only a women`s matter?

In 2009 2.3 million persons in need of care lived in Germany in terms of the care insurance act. Due to demographic change the number of care dependent persons is projected to increase to approximately 3 million until the year 2020. Home based family care is preferred compared to residential care: two-thirds (1.6 million) of care dependent persons are cared for at home. And it is mostly women who reduce or give up their employment in order to take care of family members. As a demographically induced skills shortage is expected for the future the adult worker model gains in relevance. This means that every person should participate in the labour market. Against this background women who are not employed because of caring for family members are to be activated and supported in order to return back into the labour market or to increase their working hours. But previous research showed: the re-entry into the labour market after a family-related absence is a difficult process which does not always succeed. The presentation would assess the individual consequences of being not employed because of caring for family members and the process of re-entering into the labour market. Our questions are: How can women reconcile work and care responsibilities? Why do women rather than men have to deal with this challenge? Are there differences between the re-entry after caring for children and caring for elderly family members? To answer these questions, we describe the German care system and the current legal regulations as well as the main results of a group discussion with experts. Most of all, we analyze narrative interviews with women who have not been employed for three years or longer because of a care induced interruption and who are trying to re-enter the labour market.

RC47-215.2

GOHN, Maria da Glória* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, mgohn@uol.com.br)

Sociology of Latin-American movements: Practices and theories

This paper presents the main characteristics of current social movements in Latin America, indicating also the principal theories produced to explain them. The current scenario of social movements has changed, with predominant organized marches and occupations, organized online via social networks, denying politics and the politicians. These movements are different from the rebellions of the 1960s, which constituted a great cultural revolution, with engagement in politics. They are also different from those occurred in the years 1970-1980, that showed resistance to military regimes. At that time the social movements had essentially a sociopolitical nature, being instruments of mobilization and grassroots organizing. Moreover, they are different from the movements of the 1990-2000 decades, when institutionalized practices of social organizations prevailed. The eco-

nomie and political developments of these decades, with its fiscal adjustment and globalization, have produced a generation of excluded by poverty and by the new rules of access to the labor market, especially the young. Currently, participation in events and movements occurs via aggregation ad hoc.

RC21-620.1

GOLDFRANK, Benjamin* (Seton Hall University, benjamin.goldfrank@shu.edu)

Participatory community governance: Reinforcing or redressing urban inequality?

Proponents of participatory local governance, mainly focused on Latin America, often claim that among its many positive attributes is a focus on ensuring that the poorest, least privileged, most excluded citizens receive more resources and attention from city government. Many European and North American critics, by contrast, contend that the already included, better educated, higher status residents tend to be more engaged politically and to reap the benefits of participatory schemes. This paper examines the effects of one of the most celebrated and replicated forms of participatory community governance, participatory budgeting (PB), on urban inequality. When one examines the empirical record regarding the distribution of resources in cities that use PB, one finds that neither the proponents nor the critics of participatory governance are completely vindicated. While in some cases, PB does correlate with the reduction of inequality and the inclusion of the excluded, in many cases it does not. Are these divergent outcomes a result of who participates, as some critics imply? Or are they a result of who governs, of how PB is designed, or of other factors identified in the growing literature on participatory governance? The paper examines this puzzle through two sets of comparisons. The first is a detailed analysis of distribution of public municipal resources in Caracas, Montevideo, and Porto Alegre, where reduction of inequality occurred in the latter two cities but not the former, even though all three cities were governed by left parties with a redistributive agenda who were pioneers in implementing PB. The second is a broader evaluation of PB experiences in Latin American and European cities that often claim to be modeled on Porto Alegre.

RC09-556.1

GOLDSTONE, Jack* (George Mason University, jgoldsto@gmu.edu)

Explaining success and failure in the Middle East revolts of 2011

The most striking aspect of the Middle East Revolts is the great variety of outcomes that evolved from movements that shared pro-democratic aims -- Morocco has seen a conservative constitutional reform, Tunisia an emerging democracy with a surging Islamist party, Libya a civil war, Egypt a struggling democracy with a resurgent military leadership; Yemen a simmering civil war, Bahrain a suppressed democratic movement, Syria and Iran bloodily repressed revolutionary movements, and Iraq a weak democracy riven by sectarian and regional divides. Explaining these diverse outcomes requires close attention to the relationship between movements and states -- examining both state structure and the dynamics of elite actions in response to protests. Looking beyond opportunity structures to social movements viewed as elements in broader relational fields, I examine the internal and external factors that influenced movement success. This approach offers a new integration of insights from the sociology of revolutions -- e.g. the role of personalist states, intra-elite conflicts, international factors, and the development of revolutionary coalitions -- with social movement theory.

RC23-182.3

GOLOVKO, Nikita* (Novosibirsk State University, golovko@philosophy.nsc.ru)

Political sociology of science: Universities and organizational resources of science

Political sociology of science draws attention to the changing institutional and extrainstitutional matrix of the scientific field. It assumes that science is a quasiautonomous field of power that is subject to influence from other fields but also possesses a degree of self-governance. Following the idea that science is just a set of institutional error filters for the job of discovering the objective character of the world, we may follow the idea of epistemic

modernization, that rests on the tenet that science respects no domain restrictions and will admit no epistemological rivals. Within the public dimension epistemic modernization is intended to capture the shifts in the governance of science that have involved escalating the challenges toward scientific research and technology regulation, the growing permeability of the scientific and industrial fields to both partnership and opposition from various civil society actors, and the increasing legitimacy and institutionalization of such relationships through innovative collaborative arrangements and new forms of governance. In this new situation an old question about the organizational resources of science seems to have a new additional content. The tension between scientists seeking for academic freedom, the state relied on the conception of Humboldt University, and the commercialization of science process leads to a new neoliberal understanding of the economics of science. We suppose that the political sociology of science framework will help us to clarify this tension and will tell us more than other traditional approaches to assess the organizational resources of science.

RC19-123.3

GOMES, Carla (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro) and **SORJ, Bila*** (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, sorjbila@gmail.com)

The gender of the "new citizenship": The mulheres da paz (Peace Women) program

Since 1990, the reevaluation of social policies, especially those which seek to reduce poverty and social vulnerability, led to the emergence of a new institutional paradigm of policy, diversely named. Direct control by the state of policy implementation gives rise to different forms of division of responsibilities with NGOs, churches, communities and individual beneficiaries. Notions such as the development of "human capital" or "capabilities" of the beneficiaries are considered essential tools for the new model of citizenship to be activated, founded on the values of co-responsibility and independence from the market and from the social programs themselves.

Doubtless, each local reality sets specific outlines to this emerging standard. In Brazil this type of policy is increasingly imposing itself and it is remarkable the strategic centrality assigned to women in its implementation, either as the preferred antipoverty programs' customers, as in income transfer programs, or as operators at the local level of government programs for the population considered most vulnerable. Taking the *Mulheres da Paz* program (Peace Women) as empirical reference, the objective of this paper is to discuss the tensions generated in the design and implementation of this model of social policy, in that the number and variety of political actors involved and in dispute are significantly expanded.

The Peace Women work in "vulnerable areas" aiming to prevent the entry of young people in crime. As we will argue, the program expresses the tense coexistence between different discourses and practices, which simultaneously mobilize maternalist notions and assumptions associated with femininity, put in the service of the goals of social policy, and new concepts of "active citizenship" that are based in the idea of investing in the subjects as individuals and promoting the autonomy and self-development, the so-called empowerment.

RC13-18.1

GOMES, Christianne* (Grupo de Pesquisa Otium - Lazer, Brasil & America Latina, chrislucegomes@gmail.com) and ELIZALDE SOTO, Rodrigo Antonio (UFMG/GRUPO OTIUM - LAZER, BRASIL & AMERICA LATINA)

Leisure, Environment and Sustainability: Current Challenges

The objective of this research is to understand how leisure and tourism can contribute to sustainability and social and environmental challenges of today. It is necessary to address sustainability considering the various elements that are linked to it: economic, social, environmental and ecological, among others. The concept of sustainability involves not only the environment, because it involves issues such as poverty, population, health, food, work, democracy and human rights, education and leisure, etc. In this perspective, as is highlighted by Unesco, the subject of sustainability should be treated with an inter / transdisciplinary. In this sense, it should be noted leisure, education (formal, non formal and informal), art, politics, internet and social network, as well as many other cultural expressions are needed to address when considering the challenges of sustainability. Yesterday, today and forever it is essential to unravel the conflicts of the present and

seek social transformation in the sense of achieving environmental sustainability, social, cultural and many others. For this reason, educators and researchers have the duty and the right to discuss these issues. We can do it from many fronts, but the basic premise of this paper is that leisure can be a very important tool for mobilizing the systematic development of knowledge and experiences committed to sustainability and environmental challenges.

RC13-704.2

GOMES, Christianne* (Grupo de Pesquisa Otium - Lazer, Brasil & America Latina, chrislucegomes@gmail.com)

Ocio y redes sociales

Considerando el contexto actual, llamado por muchos autores de Post-modernidad, este trabajo propone un análisis del ocio en cuanto a necesidad humana y dimensión de la cultura, vinculándolo con las nuevas posibilidades generadas por internet y las redes sociales online. Se busca comprender cuales son las razones que justifican el creciente interés de diferentes personas, en todo el mundo, por las redes sociales online, cuales necesidades ellas satisfacen y de qué manera eso viene aconteciendo en relación al ocio. Precisamos aprovechar el potencial de las nuevas tecnologías para satisfacer sinérgicamente nuestras necesidades humanas, incluida la necesidad de ocio, buscando superar la evasión, la apatía, el consumismo, la alienación y las patologías producidas por las varias pobreza, que no se remiten solo a la pobreza económica y material. Así, cada uno/a de nosotros precisa incorporar la condición de sujeto histórico en su propio cotidiano, lo que solo puede ser concretizado por la vía de una educación problematizadora, crítica y transformadora. Ese cambio de paradigma fue identificado ya hace mucho tiempo y ya está ampliamente incorporado en el plano del discurso, pero, precisa alcanzar el campo de las acciones concretas en la cotidianidad de nuestras prácticas educativas. El ocio tiene mucho para contribuir con ese proceso, por eso puede ser visualizado como una importante herramienta educativa a ser potencializada en las redes sociales online. En síntesis, la tesis defendida es que el ocio problematizador, crítico, sinérgico y transformacional puede ser una importante herramienta para movilizar experiencias contrahegemónicas, colaborando con el aprendizaje para la transformación social y cultural, lo que también puede ser desarrollado a través de internet y las redes sociales.

RC38-260.3

GÓMEZ, Vanesa* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, vanesa_solidad@yahoo.com) and GIACOPONELLO, Mariela (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Fotos y relatos en la reconstrucción de procesos de movilidad social ascendente a través de biografías familiares

Las experiencias vividas, los recuerdos y anécdotas permiten a las familias conectar sucesos, lugares y personas para conformar la narración de su historia biográfica. Las fotografías son parte importante en este proceso ya que permiten documentar los cambios ocurridos en sus modos de vida. Capturan momentos que se podrán rememorar, ordenar, mostrar u ocultar siguiendo la lógica de los aspectos y el modo que en que quieren contar su propia historia.

En el marco del proyecto "Experiencias de movilidad social ascendente en familias de origen de clase trabajadora residentes en el Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires (2009-2010)", el objetivo de esta ponencia es indagar cómo las fotos familiares permiten recrear el ambiente en el que se desarrollaron las prácticas cotidianas como así también las huellas del tiempo y las transformaciones inter-generacionales ocurridas en dos dimensiones centrales de la pertenencia de clase social: las condiciones o chances de vida y el estilo de vida. A su vez, consideramos que el uso de fotografías permite confrontar las propias imágenes que el investigador construye en el proceso de entrevistas. Por consiguiente otro objetivo será explorar cuál es el aporte que la utilización de fotografías agrega al análisis de historias de familia. Se analizan comparativamente dos biografías familiares de familias de origen de clase popular que ascendieron a las clases medias a lo largo de tres generaciones a través de dos vías: i. el acceso a la educación universitaria y la inserción en ocupaciones profesionales, y ii. a través del desarrollo de pequeñas y medianas empresas.

RC34-22.4

GOMEZ ROMERO, Celeste* (Observatorio de Juventud, gomezceleste@gmail.com) and **CABRERA ECHEVERRÍA, Anibal** (Paraguay Educa)

Political culture of rural young people in Misiones, Paraguay

Cultura política en el ámbito local: las prácticas ciudadanas de las personas jóvenes en el Distrito de San Miguel, Misiones.

La juventud, como sujeto de planes de participación local suele ser incluido como prioritario para lograr los objetivos de manera sustentable. Sin embargo, la participación protagónica no es abordada, sino mediada por la voz adulto-céntrica. En este sentido, estudiar la manera en que los y las jóvenes interpretan sus formas de participación, cómo están constituidas sus dimensiones afectivas, cognitivas y valorativas de la democracia, los espacios de participación, es necesario conocer para sopesar si efectivamente los y las jóvenes están ejerciendo o no su participación en espacios sociales o institucionales. De esta manera, se abordará el caso de jóvenes de San Miguel, Departamento de Misiones, luego de haberse desarrollado en este distrito, un proceso de implementación del Proyecto de Desarrollo Municipal, que buscó entre sus ejes la participación ciudadana de los y las jóvenes, sin lograrlo en los niveles esperados, sino en forma mediada por adultos que sí consideraron esta población como destinataria de los proyectos que debían ser implementados a nivel local, sin que se haya notado una presencia protagónica de los y las mismas.

Lo que se pudo constatar a partir de evaluaciones fue que se presentaron proyectos dirigidos desde los adultos hacia la población joven. Sin embargo, es posible que los y las jóvenes del Distrito de San Miguel, Misiones, posean concepciones distintas sobre qué es participar, cómo hacerlo, cuándo, entre qué actores.

Por lo tanto, para lograr exitosamente la implementación de políticas públicas dirigidas a establecer mecanismos de participación ciudadana es preciso contar con insumos provenientes de investigaciones que estudien las percepciones y prácticas de las poblaciones a considerar como meta, para de esta forma establecer estrategias oportunas y eficaces con ese fin.

RC17-444.10

GÓMEZ Y PATIÑO, María* (Universidad de Zaragoza, mariagp@unizar.es) and **MENESES CARVAJAL, Aldo** (Universidad de Chile)

Entre los "indignación" democrática y el "laissez-faire" liberal: Dos formas de conflicto en la comunicación y la participación política

Mientras en España la primera parte del siglo XXI está aportando nuevas formas de comunicación y participación política, fundamentalmente manifestada a través del movimiento social 15M (que hace referencia al 15 de mayo 2011, cuyo punto de partida fue Madrid) seguidor en parte de la consigna de Stephan Hassel, en Chile el fenómeno se presenta de forma distinta, más próxima a la consigna neo-liberal "laissez-faire" para los gobernantes, no para los ciudadanos. Ambos tienen un trasfondo conflictivo común, consecuencia de la insatisfacción ciudadana mostrada de dos formas distintas y opuestas, ante unos gobiernos que se han ido alejando del espíritu de la democracia.

Mientras que en España se pide "una democracia real ya", siendo el emisor el movimiento social más importante de este siglo que tiene sus raíces en las nuevas tecnologías y en las redes sociales, en Chile se escucha: "Hay que dejar que las instituciones funcionen", se afirma desde la publicidad institucional política y gubernamental, habiendo cambiado el emisor que es el gobierno.

Este trabajo quiere problematizar y visibilizar el carácter reificado de afirmaciones como las citadas anteriormente, que ponen de manifiesto el funcionamiento de las instituciones con relación a la comunicación a través de comportamientos colectivos e individuales estimulados por los sistemas normativos que éstas comprenden. Su génesis e historicidad por tanto obedece en un caso, a una dinámica condicionada por los intereses explícitos e implícitos de los actores gubernamentales, que generan una reacción de indignación/oposición dado que han perdido la confianza en sus representantes políticos, mientras que en el otro caso, los políticos reclaman la confianza depositada en ello como representantes políticos y una libertad de actuación, que no resulta aceptada por la ciudadanía.

Se presentan pues dos formas discursivas de conflicto que no hacen otra cosa que, desde dos polos opuestos, expresar la insatisfacción individual y colectiva.

RC32-770.3

GONALONS PONS, Pilar* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, pg-onalon@ssc.wisc.edu)

Migrants at the service of gender equality, framing the resurgence of paid domestic workers in the EU

As women increased their participation in the formal labor market, the division of unpaid domestic work that was predicted to change has only slightly done so. In the meantime, the paid domestic work sector, which was once in decline, is expanding in Europe mostly through international migrant workers. Given the EU's double commitment to labor force activation and gender equality, I seek to examine how these goals shape the understanding and location of the current resurgence of paid domestic work, in relation to issues of gender equality and shifts in immigration across the EU and Spain. Using both documents and interview data with political actors, this paper analyzes the ways in which discussions about paid domestic workers is linked to native women's employment. I argue that these discourses have legitimized the expansion of paid domestic work by framing it as a strategy to attain "gender equality". I further argue that the legitimization and promotion of paid domestic work as a strategy for "gender equality" hides a contradiction that becomes visible when we look at the intersections of such arrangement. The contradiction lies in the recognition of migrant domestic workers as *workers* while marginalizing them as *women*, and excluding them altogether from the goals of "gender equality" and work/life balance policies. My analyses show this framing to narrow the meaning of gender equality so that it applies only to a privileged group of well-educated native-born women, and to understand the increase of paid domestic work by migrants as replacing domestic labor demands on one group of women without shifting it to men or children. This narrowing of the meaning of gender equality is crucial to understand the organization of women's employment, and a diversion form addressing the division of labor between men and women.

RC31-345.3

GONALONS PONS, Pilar* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, pg-onalon@ssc.wisc.edu)

The resurgence of paid domestic workers at the intersection of gender, class and racialized inequality

In the context of increasing women's employment and international migration flows in Western Europe, this paper argues that the recent resurgence of paid domestic work is an strategic location to look at the intersection of gender, class and racialized inequalities. Drawing on quantitative survey analyses and interview data from Spain, where there has been a dramatic increase in the number of paid domestic workers, I propose a theoretical framework to understand the link between the resurgence of paid domestic work and the broader structure of complex inequality. I suggest that the paid domestic sector provides a mechanism by which the within household gendered structure of paid/unpaid work is reproduced through social class and ethnicized divisions, which in turn enlarge inequalities between families and further exclude migrant women. I unpack this argument in two sections. First, I examine how the employment of paid domestic workers affects the gender division of paid and unpaid work within individual families. My results indicate that the growing legitimacy of paid domestic labor not only does not advance gender equality but may also hinder additional steps in that direction, further stalling a gender revolution by discouraging efforts to change men's careers and domestic work strategies. Second, I consider the implications of this growing paid domestic sector for inequality among families. My results suggest that the paid domestic sector reproduces but also exacerbates inequalities among social classes, because it is increasingly related to women's paid work and upward income mobility within dual-earner families. These analyses reveal how the massive change in women's employment and reemergence of paid domestic workers is transforming and affecting social inequality among families in ways directly linked to class, gender and racialized inequalities both within the household and in the labor market.

RC15-774.2

GONÇALO, Camila* (Faculty of Health Sciences - UNICAMP, camilagoncalo@gmail.com) and **BARROS, Nelson** (Professor)

New objects and social actors produced by positive evidence of the use of complementary and integrative practices in the field of oral health

The Federal Dental Council recognized and regulated in Brazil the Complementary and Integrative Practices (CIP) in oral health: Acupuncture, Laser Therapy, Homeopathy, Hypnosis, Flower therapy and Phytotherapy. The objective of this study is to critically analyze the new objects and social actors in the field of dentistry produced from the results of a systematic review about the positive scientific evidences of the CIP use. We selected Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT) with favorable outcome to the CIP in the period 2000 to 2010. The database used was PubMed, and the RCTs were classified according to the type of clinical application used and specialty of dentistry. We identified 47 RCT, 20 (42%) of Phytotherapy, 14 (30%) of Laser Therapy, 11 (24%) of Acupuncture and 2 (4%) of Homeopathy. The bibliographic findings revealed 23 clinical applications of CIP in dentistry and these most frequently used in periodontal disease (n= 9; 20%), orofacial pain (n=6, 13%), biofilm (n=6, 13%) and surgical analgesia (n=4, 9%). The results indicate, briefly, the predominant use of Phytotherapy, mainly applied in Periodontics and coadjuvant use of all CIP analyzed. The results indicate, briefly, the predominant use of Phytotherapy, mainly applied in Periodontics and coadjuvant use of all CIP analyzed. It is concluded that the official recognition of PIC in the field of dentistry is taking the invisibility of social actors and bringing them into the arena of dispute the model of dental care and healing on many fronts since it already lists more than two dozen applications in the field of CIP oral health. However, studies are needed to analyze the quality and the potential clinical application of these Practices in buccal health as well as the different capitals ported by its advocates and its development strategies. This research is supported by FAPESP process number 2010/05217-0.

RC32-769.4

GONÇALVES, Danyelle Nilin* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, danynilin@yahoo.com.br)

Cuidar de la comunidad: La actuación de las promotoras de paz

La investigación trata de la participación de mujeres en un proyecto del Ministerio de la Justicia/PRONASCI, denominado "Mujeres de Paz". Pretende comprender como se construyen las representaciones sobre el papel de las mujeres en comunidades estigmatizadas, en el caso específico de las comunidades del "Grande Bom Jardim", en Fortaleza/Brasil. Tomando como base la actuación de esas mujeres, se busca comprender sus prácticas y los sentidos que se atribuyen a sus actividades como "promotoras de la paz". Parte de la constatación de que hay un componente moral y estratégico en la resolución de confiar a las mujeres una responsabilidad que las instituciones, en general, no consiguen cumplir. Como estrategia metodológica, hay un acompañamiento de las actividades de las mujeres e son realizadas entrevistas con coordinadores del proyecto, representantes institucionales y con las mujeres involucradas (aquellas que siguen actuando como promotoras de la paz y aquellas que desistieron al largo del proceso).

RC21-87.3

GONÇALVES, Rafael Soares* (PUC-Rio, rafaelsoncalves@u-hoo.com.br)

La notion de risque environnementale et les favelas de rio de janeiro : La flexibilité du discours officielle dans le cas de la favela rocinha

Cette présentation s'inscrit dans un plus vaste projet de recherche qui veut analyser l'influence des catastrophes environnementales au cours des dernières décennies dans la construction des politiques publiques et l'expertise technique pour les interventions dans les favelas cariocas. Cette proposition se focalisera plus spécifiquement sur l'impact des pluies d'avril 2010 sur les récentes politiques publiques concernant les favelas, notamment sur la célèbre favela Rocinha, située dans l'un des quartiers le plus aisé de la ville. L'emploi sans discernement de la notion de risque environnemental classifie certains quartiers de la ville et légitime l'intégration précaire de ces régions à l'espace urbain. La notion de risque et la préoccupation autour de la protection environnementale justifient souvent les intérêts du marché immobilier, négligeant le problème de la qualité de vie de la population qui réside dans ces quartiers. Les pauvres, aux marges, sont souvent considérés comme des coupables des impacts

environnementaux, et rarement comme des victimes du processus inégal d'urbanisation. Ce conflit présente des contours moralisateurs, en stigmatisant des groupes et leurs comportements considérés à risque, donc en établissant une ré-signification sociale aux processus d'occupation de ces quartiers de la ville. Cette proposition vise à déconstruire le discours dominant du risque grâce à la cartographie des pratiques de résistance contre les politiques d'éradication des favelas. Dans ce contexte, outre l'analyse des documents publics de la mairie et de la presse quotidienne, cette proposition s'appuiera sur des entretiens avec des fonctionnaires publics et des résidents de la favela Rocinha, dont l'un de ses sous-quartiers (Laboriaux) - consolidé aux années 80 largement sous l'appui de la mairie pour reloger des habitants d'une autre zone de la favela considérée de risque à cette époque - est depuis les pluies d'avril 2011, à son tour, classifié comme zone de risque et est objet d'un possible relogement.

RC23-182.1

GONCALVES LEONEL DA SILVA, Renan* (State University of Campinas, leonnelrg@gmail.com) and **CONCEICAO DA COSTA, Maria*** (State University of Campinas, dacosta@ige.unicamp.br)

Recombinant DNA technology and the new dynamics of science: Constructing molecular approaches to cancer in Brazil

This work shows the organization of Oncogenomics and the role of recombinant DNA technology in the 1980s in Brazil. This work is result of research at the International Center for Teaching and Research (CIPE - Centro Internacional de Pesquisa e ensino) at Hospital AC Camargo, the main Brazilian lab in oncology (a pioneer in developing basic research projects in molecular biology and therapy of cancer, that have concentrated 63% of the national scientific production in oncology). The text is divided in three parts: (a) the state of art of molecular biology in the 1980s and technologies (recombinant DNA) in oncogenomics (molecular nature/origins of cancer), (b) the role of genomics in medicine, the actors and processes responsible for the construction of molecular approaches to cancer studies in Brazil, (c) conclusions about changes in post-genomic science and the characteristics of cancer research field in Brazil. The study shows that the development of molecular approaches to cancer in Brazil was dynamic. There were policies designed to enable the evolution of the scientific field in the area, supported by bodies such as the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) and National Council of Technological and Scientific Development (CNPq). The goal is to present how the stabilization of a scientific field is a historical and socially situated process.

RC33-209.3

GONG, Rachel* (Stanford University, rgong@stanford.edu)

TWOP forums: Taking the pulse of an online community

This paper describes a case study of the Television Without Pity (TWOP) forums community in an effort to better understand status and hierarchy in text-based online communities. It builds upon prior studies on Usenet groups to suggest how advances in technology are affecting online interactions and communities. Applying offline ethnographic techniques to a written social setting, the author engaged in participant observation online, becoming an active member of the forum in order to gauge how its members determine status, influence, and authority. The typical offline status indicators of gender, race, and class are superseded by online status indicators of post frequency, direct address or citation by others (in their own posts), and humor. The findings imply that moderators are generally given respect and authority to enforce rules and penalize infractions, that status markers of length of membership and frequency of contribution can determine rank and therefore influence, and that wit and sarcasm are valued by the community and can be used to gain status. Although the TWOP forums are by no means representative of all online communities, they provide a good example of an organized and active participatory online community.

RC51-173.2

GONNET, Juan Pablo* (Ciecs-conicet, juanpablogonnet@gmail.com)

La cultura como observación de segundo orden en sistemas organizacionales

En los últimos años la cultura ha dejado de ser (solamente) una categoría analítica en las ciencias sociales para convertirse en una categoría

invocada por distintos actores sociales para describir y observar sus propias prácticas y las de otros. Son las organizaciones, quizás, los actores más destacados en este proceso. Desde la década del '80 los teóricos del management y de las ciencias de la administración han señalado que la cultura constituye una dimensión central en todo ámbito organizacional. Esto ha llevado a que la cultura se haya ido convirtiendo en una categoría reflexiva altamente productiva para la auto-descripción de sistemas organizacionales. Es el objeto de este trabajo analizar los diversos sentidos involucrados en dichas auto-descripciones a partir del estudio comparado de dos organizaciones (una empresa y una ONG internacional-ambas en la ciudad de Córdoba-Argentina). Intentaremos mostrar cómo la cultura se establece como un modo específico de narrativa organizacional que habilita la observación de observaciones organizacionales.

RC05-752.3

GONZALEZ, Anahi Patricia* (INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES GINO GERMANI-UBA, anahipgonzalez@gmail.com) and **PLOTNIK, Gabriela** (INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES GINO GERMANI-UBA)

Relaciones interculturales en las instituciones escolar y judicial en Argentina: Modalidades de ejercicio de la violencia simbólica hacia los migrantes externos

La ponencia tendrá como hipótesis central que *los docentes y los miembros del poder judicial construyen representaciones sociales discriminatorias hacia los migrantes externos que suponen el ejercicio de una violencia simbólica de difícil visibilización, reproduciendo cotidianamente en ambos espacios relaciones de dominación y exclusión.*

Entenderemos a la violencia simbólica como aquella "...violencia amortiguada, insensible, e invisible para sus propias víctimas, que se ejerce esencialmente a través de los caminos puramente simbólicos de la comunicación y del conocimiento o, más exactamente, del desconocimiento, del reconocimiento (...). Esta relación social extraordinariamente común ofrece una ocasión privilegiada de entender la lógica de la dominación ejercida en nombre de un principio simbólico conocido y admitido tanto por el dominador como por el dominado, un idioma (o una manera de modularlo), un estilo de vida (o una manera de pensar, de hablar o de comportarse) y, más habitualmente, una característica distintiva, emblema o estigma cuya mayor eficacia simbólica es la característica corporal absolutamente arbitraria e imprevisible, o sea el color de la piel." (Bourdieu, 2000:12)

Se trabajará con grupos focales realizados a docentes de escuelas primarias y secundarias, públicas y privadas de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires y la Provincia de Buenos Aires y entrevistas realizadas a funcionarios judiciales en el marco de dos proyectos UBACYT, dirigidos por Néstor Cohen y con sede en el Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.

RC51-137.1

GONZALEZ, Blanca Eva* (Instituto Tecnológico de Querétaro, be-gomo@mail.itq.edu.mx)

An educational model, analyzed from the interdisciplinary research

Inside the cultural policies of our country and the public politics related to the higher education there have been proposed strategies and actions that try to modify the higher education system by means of the diverse institutional formation models.

However, in Higher Education the results obtained reflect a low terminal efficiency and low production in research among other things, in addition to a clear break with the so-called substantive functions of Education at this level.

The previous reference and the experience in the observation of a specific case are located to the investigation in an object of particular study, that of the Educational Model of the National System of Technological Higher education.

The mentioned model is a document that guides the destinations of more than 200 institutions and although it is true it is an extraordinary document in content that is full of these good intentions they have not managed to affect positively in its educational process.

Education under this scheme is part of the big problems that the society faces in our days. As quoted by this table work "is urgent to develop the

ability to solve problems with a job team formed for Government, institutions of the third sector, research groups, and social actors.

The participants of the doctorate tackle problems so diverse that they allow to draw the face of a society who has been exceeded to solve them, in the Program of Doctorate in Sciences and Humanities for the Interdisciplinary Development has created this new vision of approach and work for a new generation of investigators.

Therefore for us is necessary the construction of a theoretical and methodological frame, from interdisciplinary research, for offering greater support to specific projects, to find solutions that benefit society.

Today, Individual work is not a job that promotes democracy.

RC04-297.4

GONZALEZ, Gloria* (American Dental Education Association, gonzalezg@adea.org) and **D'ABREU, Kim C.** (American Dental Education Association)

Institutional efforts to promote recruitment, retention, and graduation of underrepresented students

Low-income students and racial and ethnic minority students continue to be underrepresented in health professions academic institutions. However, low-income and underrepresented minority (URM) students differ in important ways. Recruitment programs that solely target underrepresented racial minorities overlook large segments of low-income students (Andersen 2010: 580). As health professions schools (e.g., dental academic institutions) seek to meet their racial and socioeconomic diversity goals, they should consider programs that specifically address the needs of low-income and URM students. Institutional efforts should include components in admissions, advising, financial aid and curriculum in order to recruit, retain, and graduate more underrepresented students.

This paper discusses dental school approaches to achieving racial and socioeconomic diversity and best practices that promote institutional commitment to the goal of equality of outcome. This includes institutional approaches to achieving diversity in 1) admissions, 2) pipeline programs, 2) recruitment and outreach, 3) mentoring, tutoring, retention, and support programs. We analyze qualitative data from the American Dental Education Association California Dental Pipeline Program.

It is crucial for schools to institutionalize successful diversity efforts to ultimately increase health care quality for poor people and racial and ethnic minority groups. In the United States, racial and ethnic minorities tend to receive lower quality of care than Whites even when insurance status, income, age, and severity of condition have been adjusted for (Smedley et al. 2002:2). Because Black and Hispanic physicians are more likely to practice in communities with similar race and ethnicity as their own, research suggests that this will result in better quality of care for racial ethnic minorities and low-income populations (Komaromy et al. 1996:1308). This evidence has led to a shift in policy discussions that increasing diversity in the health care workforce is essential for adequate provision of culturally competent care to our nation's burgeoning minority communities.

RC29-559.4

GONZALEZ, Gustavo* (Universidad Nacional del Litoral, gus-gonz@fcjs.unl.edu.ar)

Policías por vocación y/o profesión. Articulaciones y tensiones entre motivos "por qué" y "para qué" "ser" policía y las definiciones de "trabajo policial"

La definición de que se entiende por "trabajo policial" cobra una importancia clave al momento en que ciertos sujetos deciden incorporarse a la institución policial y al momento de orientarlas sus prácticas y rutinas cotidianas. La "significación" de lo representado y definido como "trabajo policial" no posee la calidad de ser una definición unívoca e inmutable, por el contrario esta deviene solo en un marco interpretativo que se "rellena estratégicamente" y que se manifiesta ambivalente de lo que es el "trabajo policial"

Este trabajo pretende poner sobre relieve las tensiones y / o contradicciones existentes entre las manifestaciones de los motivos "por qué" y "para qué" ciertos sujetos deciden "convertirse" en funcionarios de la Policía de Santa Fe (Argentina) y sus articulaciones con lo que implica el "trabajo policial".

RC51-450.2

GONZÁLEZ, Jorge* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, jorge@labcomplex.net)

Complex systems and cybercult@

Researching and developing cybercult@ should be based on a clear conceptualization of complex systems in field research:

This paper will show different traits and conditions shaping the process of facilitation of any *emergent local knowledge community*.

- a) *multidimensional* components interacting (social organizations, cultural constraints, cognitive competences, technological appropriation, historical determinations, economic conditions and ecological environment)
- b) facilitation concentrates on passing from none, to weak, and then to strong and *intense interdependency* of agents
- c) *emergent collective behaviours*
- d) increasing capacity of *self-steering* as a collective strategy for confronting local problems
- e) visualisation of *enactive bonds* in an open network of ELKCs
- f) commute from *local to situated knowledge*.

Three permanent processes are involved: cognitive open *stimulation*, increasingly dense agent's *connectivity* and re-designed *consistence* as emergent outcomes to problems.

Different disciplines are necessarily required for defining the limits and the internal loops (positive and negative) and limit conditions of this complex system: namely ethno-sociology, social psychology, genetic epistemology and critical pedagogy.

A multidisciplinary team has worked in the creation of three frameworks:

- Epistemic: common position taken and positioned questions
- Conceptual: integrated common conceptualizations of the system
- Methodological: collective strategy for the construction of the complex object

This paper will report some findings of a current project in Charcas, México.

RC07-677.4

GONZÁLEZ, Jorge* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, jorge@labcomplex.net) and **PERUZZO, Cicila*** (UNIVERSIDADE METODISTA DE SÃO PAULO, sissiperuzzo@gmail.com)

Cybercult@: Emergent local knowledge communities in Latin America

This paper reports a project in which a set of people get together and creates an *Emergent Local Knowledge Community* (ELKC) in order to face concrete "local" problems by developing their own information, communication and knowledge systems.

Cybercult@ (KC@) is used quite different from the widely accepted "computer interactions in cyberspace".

- a) Originally "**cyber**" has nothing to do with ICT. Inspired from the original Greek word *Kybernetes* (*pilot, steerman*), developing KC@ means the process of collective appropriation of technology for self-steering and conquering degrees of self-determination to solve local problems.
- b) "**Culture**" is understood as a "cultivation" of a threefold process:
 - *Information*, as the ability to establish symbolic correspondences between experiences and signs;
 - *Communication*, as the capacity to organize and coordinate actions.
 - *Knowledge*, as an emergent process of relating configurations of information in order to transform socio-cognitive structures.
- c) The sign "@" represents a positive feedback loop of *intelligent* (dialogical) *solutions to local problems* using ICT as knowledge platforms.

In theoretical terms, fieldwork is inspired on Freire's critical pedagogy, Vigotsky's Proximal Developmental Zone (PDZ) and Piaget/García's genetic epistemology, all of them fully compatible to Burawoy's public sociology and Trueba's ethnography of empowerment.

* *denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.*

Initial findings relocate conceptually and empirically the discussion on "digital inclusion" in the World-System.

In three years members of ELKC "*La otra min@ de Charcas*" (students, teachers, workers, housekeepers, technicians, peasants) in México have been generating local knowledge on alcoholism, environment degradation and political problems in a critical territory controlled by "Zetas" drug cartel.

Passing from *local* to **situated knowledge** needs a network of different ELKCs facing similar *global* problems. For this reason, in 2010 other ELKC experiences have been started in Piauí and Paraíba in northwest Brazil.

TG03-567.4

GONZALEZ CHAVARRIA, Alexander* (Phd candidate, alexander.gonzalezch@gmail.com)

Gobernanza política y coordinación intersectorial: Cambios en el modelo de regulación de la problemática de derechos humanos en Colombia 2003-2006

En Colombia, ha habido un largo período de cambio en la política pública y en el modelo de regulación de la problemática de derechos humanos, que empezó en el año 2003 como parte de un proceso de negociación de la política de cooperación internacional del Estado colombiano, conocido como el Proceso Londres - Cartagena. Mi argumento es que este cambio se puede definir como el paso de un modelo de regulación estructurado en términos de gobierno – oposición a un modelo de gobernanza política con coordinación intersectorial. En el primero, los sectores interesados de la sociedad civil colombiana tienen un rol de veeduría, denuncia y confrontación con el Estado colombiano. En el segundo, aunque la sociedad civil mantiene estos roles, incrementa su capacidad de incidencia política en la formulación de la política de derechos humanos al participar directamente en un esquema de negociación intersectorial con el gobierno colombiano y actores de la cooperación internacional. Este cambio se puede explicar al analizar explícitamente la forma como se generan y se usan recursos de capital político en este esquema de negociación.

Este es un caso particular del problema general de difusión del régimen internacional de derechos humanos en los contextos nacionales. En mi argumento, tomo como referente el conocido "modelo en espiral" propuesto por Thomas Risse, Steve Ropp y Kathryn Sikkink. El caso colombiano presenta varias características que permiten establecer un diálogo crítico y constructivo con este modelo. Lo principal es que permite analizar en qué medida los enfoques de gobernanza política constituyen una alternativa para abordar el problema de difusión, particularmente en la perspectiva de la participación de la sociedad civil y al analizar explícitamente el efecto de la introducción de recursos de capital político en este enfoque de regulación.

RC51-450.1

GONZÁLEZ CHÁVEZ, Jaime Miguel* (Universidad de Coahuila, mikesesgo@hotmail.com), **DELGADO RIVERA, Efraín*** (Universidad de Coahuila, efraindelgado@yahoo.com.mx) and **ORTEGA CONTRERAS, Joel*** (Universidad de Coahuila, pechanpoe@hotmail.com)

Cultural offers and audience transformations

The transformations on Leon city morphology, from 20 years ago to the date, are a result that integrates cultural practices within its geographical urban context, a temporal dimension that tells us the history of the city and a systematic perspective that brings us closer to the understanding of the transitive processes of one state to the other of the city. The diachronic segmentation of the cultural equipment (based on the socio-structural perspective of the cultural fields of Pierre Bourdieu) would lack of depth without the notion of the sense of the practices (objective and subjective) within its context, which makes an induction that allows an approach to the social reality of the investigation object necessary. Understanding the shifting environment of the socio-cultural relations that both impact and become progress, reinforce the public policy and appropriate complex strategies of social empowerment provided by knowledge, which is by cyberculture's notion, articulated to empower the discursive and autopoietic practices from the community to its own progress. Three fields are studied in particular based on Jorge González and his project "Cultural Offers and Public formation" experiences: culture/art field, food field and the educative field.

RC18-381.1

GONZÁLEZ HERNÁNDEZ, José Roberto* (Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, jmahoma@gmail.com) and **GONZÁLEZ HERNÁNDEZ, Guadalupe Margarita** (Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas)

Social organizations, leadership, and construction of full citizenship: Two experiences in North Central Mexico

This paper discusses by qualitative ways the recent trajectory of two social organizations that operate in the State of Zacatecas, México, whose interaction with the state (through two different federal government programs) has converted them in political actors locally recognized. Their forms of political activity reflect different conceptions about the goals of the citizen organization and citizenship itself. One such organization, the "Federación de Clubes Zacatecanos del Sur de California" to achieve their objectives is focused on the collective effort of its membership and it shows cooperative with the State, promoting citizen participation centered on civil rights, lobbying and vote. In contrast, the other organization "Antorcha Campesina" acts more as a pressure group based in a conflicted relationship with local authorities and the formation of its political cadres reflects a conception of a rebellious citizenship dangerously associated with clientelistic practices. In both experiences the leadership of the directives has played a prominent role in the grow of the organizations and some political parties have approached them to add up votes, and even invited them to participate as candidates in various elections. However, despite the large participative and organizational learning of these organizations, their practices of organized political action are far from building full citizenship.

This paper seeks to highlight how the construction of full citizenship is a challenge that goes beyond electoral spheres and is related with the formation of organizational identities and concrete practices of interaction between citizens and with the state.

RC17-444.4

GONZÁLEZ MALDONADO, Ingrid* (Universidad Central de Venezuela, ingridgonzalezmaldonado@gmail.com)

Diseño metodológico de la actividad académica del docente-investigador y su entorno social. Caso de biografía académica

Este trabajo surge debido a la necesidad de poner en práctica, en las actividades académicas que desempeño, la concepción de gestión, que desarrolla la Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV), a través del *Plan estratégico*; el cual ratifica los principios de: pluralidad de pensamiento, autonomía universitaria, conciencia crítica, beneficio de la sociedad y los valores éticos, desde el enfoque de la sociedad del conocimiento. En este sentido, el modelo de gestión, plantea un ámbito donde interactúa el conocimiento científico con el saber, en su relación con el entorno, desde las redes sociales, y en función de la oferta de conocimiento, como las demandas sociales (UCV, 2011).

Estas exigencias requieren de la formación de competencias del talento humano del profesor, estudiante y comunidad, desde la línea estratégica de gestión de conocimiento, definida por este Plan, entre las seis creadas (UCV, 2011a).

En cuanto a la aplicación de esta línea estratégica, en las actividades docentes, de extensión e investigación en este caso de estudio; se formulan las competencias cognitivas, metacognitivas y sociales (González, 2012: 3), dirigidas al estudiante y al profesor encargado de la Oportativa, a partir del sexto semestre, en la Escuela de Sociología. Esto con el fin, de que las competencias sean orientadas hacia el proceso de concientización del resguardo escrito, de la memoria oral de la tradición del Niño Jesús de Capaya, a través de la producción de un libro, y su registro documental en una base de datos, con participación de la comunidad (González, 2012: 3). Este proceso se identifica como *Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial (UNESCO, 2003)*.

En lo referente, a la metodología de este proyecto, corresponde al *aprendizaje-servicio* desde la Investigación Acción Participativa, dentro del programa del Servicio Comunitario de la UCV. Los indicadores se construyen a partir de los instrumentos diseñados para la autoevaluación y coevaluación.

RC07-353.1

GONZÁLEZ-HERNANDO, Marcos* (London School of Economics, marcos.gonzalez.hernando@gmail.com)

Confronting the uncertain: On crisis, time sociology and the narration of dangerous times

This is an attempt to explore the concept of crisis and its relevance within sociology through a focused analysis on the literature of the sociology of time and attending the role narrative and rhetoric play in making sense of crisis situations. Attempting to tackle the fuzziness of such a concept, crisis is discussed in the context where, according to most accounts, contemporary societies are deemed to be ever more accelerated, prone to change, uncertainty and open towards unforeseeable risks. In order to attain this, 'crisis' is put at the core of the tensions that current debates on the sociology of time expound, in relation to the conflict between diverse temporal logics that arise in an ever more complex world. Nonetheless, this insecure milieu is frequently confronted with our necessity to make sense of events, inscribing them in a narrative that allows for a minimum of foreseeability. In this tension political rhetoric often strives to make sense of economic bursts, natural disasters and other critical situations by inscribing them in a coherent plot, thus mitigating the impact of the experience of uncertainty. This carries within the risk of oversimplifying our quandaries and impoverishing the categories we use to comprehend our world and allow for the emergence of scapegoating strategies. This is followed by an assessment of the tension between our limited knowledge and our need for a narrative of our times, regardless of how insufficient it might be to fathom our predicaments and the role sociology should play in this milieu.

RC09-273.5

GONZÁLEZ-HERNANDO, Marcos* (London School of Economics, marcos.gonzalez.hernando@gmail.com)

Development, nation and "official futures": The case of the rhetoric of progress in contemporary Chile

This presentation is an attempt to conceptualise, with the aid of various sources that stem from the social sciences and philosophy, the way in which different ways to imagine the shape of time are implicit in Chilean official political rhetoric and how these may affect the way in which we perceive the past, what we understand as possible in the present and the possibilities that the future can bring. Using as examples the way in which some of the most important recent political events in Chile are narrated in the official rhetoric, we endeavour ourselves to unravel the form in which a certain discourse about the Nation, about its past and its identity is related with a form of projecting the future and, in practice, a mode of understanding the political map and the different forces in the present. Likewise, it is an attempt to give an account of the different discursive forms in which the destiny of the Nation and the everyday experience of its inhabitants are woven together, through a narrative in which the risks and sacrifices made in the present are necessary for future development, and how the past is thus interpreted as a plot with a mission. That is, how the uncertainty of the present, the crises it has to face and individual experiences are connected with the idea of its mission to become a developed country, thus reducing contingency in an ever more uncertain world. Finally, a debate on the tensions that this model for "national time" ensues, one of which is the growing political pressures and scissions that are beginning to arise in a country that is growing steadily.

RC41-113.1

GONZALEZ-PEREZ, Guillermo Julian* (University of Guadalajara, ggonzal@cencar.udg.mx)

Firearm homicide in Mexico 1990-2009: Trends, spatial variations and associated factors

This paper analyzes the trend of firearm homicide rate in Mexico in last two decades and seeks to identify the social variables that better explain the spatial variations of firearm homicide rate in Mexico in biennial 2008-2009. Data for this study was obtained from official sources; trends of firearm homicide rates by age groups, gender and level of marginalization between 1990 and 2009 were analyzed; for each Mexican state, firearm homicide rates in biennial 2008-2009 were calculated; stepwise multiple linear regression analysis was used to identify the variables associated to interstate variations in firearm homicide rates. Findings show that the pro-

portion of homicides committed with firearms has increased since 2000 (being in 2009 about 65%; the highest firearm homicide rate is observed in age group 30-39 (15 per 100,000 in 2009). Furthermore, male firearm homicide rates are clearly higher than female rates. Throughout the period, firearm homicide rates were much higher in the areas of greatest social exclusion. Moreover, regression model reflects that in states with highest levels of impunity (measured by the ratio "convicted of homicide / registered homicides"), most drug trafficking activities (measured by a proxy "destroyed hectares of marijuana and opiate per 1,000 inhabitants") and firearms possession (measured by a proxy "confiscated fire guns per 1,000 inhabitants") the firearms homicide rates were extremely high. These were the cases of Chihuahua and Baja California -states in U.S. border- and Sinaloa, in northwest Mexico. When these factors are combined with high levels of social exclusion, rates were also high, as the case of Guerrero. In a context characterized by insecurity, impunity and social exclusion, aspects such as improving the standard of living of the population, modify the judicial system or have better control of firearms are necessary to reduce firearm homicides rates in Mexico.

RC34-565.3

GOODE, Luke* (University of Auckland, l.goode@auckland.ac.nz)

Pirate politics and digital ethics

As digital technologies have become increasingly pervasive aspects of daily life for (sufficiently affluent) young people, we have seen a growing challenge to both legal and moral norms associated with copyright and intellectual property. On one level, these challenges remain at the informal level of everyday behaviors. But we have also witnessed the growth of more organized elements of a 'movement' seeking a program of reform to overturn what are perceived as outmoded and increasingly insidious copyright and intellectual property regimes. Prominent examples include the Creative Commons movement and the Pirate Party—a formal political party originating in Sweden and now active in at least forty countries. But how closely aligned are these organized platforms for social reform on the one hand, and the ethical discourses of young people faced with the everyday frustrations and temptations of sharing content in digital environments, on the other? To what extent can young people's everyday engagements be harnessed and politicized by these platforms? What, in short, are the prospects for a mass social movement for change (in copyright law and related areas of civil liberty) fueled by the energies of young digital citizens? This paper offers one perspective on these questions. Based on focus group and social media research, it examines young people's responses to the manifestos and platforms of international Pirate Parties. In particular, it examines the relationship between ethical and political dimensions of young people's behaviors as digital citizens. It considers the extent to which new cultural trends around digital media are, in fact, indicative of a new (political) worldview—and constitutive of a new social movement—around cultural and intellectual freedoms.

RC02-126.2

GOODS, Caleb* (Curtin University, caleb.goods@postgrad.curtin.edu.au)

Greening the Australian automotive industry

In 2010, it was estimated that there were 896 million cars operating in the world and this number is expected to climb to almost 1.2 billion by 2020. Globally, passenger motor vehicles are responsible for one-tenth of global greenhouse gas emissions. The powerful global auto industry and the commodity it produces, so synonymous with environmental cost, is being held up by some as a transformational prototype, via the proposition that if the auto industry can be greened, every industry can. In 2007, the newly elected Australian Labor government committed to the formation and implementation of a Green Car Innovation Fund, to assist Australia's ailing automotive manufacturing industry green the cars it produces, the manufacturing process and jobs within the industry. This paper engages with the task of examining the three multinational vehicle producers operating in Australia, Ford, GM Holden and Toyota, and how they have responded and engaged with the idea of green jobs, greening the manufacturing process and the vehicles that they produce in Australia. This analysis and discussion is informed by semi-structured in-depth interviews with senior representatives within the Australia auto industry, unions and policy makers and supplemented with industry documents and secondary sources.

RC44-409.3

GOODS, Caleb* (Curtin University, caleb.goods@postgrad.curtin.edu.au)

The Australian trade union movements engagement with just transition and the green economy

Many policymakers, unions and businesses have embraced the idea of green jobs and a green economy. This enthusiasm for environmentally sound job creation received a significant shot in the arm at the end of 2008, in the context of the global financial crisis, as an important element in the solution to the world's economic and ecological concerns. However, the connection between work and combating environmental problems is an area of significant contestation. This has resulted in highly varied understandings of what constitutes a green job and a green economy. The aim of this paper is to establish how Australian unions are responding to the environmental challenge of climate change. This analysis will focus on the Australian Manufacturing Workers' Union (AMWU) which as a union has repeatedly encouraged the position that responding to climate change represents an opportunity for the AMWU and its members. An examination of the AMWU's positive disposition toward green job opportunities and industries will be developed as an example of the different interpretations which surround green jobs and just transition to a green economy.

RC44-65.1

GORBAN, Débora* (CONICET/UNSAM, dgorban@gmail.com) and **PURSER, Gretchen** (Syracuse University)

Scavenging for work: Informal labor across the north-south divide

Despite the growing scholarly attention paid to the proliferation of informal and precarious work throughout the global north and global south, there has been relatively little comparative research on this pressing topic. This is unfortunate, since social scientific findings in one location can help us to ask a set of unexpected questions about other locations, thereby creating an opening for innovative kinds of inquiry. Drawing upon ethnographic fieldwork carried out amongst socially marginalized and economically precarious sidewalk scavengers in both Buenos Aires and San Francisco, this paper aims to extend our understanding of the organizing strategies of, and the state's reactions to, informal workers. We focus upon two of the most strikingly visible - even iconic - symbols of informality and economic despair: cartoneros, or garbage recyclers, in Argentina and jornaleros, or day laborers, in the United States. First, we compare the ways in which these workers have been socially and politically constructed. Second, we discuss their different strategies of organizing. Finally, we contrast the ways in which these municipalities have endeavored to regulate and manage these populations, arguing that these comparative cases represent different models of neoliberal urban governance. We conclude with a framework for further comparative theorizing about informality across the north-south divide.

RC34-321.3

GORMALLY, Sinead (Social Justice Development Officer, The Community Foundation for Northern Ireland) and **SERCOMBE, Howard** (University of Strathclyde)

Defending your people: The role of street gangs in maintaining the integrity of economically deprived communities

Standard sociological and journalistic narratives of street youth gangs tend to emphasize dysfunction, disorganisation, crime and violence. In Glasgow, however, many street gangs have long histories, sometimes stretching back a century or more. No social institution survives over this kind of time frame without also contributing to the community in which it lives and moves and has its being. Through a participant observation study across two Glasgow communities, this research inquires into the agreement that exists between a gang and its community, finding a role for the gang in maintaining community solidarity against the incursions not only of neighbouring gangs but of the impositions of the organs of the state and civil society. We argue that the benefits of civil society in the rule of law and a neutral police force, education provision, democratic engagement and equal opportunity for advancement do not obtain for these communities, and are experienced more often as invasions and attacks on their integrity. Under these circumstances, in important respects, they have to look after themselves. While the reality is fractured and paradoxical, and compro-

misued by alcohol and other drug use, the gang is an important element in maintaining community integrity.

RC04-297.2

GOROSTIAGA, Jorge M.* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, jorgegoros@gmail.com), ARIAS, María Fernanda (Universidad Nacional de San Martín), LASTRA, Karina (Universidad Nacional de San Martín), FRANK ITALIA, Pablo (Universidad Nacional de San Martín) and CAMBOURS DE DONINI, Ana (Universidad Nacional de San Martín)

El acceso a la universidad en la Argentina y los dilemas de las políticas institucionales

El derecho a la educación superior tiene hoy un consenso declarativo generalizado desde los documentos internacionales (CMES, París, 2009), regionales (CRES, 2008) y nacionales, aunque su concreción es un tema complejo y controvertido. Esta ponencia aborda la problemática del acceso a la universidad en el escenario argentino de las últimas dos décadas. Este escenario se ha caracterizado por una masificación creciente, el establecimiento de nuevas universidades y un proceso amplio de reforma (a partir de la sanción de la Ley de Educación Superior de 1995). El ingreso libre y gratuito—postulado por la mayoría de las universidades nacionales—ha tenido como contracara los fenómenos de la alta deserción y las bajas tasas de graduación, los cuales afectan a distintos grupos de estudiantes, pero especialmente a los provenientes de hogares de bajo nivel socio-económico. Luego de analizar las políticas y programas desarrollados desde el gobierno nacional para el mejoramiento del acceso, la ponencia se enfoca en las estrategias que las universidades públicas han instrumentado desde mediados de la década de 1990, atendiendo en particular a la situación de las universidades del conurbano bonaerense en relación a las acciones de articulación con la escuela secundaria y a los procesos de admisión y de apoyo a los estudiantes de primer año. Se postula que en la implementación de sus políticas de acceso estas instituciones se encuentran ante los dilemas planteados por una transformación de formatos académicos y dinámicas tradicionalmente selectivas que dé respuesta a dos exigencias: 1) la de proveer condiciones para la inclusión de una población estudiantil más heterogénea que la tradicional y con predominio de sectores sociales relativamente desaventajados (tanto en términos de recursos económicos como en su preparación académica); 2) la del mejoramiento de la calidad de los procesos académicos.

RC34-673.3

GORSHKOV, Mikhail* (Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, irina1-tiourina@yandex.ru)

A review of major themes and questions in youth studies in post-reform Russia

The review is aimed not only to reveal the first-priority for Russia youth problems and respective directions of sociological researches, but also to create a theoretical and methodological basis for comparative analysis of situation in the youth field in all four BRIC countries under the conditions of rapid social changes, large-scale political and economic transformations, as well as increasing cultural globalization.

From the Russian side the group of authors is presented by the staff scientists of the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, who in accordance with their scientific interests and areas of activity discusses a certain set of urgent issues and topical problems, including:

- *demographic characteristics of youth* as well as quite different from country to country demographic factors influencing age-sex structure of population and so on;
- *youth social identity* as a product of interaction and cooperation between the global and the local;
- *new models and practices of consumption and leisure* in the context of high level openness of modern youth to the World;
- *family, marriage and sexuality*;
- *the state and political values*, including those influencing political activity of youth in the BRIC countries under the condition of transition to market oriented economy;
- *mass education and employment opportunities*: work as a key factor in the development and affirmation of personal identity and self-esteem, specific pathway for incorporation into the social life as well

as for the achievement of economic independence; some certain difficulties for getting a job, etc;

- *Internet participation and new models of social communication*.

RC26-339.4

GORSHKOV, Mikhail* (Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, irina1-tiourina@yandex.ru)

Twenty years of Russian reforms and establishment of a civil society in post-reform Russia

At the end of 2011 Russia will mark 20th anniversary of taking the path of radical social-economic reforms aimed primarily at structural reorganization of the Russian economy. Becoming one of the symbolic events in contemporary history of the country, economic reforms have affected all spheres of the state and social activity.

Debates about the political heritage of their main initiators are still actual for the considerable part of population. Especially under the condition of modern – highly ambivalent – epoch partly inheriting the policy adopted by the reformers and partly being opposed to it.

It is obvious that activity of the reformers of the decades passed often had spontaneous character and were in many respects forced, generated by the conditions of a total system crisis which has broken in the collapsing USSR, when there were no time for the search of «sparing», step-by-step ways of reforming. At the same time mass consciousness is inclined to forget a historical context under which the reforms were carried out, to mythologize and simplify many things. That is why it is so important to turn back to look at the events of twenty years' prescription, to examine them from the point of view of the present generations of Russians.

At the same time it is very important to analyze in what way the changes occurred have affected life of the Russian citizens, their social and material welfare, possibilities of self-realization, evolution of their world outlook installations, national self-identification, opinions as regard the world around, role and place of the state, democratic institutions and norms in life of the society.

The article is based on the results of the national-wide sociological research «Twenty years of reforms through the Russians' eyes» conducted by the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences in April, 2011.

RC33-638.2

GOTMAN, Anne* (CNRS - University Paris Descartes, anne.gotman@parisdescartes.fr)

What does religion do to the people? A case study in contemporary France

As social scientists know well, the definition of "religion" has reached an amount of discussion, contradiction and a state of overabundance that leads some to call upon a Babel tower situation. This state of affairs comes from the "law" edicted by sociology founding fathers not to use pre-notions, but instead to construct one's definition of the subject to be studied. Owing to this rule, "religion" as a common sense word should not be used as an entry to its study. This proposition shall be discussed on the base of our study on *What does the religion do to the people in contemporary France*. We assume that definition is not the point but the methodology. Instead of starting from dogmas and their general applications, from normative statements and their singular applications, or from practices or beliefs, the case method allows to catch empirically what people bring into the category of "religion", what they make out of it, how it mixes with their ordinary life.

RC19-231.4

GOTTERO, Laura* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, UBA, lauritagottero@hotmail.com)

Atención primaria de la salud. Continuidades neoliberales en la "asistencia centrada en la persona"

El desarrollo del concepto de atención primaria de la salud (APS) tuvo un inicio fundacional en 1978, con la Declaración de Alma-Ata (ex URSS) elaborada por los países miembros de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS). Este documento destacaba la necesidad de fortalecer los servicios de salud en el nivel más básico, de atención y prevención, con el fin de evitar intervenciones más complejas y de mayor costo, así como caracterizaba la situación de desigualdad entre países definidos como "desarrollados".

lados" y "en desarrollo". La salud era una tarea y responsabilidad colectiva que involucraba tanto al "pueblo", así llamado, como a "los gobiernos". En el año 2008, con motivo de celebrar la tercera década de la perspectiva de APS en el mundo, la OMS publicó un nuevo documento: La atención primaria de la salud. Más necesaria que nunca, en el que reformuló varios de los principios de la Declaración de Alma-Ata y resignificó ciertos términos de esta postura de provisión de salud. En especial, la nueva versión de APS incluyó, a través de cuatro vías de reformas, la idea de "centrarse en la persona": esto es, prestar interés a las demandas que los miembros de una población formulaban a los servicios de salud y configurar éstos de tal manera que promovieran la satisfacción de los ciudadanos, devenidos usuarios. En este trabajo se intenta señalar cuál parece ser la contracara implícita de estas propuestas reformistas, con la premisa de que su significado conlleva la aceptación de una perspectiva neoliberal sobre la salud que sigue estando presente en la visión de organismos internacionales como la OMS a la hora de trabajar en el área de derechos sociales y políticas públicas.

RC33-669.4

GOULD, Deborah* (University of California Santa Cruz, dbgould@ucsc.edu)

When your data make you cry: Feelings in research

What do you do when your data make you cry? Is there a place for feelings in research? My essay addresses those questions through an exploration of the methodological questions that arise when one moves from "participant" to "observer", that is, when one's research project focuses on something in which one was intimately involved and only later decides to take as an object of study. After considering and answering the concerns about objectivity that are likely to be raised in this situation, I explore the more pressing methodological issue of "familiarity." While the task of any ethnographer is to become familiar with the group one is studying, familiarity can also obscure interesting research questions, especially if the participant-cum-researcher shares the common sense of the group she is researching. In that case, the researcher may fail to see the group's taken-for-granted as a historical product ripe for investigation. How, then, does the researcher make what has become commonsensical to her into a puzzle requiring inquiry and analysis? How do you unravel your own common sense, and how does doing so affect the questions that you ask and the stories that you are able to tell? Drawing from a larger project that analyzes the emergence, meteoric rise, development, and decline of the direct-action AIDS activist movement in the United States, ACT UP, this essay explores these issues, focusing on the role that feelings can play in research. I argue for an understanding of feelings as a source of knowledge that can facilitate a methodological approach that both tacks between familiarity and defamiliarity and treats one's object historically, emphasizing contingency, conjuncture, and change across time.

RC44-180.3

GOURGUES, Guillaume* (IEP Grenoble, UMR PACTE, guillaume.gourgues@hotmail.com) and **SAINTY, Jessica** (IEP Grenoble, UMR PACTE)

Supporting "public debate" as a new unions' strategy? The case of CGIL-FIOM facing managerial referendum in three Fiat factories (Italy)

Among the various challenges facing unions, membership participation and workers empowerment by tools of direct participation within management concretely challenges the ability of unions of representing the diversity of workers' interests. Indeed, a participatory management involves a redefinition of the unions' strategies. Should union blame this trend of direct participation? Recently, these questions were concretely asked to the CGIL-FIOM union, in Italy. In 2010 and 2011, the direction of the Fiat Company decided to use referenda, in order to avoid the refusal of CGIL-FIOM to sign a new agreement about labour conditions in three Italian factories. The direction of the Fiat Company promised, in case of approval by workers, to maintain industrial activities and, in case of refusal, to close these factories. Consequently, the unions were confronted to as strong dilemma: what is the best way to react to this direct participation of workers? Our research about these three referenda is focused on the link between direct participation, public debate and unions' strategies. We present an argument in two main steps. Firstly, we want to show how unions have progres-

sively inverted the democratic sense of these referenda: instead of giving voting instructions, they have chosen to indirectly fuel the public debate, by diffusing arguments and ideas towards workers. The direct participation of workers was used by unions to adopt a "deliberative" activism, to convince workers to resist. Secondly, we also questioned the limits of this strategy: whereas the rates of refusal were surprisingly high within the two firsts referenda, the workers finally decided to support the agreement for the third referendum. These high levels, indirectly supported by unions, have finally frightened the workers, who feared that their factory were definitely. It opens a discussion about the ability of unions to act efficiently within the public debate.

RC04-497.2

GOUVEIA, Andréa* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, andrea-gouveia@uol.com.br) and **SANTOS, Vinicius Wagner Oliveira** (Universidade Federal do Paraná)

Teachers and the schooling democratization: Who is this subject in the inequality Brazilian context?

The schooling democratization in terms of access, management or quality imply necessarily the protagonist of teachers and students. The needs of professional valorization of the teachers are putting the question in central of education policies in Brazil, tensing the teacher's demands accountability for school performance, this is expressed in the adoption of National Professional Minimum Wage and the definition of guidelines to career guidance teacher. The large-scale exams in Brazil are producing a big number of information about the teachers and can be help for learning about who are this person actually, in special if considering the sub national historical context in Brazil (SOUZA, 2009) and in others countries (FANFANI, 2007) for reading about the teachers profile. In this article we will explore the profile of Brazilian teachers from the PROVA BRASIL context questionnaire 2007, analyzing experience, payment, scholarship and labor situation (civil servants or employers with temporary contract) in confront with the teachers evaluation about management conditions in schools that work. The results of the questions about teachers profile reaffirm the inequality between north/northeast and center/ south/ southeast in the Brazilian development amplified for the inequality between the first step of elementary school and last step of elementary school. To measure this scenery we propose to use of a Index of teacher's work conditions that can be a instrument of reading of different contexts for the answers of teachers about the pedagogical project of schools, conditions of participations in the schools, your relationship with the principal in the schools and relations between teachers and students in the Brazilian elementary schools.

RC04-174.2

GOUVIAS, Dionysios* (University of the Aegean, dgouvias@rhodes.aegean.gr)

Youth and labour market(s) in Europe: 'Opportunities' or just 'risks'? – Findings from the European social survey

Many critics argue that one core dimension of the European Union (EU) 'Lisbon Strategy' (2000) is 'more flexibility and openness to the labour market in teaching/learning' and the 'strengthening human resources at the universities by promoting a favourable professional environment'. Amidst the global financial crisis and the increasing 'downsizing' of the Welfare State, we would like to examine how young adults perceive their current situation and their future educational and occupational prospects within this framework of opportunities?

Using comparative data on *educational level and type of education completed, occupational status and income level*, on the one hand, and *measurement(s) of subjective well-being and job security, experiences of unemployment and work-life balance*, on the other, from Round 5 (2010-11) of the cross-sectional **European Social Survey**, we will try to highlight patterns on how European youth (generally defined as people between 18 and 34 years of age) perceive their life chances in times of supposedly big investment in 'human-capital formation'. Variables such as *gender, age, ethnic or religious group, type of area, household composition, parental education and occupation and family income* are also taken account in order to control for significant 'personal' and 'external' influences.

RC34-673.2

GOVENDER, Jay* (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Jay.Govender@nmmu.ac.za)

Towards social justice and democracy: Unraveling South African youth in the education and labour market systems

South Africa's 1955 Freedom Charter states that 'South Africa belongs to all who live in it'. However, hardly anybody involved in the Charter would have appreciated the current quasi-federalist state, caught between a version of developmentalism and a financialized economy. The current state is at a profound distance from fulfilling earlier notions of social justice and democracy.

The state is showing evidence of dysfunction and failure. The ANC doubts the state's capacity to manage its developmental duties. If institutional capacity is in doubt, then a number of risk factors threaten the state, including the inability to intervene in the key areas of education and labour market. Youth exit from a markedly weak educational system to a labour market that locks them to lengthy periods of structural unemployment.

The response by the state since 2007 was to introduce institutional reforms. In 2010, the Transformation of State and Governance spelled out the motivation, attributes, and structure of the development state. Then in 2011, the National Development Plan: Vision for 2030 elaborated on social and economic problems; and set targets for interventions. However, the reforms and plans have limits, which will be discussed.

The paper aims to examine how the ANC's recent efforts facilitate improving the educational and labour market systems, thereby securing social justice and democracy. Both contradictions and the mutuality of education and the labour market and social justice and democracy will be discussed.

Notably, the emerging criticisms of the plan, in particular, that poverty will be eliminated, and inequality reduced by 2030, will remain one of greatest implementation challenges.

Conceptually, education and the labour market; social justice and democracy; and issues faced by youth will be discussed in simultaneity. Thereafter, the paper will attempt to establish what interventions may be possible in the three systems of analyses.

RC47-215.4

GRAGLIA, Amy* (SUNY Stony Brook, amy.graglia@gmail.com)

Pink public transit in Mexico city: Evaluating women-only transportation as a feminist movement

At the turn of the 21st Century, a woman in Mexico City could not board a public bus, subway, or taxi without fearing that she would be sexually violated or even raped before reaching her destination. In a moment of desperation policy makers did what dozens of cities around the world had already done and they established a line of women-only public transportation. Since then, feminist groups in Mexico have campaigned to double the number of women-only transit on the road, and have successfully persuaded the local government to issue a special fleet of bubblegum-pink buses and taxis named Athena, after the Greek goddess of war, courage, and strength. This paper uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to examine, analyse, and evaluate the benefits vs. consequences of using women-only transportation as a solution to gender inequality. Combining theories from the sociology of space and feminist geographers, results show that women-only transportation spatially empowers women by increasing their confidence and power when navigating the city.

TG03-519.5

GRAN, Brian* (Case Western Reserve University, brian.gran@case.edu)

Do rights matter? A comparative analysis of children's rights

Do children's rights matter to children's outcomes? Do stronger young people's rights produce superior outcomes for children? For all children? Efforts to promote and strengthen young people's rights are often motivated by expectations that stronger rights result in superior outcomes. This relationship, however, is assumed. This study will present global findings to answer the question of whether stronger rights result in better outcomes for young people. An important component of this study is an examination of differential outcomes among young people within countries. Do stronger rights lead to better outcomes for all young people? Do some young people not enjoy these better outcomes? If so, which young people? This study

will contribute to research on children's rights in general, and specifically to questions about the importance of rights for children and young people.

TG03-414.5

GRAN, Brian* (Case Western Reserve University, brian.gran@case.edu) and **BRYANT, Rachel*** (Case Western Reserve University, reb37@case.edu)

Private responsibilities for human rights: "Too big" to be accountable?

The purpose of this paper is to examine the rights and responsibilities private actors, such as corporations, have in upholding human rights. The target of human rights implementation and enforcement typically is the state. While the state typically is a duty holder, the process of fulfilling human rights often requires efforts of non-government actors, such as families, nonprofit organizations, and companies. In this paper, we aim to take a close look at how for-profit corporations are involved in human rights protections and violations, with particular emphasis on what happens when corporations violate human rights. We examine whether for-profit corporations are difficult to hold accountable for their human rights violations due to minimal regulations and ineffective government sanctions. We will look at the legal status of corporations (e.g. personhood), and the global capitalist structure in determining what actions corporations take in implementing human rights. We will explore who is accountable for implementing and protecting human rights, what actions are taken when corporations violate human rights, and if these actions appear to be effective. We will examine case studies of corporations that have taken on human rights responsibilities, and notable corporations that have refused to do so.

In this paper, we conduct three levels of analysis. The first level of analysis will be an evaluation of human rights treaties to identify rights and responsibilities of private actors. The second level will be an examination of how treaty committees, such as the UN Human Rights Committee, deal with private actors in their work. The third level will be case studies of four types of for-profit companies: two companies that have repudiated human rights responsibilities and two companies that have attempted to fulfill human rights obligations. We conclude with a critical discussion of how human rights can be better protected from and by corporations.

RC24-363.4

GRANCHAMP FLORENTINO, Laurence* (Laboratoire Cultures et Sociétés en Europe, Université de Strasbourg, florenti@unistra.fr)

Possibilités et limites de la logique des "écogestes"

In France, a large number of local authorities are trying to traduce in their local policies the challenges of global warming. Based on measures allotting 47% of the greenhouse gases to the households, they try to involve the citizens in this cause.

When addressed to individuals, the communication strategy is all oriented to what is called the "eco-gestures"; these refers to practices supposed easy to be adopted, and which would allow citizens to reduce their personal greenhouse gases production.

I have studied a group of citizens, living in a French countryside near Germany, who have participated to an experiment of voluntary limitation of their greenhouse gases emissions. During two years, though a regular measure of their emissions in their habitation, transports, alimentation and consumption, they were receiving some advises from an ecological association to try to reduce these greenhouse gases emissions.

I focused particularly my attention on the conflicts, tensions or gaps that appears between their pattern of an "ecological concerned citizen", and their practices. I observe the way they tend to solve these personal conflicts, through defensive discourses, but also through marginal or more substantial changes. I make two principal assessments. First, the environmental motivations rarely are sufficient to drive to a significant change, but they may help in the decision and the kind of choices made. Second, the minor changes can also lead to a spiral of changes or a "gearing effect". Despite the logical of "eco-gestures" play a role in mobilisation of the citizens, and should not be neglected, it also has its limits, and cannot substitute for action of local authorities at a more structural level.

RC14-681.3

GRAVANTE, Tommaso* (Universidad de Sevilla, t.gravante@gmail.com)

Prácticas de apropiación, nuevas tecnologías y cambio social. Un estudio de caso: La insurgencia popular de Oaxaca

Desde mediados de 2006, en la ciudad de Oaxaca una protesta gremial cobró en pocos días la dimensión de una amplia y profunda insurrección popular, con un alto sentido antiautoritario. A lo largo de la protesta gente "común y corriente" fue generando nuevas relaciones sociales, se apropió de la ciudad, de las calles, instituyeron sus barricadas de defensa, sus espacios de discusión y comunicación, y sus propios modos de construir formas de vida. Los canales alternativos de comunicación además de transportar informaciones contribuyeron a tejer nuevos nudos sociales entre los participante y fortalecer la necesidad de una comunicación fundada sobre prácticas comunitarias. Tanto la apropiación y uso de Internet como la toma de las emisoras de radio y televisión, por parte de simples ciudadanos, fueron determinantes en la organización y en la construcción de la identidad del movimiento popular. Recuperando la experiencia individual en los medios alternativos que han sido determinantes en la organización y en la construcción de la identidad del movimiento popular, en la presente comunicación proponemos un análisis del proceso de apropiación de las nuevas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación vivido por los insurgentes. A través del análisis de las entrevistas a los protagonistas de las experiencias mediáticas pondremos en evidencia cómo la apropiación y uso de los medios de comunicación se convierte en otro modo de hacer política. Con un enfoque desde abajo en el estudio del movimiento mismo, exploraremos los modos en los que la apropiación y uso alternativo de los medios alternativos influyen en los procesos de empoderamiento y en las transformaciones sociales desde abajo.

RC09-135.2

GRAWERT, Elke* (Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC, grawert@bicc.de)

Some thoughts on the working of competing orders and links between them

What kind of structures can be found in the realms not reached by the state? This paper focuses on post-war societies and challenges the concept of the 'weak state' which has become the most-used approach to explain the political structure of such countries. The paper argues that beyond the state there tend to be different orders, partly with state-like structures, but rarely mere lawlessness and chaos. Such orders may exist at the community level, where societies organize themselves with own rules and authorities. There might be orders of violence, as in the ghettos of big cities or in territories dominated by militias. The system of the aid agencies and the UN organizations may show features of a self-referential socio-political order beside the state on whose territory they are operating. Large multinational companies investing in natural resources can develop a separate order with weak links to the state on whose ground they are producing. At the same time, states frequently are a source of uncertainty and extra-legal action against social groups.

In order to clarify the notion of competing orders, the paper firstly looks into sources of power of states and other socio-political orders existing on the same territory. Secondly it discusses the ways these orders are functioning and characterizes the 'drivers' which maintain them. Then it elaborates on the links ('currencies') between these orders and the mutual effects of these links on the orders and their structures in the process of exchange, using the example of South Sudan. Some conclusions will be drawn, highlighting possible means of 'conversion' which could moderate the driving forces causing the emergence of multiple orders or even create synergies between them.

RC30-664.2

GRECCO, Fabiana* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, fabiana-sanchesgrecco@hotmail.com)

La violencia en la trayectoria de vida de los colectores de materiales reciclables y el proceso de fabricación de la industrialización de la mercadería basura

La compactación de los materiales reciclables es un fenómeno contemporáneo consistido en un proceso largo y no lineal, intrínseco al capitalismo de *producción/consumo*. Este proceso industrial no sirve solamente para recoger los "vertederos" en las calles o en puntos de recolección, los materiales tales como papel, cartón, vidrio, aluminio y plástico y separarlos de acuerdo a una clasificación específica de la industria

del reciclaje, pero lo hace inserta un complejo conjunto de relaciones sociales y laborales, marcada por la violencia. Mientras que allí, en, por un lado, una gran organización y los incentivos sobre el reciclaje, hay, por otra parte, un gran contingente de obreros distanciados de la distribución de las ganancias, pero sobre todo insertada en el proceso de producción, un proceso marcado por las desigualdades sociales y la explotación de la mano de obra miserable. Mediante la incorporación de la materia, hace unos treinta años, fue vista sólo como chatarra, la producción capitalista incorpora y organiza este grupo de trabajadores y puede suprimir una cierta necesidad social – haciendo de la chatarra el principal material del producto reciclable – Así se satisfas los deseos de consumo de corriente que se basan en la visibilidad del ambientalismo. Por lo tanto, la basura es algo que debe entenderse fuera de los beneficios sociales ambientales del reciclado y eso es lo que esta investigación desea analizar la violencia en la trayectoria de vida de los colectores de materiales reciclables y el proceso de fabricación de la industrialización de la mercadería basura.

RC24-594.2

GREENBERG, Miriam* (UC Santa Cruz, miriam@ucsc.edu), **HERZER, Hilda*** (Universidad de Buenos Aires, hherzer@gmail.com) and **MERLINSKY, Gabriela*** (Universidad de Buenos Aires, merlinsk@retina.ar)

Landscapes of risk and resilience: Comparing the socio-spatial production of environmental crisis in Argentina and the United States

How does the process of urbanization generate risk and potential crisis —both environmental and socio-economic—for cities and their residents? How are these risks distributed within urban populations? And how does this distribution reflect preexisting socio-spatial inequalities, as well as post-crisis redevelopment policies? These questions motivate this joint presentation by urban sociologists at the University of Buenos Aires and the University of California Santa Cruz. Greenberg, Herzer, and Merlinsky analyze these crises in the context of historic phases of urban capital accumulation and governance, emphasizing the post-1970s neoliberal phase, with its reliance on deregulation, privatization, and austerity as a means of driving global competitiveness. At the same time, they critique rigid notions of neoliberalism that lack attention to political agency, environmental processes, and urban spaces outside the global north. Through a comparative analysis of cities in Argentina and the U.S., and using the theoretical tools of political ecology and critical urban studies, they reveal neoliberal urbanization to be globally variegated and ecologically imbricated.

The presentation interweaves three case studies. Merlinsky explores the historical construction of risk and degradation of the Cuenca-Matanza river due to land deregulation, industrial contamination, and the lack of sanitation infrastructure for people living on the river's banks. Herzer examines how recurring floods in Buenos Aires reflect public policies that generate increased vulnerability as well as exposure to risk. And Greenberg explores how redevelopment policies following cyclical crises in New York and New Orleans have exacerbated socio-environmental inequality and generated a new scale of risk. Alongside differences and path dependencies, the presenters find that, across their cases, uneven redevelopment shifts the burden of environmental risk onto the poorest citizens while producing conditions for future crises. Meanwhile, they also find innovative, urban-based environmental justice struggles shaped by and responding to these different contexts of crisis.

RC21-184.1

GREENBERG, Miriam* (UC Santa Cruz, miriam@ucsc.edu)

New urban imaginaries in the branded city: Towards a critical and comparative approach

"Urban branding" in a pervasive aspect of contemporary, market-oriented urbanization processes globally, yet remains little understood from a critical or comparative perspective within urban sociology. In this presentation I synthesize existing literature on the topic, and offer a theoretical framework that situates the phenomenon within critical urban studies.

A wealth of literature is emerging on urban branding in many fields. In media/cultural studies urban brands are analyzed, like corporate brands more broadly, as "market cultural forms" that mediate production and consumption in a symbolically-oriented global economy. Research on urban design, architecture, and planning addresses how iconic, all-encompassing

"brandsapes" extend corporate identities and market logics into the built environment. In urban studies—from geography to sociology—branding is understood as the entrepreneurial practice of marketing "culture-led" developments like arts districts and entertainment destinations in the name of interurban competition.

In this presentation, I seek to bring these illuminating approaches into conversation, and to push them further. Rather than afix urban branding to the realm of culture, marketing, media, and/or design alone, I argue the practice is always, also embedded in urban political economy and governance, and so of central concern for urban social justice struggles. This relationship becomes particularly apparent in times of urban crisis. Drawing on research in post-crisis New York, New Orleans, and Buenos Aires, I address links between utopian urban re-imagining projects and broader forms of market-oriented restructuring. I link these findings to insights in critical urban studies about the strategic, globally variegated role of the urban scale in neoliberal restructuring. Ultimately I argue for an integrated approach that addresses the combined role of imaginary and material processes within capitalist urbanization generally, and that posits the reclamation of utopian imaginaries from the realm of the brand as central to recent urban social justice movements in Argentina and the U.S..

WG02-282.2

GREENSTEIN, Ran* (University of the Witwatersrand, ran.greenstein@wits.ac.za)

The Israeli regime, Palestinian Arabs and the apartheid analogy

This paper examines the apartheid analogy as a useful tool in analysing the relations between the Israeli regime and its Palestinian Arab subjects. In doing that, it looks at current debates over the question, including the work of the Russell Tribunal on Palestine. The Tribunal convened in Cape Town in November 2011 to discuss the applicability of the legal concept of apartheid to Israeli-Palestinian relations.

Among the questions raised in the ensuing debates are the definition of concepts such as race and racial domination (do they apply only to conflicts that use the notion of physical/biological differences, or also to differences based on ethnicity and national identity), the meanings of apartheid (a regime specific to South Africa or southern Africa, or a generic notion that goes beyond its historical origins), the boundaries of Israel (do we refer to its pre-1967 boundaries, to Greater Israel post-1967, or to all areas – including the Diaspora – in which the Israeli regime determines the living conditions of Palestinian Arabs), and the concrete implications of citizenship, residence and refugee rights.

While much of the debate has been explicitly political in nature, it also raises important issues regarding social theory and methodology: how to use concepts rooted in specific place and time in a broader comparative context? how to examine diverse and multi-layered societies on their various dimensions in a comparative manner? How to do that without restricting the analysis to one or two core dimensions, and thereby over-simplifying it, but also without overburdening it by invoking numerous dimensions and excessive empirical detail, and thereby obscuring the overall picture? In other words, how to engage in a dialogue between theory and historical evidence, without sacrificing one for the sake of the other? The paper thus uses a theoretically informed perspective to examine empirical case studies.

RC02-736.7

GRESH, Rebecca* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, rgresh2@illinois.edu)

Global inequality and the financialization of food

The global financial crisis has generated new debates over needs. While the financial crisis in the North is primarily understood as a housing crisis, for the global South the financial crisis has meant an emergency of hunger. In 2009 the number of hungry people worldwide increased to one billion as food prices soared to unprecedented levels. This has especially hit hard the world's poor who on average spend 60-80% of their budget on food, resulting in an extraordinary number of food protests around the world (De Schutter 2010; FAO 2011).

Rural sociologists have focused on transnational forces contributing to the food crisis such as trade agreements, uneven subsidies, and climate change. Less recognized is the role of financial speculation in the valuation of food – namely, monetary gains realized from production, processing, distribution, sale, and speculation of food commodities. How the modes of

food provision are rendered calculable and how these financial techniques allow for disproportionate monetary gains is worthy of analysis. Financial instruments such as commodity indexes become increasingly important factors in shaping both the length and nature of the value chain.

This paper contributes to a clearer understanding of the financialization of food by employing the lens of standards recently developed within STS literature using a transnational focus. A standards approach is a corrective to accounts that render the activities of finance intangible and subjects to scrutiny the embedded and taken-for-granted models that underlie the value of food. At the same time, a transnational approach to economic sociology expands US centered approaches whose empirical boundaries stay largely within the North. In conclusion, I argue that seeing food with standards in mind helps us to rethink the ways that food systems are configured, as well as the impact of different systems of valuation on meeting basic human needs.

TG06-375.2

GRIFFITH, Alison* (York University, agriffith@edu.yorku.ca)

New forms of governance: Parental involvement in schools

This paper argues that parental involvement in their children's schooling is an extension of educational governance into the home and family. What parents describe as involvement occurs across a wide spectrum of activities with their children (St John, Griffith & Allen Haynes, 1999; Standing, 1998). What schooling defines as parental involvement is a much narrower set of activities oriented to the school's teaching and learning agenda (e.g. Epstein, Ontario Ministry of Education website). Currently, this narrow version of parental involvement is touted as a major solution to gaps in children's school achievement by researcher. While the call for parental involvement is not new, recent institutional technologies such as standardized testing, or homework agendas, have increased pressure on parents to do particular kinds of school-oriented work with their children. In effect, work that was traditionally classroom work has been downloaded to parents. This paper explores a variety of sources (interviews with parents and teachers, websites, etc.) to identify these new forms of governance as they extend into global changes in education and the traditionally ungovernable realm of the family's educational work.

RC33-33.2

GRIGOROWITSCHS, Tamara* (Universidade de São Paulo, tgrigoro@yahoo.com.br)

El método comparativo de Max Weber: El papel de las tipologías del capitalismo en la comprensión de la economía moderna

Este trabajo, resultado de mi tesis doctoral, propone una investigación sobre el papel del método comparativo en el análisis del desarrollo del capitalismo moderno en la obra de Max Weber. En sus escritos, es posible reconocer la fuerte presencia de las comparaciones entre la economía occidental moderna y las economías antigua (Egipto, Grecia, Roma) y medieval, así como comparaciones con las economías del Oriente (China, India). ¿Cuál es el propósito de hacer comparaciones de formas económicas tan diferentes entre sí en la explicación de un fenómeno occidental? ¿Cuáles son los recursos metodológicos utilizados en este análisis comparativo?

En la comprensión del fenómeno del capitalismo moderno, Weber desarrolla tipologías del capitalismo con distintos niveles de abstracción. Los tipos de capitalismo que componen las tipologías (el capitalismo racional, el capitalismo con orientación política, el capitalismo antiguo, el capitalismo moderno, etc.) funcionan como herramientas analíticas que difieren de los fenómenos históricos que Weber tiene como objetivo investigar. Y, a través de la oposición, de las aproximaciones y de las analogías entre los diversos tipos, las tipologías del capitalismo desempeñan un papel fundamental en la comprensión de una serie de características propias de la economía moderna.

El objetivo de mi trabajo es por un lado, demostrar cómo Weber desarrolla sus tipologías del capitalismo basado en una metodología comparativa. Y por otro lado, tratará de presentar el contexto de los debates de su tiempo que impulsó el desarrollo de tal metodología, entre los cuales se destacan las discusiones entre ciertos grupos de historiadores y economistas acerca del desarrollo de metodologías específicas en el análisis de fenómenos económicos.

RC47-278.4

GRINBERG, Lev* (Ben Gurion University, grinlev@gmail.com)*Traveling resistance: From Egypt to Chile through Israel and Spain*

A new wave of mass mobilization spread all over the world following the demonstrations in Tunis and Egypt which succeeded to overthrow their respective dictators. The wave traveled to Spain in May, to Chile and Israel in July, and to the US in October. Although the events in one place encouraged activists in other places, the content and impact of the new movements was determined by the local political conditions. In Egypt the claims "people" claimed democracy, and in Spain the "indignados" protested against neo-liberal policies, in Chile the students demanded public education, and in Israel the "people" demanded social justice.

Activists all over the world are encouraged by the capability to mobilize masses and the example of significant accomplishments. The global events inspire the imagination of local movements, provide ideas of new forms of communication, mobilization and action. However this is not a global movement as it pretends to be, moreover, their interpretation as global movements is de-politicizing the meaning of the movements. While the economy, the media and the images are globalized, politics are local and contextual. By comparing the cases I'll show how much internal politics matter, and make the difference between success and failure of the movements. Although ideas and images travel from country to country, they are adapted and transformed according to the local context. By using the analytical concept of political space the paper seeks to comprehend how State/civil society power relations and their representation or repression in the political arena are crucial to comprehend the cases.

TG05-191.5

GRISCTI, Ximena* (PhD student at York University, xgriscti@yorku.ca)*The space of graffiti in Uruguay's democratic transition*

Text-based graffiti is a largely overlooked mass medium that has proliferated in post-dictatorial environments worldwide. In the Southern Cone, where the 'Dirty Wars' of the 1970s and 80s were, as Taussig puts it, "war[s] of silencing", graffiti emerged as a social medium that rendered visible a wide range of uncensored voices in the public sphere. Drawing upon the works of Harvey, Davis, Perelli, Faraone, and Baudrillard, I will explore the role of graffiti during the initial period of democratization that followed the military dictatorship in Uruguay (1973-1985). During the dictatorial regime, graffiti writing was a political tool treated as a political crime. Most, if not all, of the graffiti that emerged during this time was text-based, it was produced by political militants and its content was overtly political. In the transitional era that followed, the graffiti medium exploded in Montevideo, and was produced by a broad sector of the population. It remained predominantly text-based, however its content ranged from the overtly political, to mundane utterances, to the seemingly absurd and irrational, to the artistic and poetic.

My argument will be that *all* graffiti that emerged in Uruguay out of the dictatorial environment was a form of social mass media in which wide sectors of the population were engaging in direct action against the ideology of the totalitarian regime. The main issues I will be exploring will be the concept of voice within a regime of imposed silence, the idea of visibility in a regime of totalitarian surveillance, graffiti's potential to negotiate and reclaim public space, and the role of graffiti in constructing a collective memory and social history. It is important to underline that graffiti acquires different significance in different sociopolitical contexts, and thus cannot be studied as a single medium divorced from place, culture, history, and economic circumstances.

RC15-169.3

GRISOTTI, Marcia* (Federal University of Santa Catarina, grisotti@fastlane.com.br)*Controversies and uncertainties on health claims for functional foods in Brazil*

In spite of the lack of international agreement concerning to the term *Functional foods*, they represent one of the food sectors with more significant growth in global markets and at the same time one of the most controversial area situated between the food-and-drug boundaries. Claims that

functional foodstuffs improve health and the sensation of well-being, and that they contribute towards the reduction of the risk of certain diseases, blur the boundaries between food and drugs (Heasman e Mellantin, 2001). At the same time, specialists warn that there is little understanding concerning the conditions functional foods are being consumed; if the target groups are actually reached. They argue some questions: To whom are functional foods intended? These kinds of food do what they are supposed to do? How much and how long people should consume them to get any health benefits? Furthermore, which are the cumulative effects of their continuous use? A nutrient used as part of treatment of a specific disease should be considered as a medication?

In this paper we analyze the conditions for the emergence of the concept of functional food, the arguments in favor and against the functional foods and the results of an empirical research that took place in Florianopolis, Brazil.

Through 06 focus groups questionnaire and individual interviews applied to patients, we analyzed the perceptions about the role of food in the health-illness process; who guides the alimentary changes; the difficulties to carry out these changes; the strategies used to combine individual will and medical recommendations; the perceptions on the scientific controversies and uncertainties related to the food and health and food as a medication. It was identified the importance of the scientific knowledge in the standardization of the dietary models and in the characterization of what it means to have a "healthy life".

RC19-73.2

GRONDONA, Ana Lucía* (University of Buenos Aires, antrondona@hotmail.com)*Universal social protection or conditional cash transfers: The disputes over labeling. just a word game? Protección social universal o transferencias monetarias condicionadas: Las disputas por el nombre. Sólo un juego de palabras?*

The field of social policy is often subject to different currents of opinion that establish certain categories and make them compulsory for any analysis or policy design. When studying social policy from the governmentality perspective, one can understand this phenomenon by assuming that they entail power relations linked to regimes of knowledge. When looking into Latin American social policies, the analysis of these relations should account for the conditions of subordination of production and re-production of "poverty knowledge" in our countries. Nonetheless, in recent years, there seems to have been a case of "inversion" in the direction of the traveling of ideas. That is the case for "conditional cash transfers", that after being experimented in LA have been replicated in central countries (vgr. the Opportunity program in New York since 2007).

In our presentation we will build the argument that this category ("conditional cash transfer") becomes the battleground for the labeling of recent changes in social intervention in LA. In this sense, one wonders whether the spread of these schemes by international agencies represent a "recognition" of the limitations of neoliberal strategies in the war against poverty, or an attempt to colonize and domesticate the potential political and cultural implications of an inclusive strategy in terms of "social rights". In order to do so, we analyze the experiences of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

As we discuss in our work, the category "conditional cash transfer" assimilates experience with very diverse origins and perspectives, while neglecting that alternative groupings might interpret programs such as universal child allowance in Argentina in light of other experiences developed in previous crises. In particular, we will refer to Aid for Dependant Children designed by Roosevelt in 1935.

RC24-711.5

GROSS, Matthias* (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, matthias.gross@ufz.de)*Journey to the heat of the earth: Prelude to a sociology of geothermal energy systems*

Sociological studies on renewable energy have pivotally focused on wind, solar, and hydropower. Geothermal power, the Earth's internal heat lurking in the deep, has hardly received any sociological attention. This may have to do with the fact that the tapping of geothermal energy has historically been limited to areas near tectonic plate boundaries. Recent technological developments, however, have expanded the potential of geo-

thermal energy ranging from novel applications in home heating to providing a significant share of the energy mix in some countries, especially when the heat is tapped from several kilometers below the earth's surface. Since this type of energy can be retrieved at an industrial scale or a household level, there are important new sociological questions in terms of the design of the technology and how it is related to existing sociotechnical systems. This also points to the political valences of local energy production versus corporate production. Given that many of the recently launched geothermal power plants and the drilling technologies involved inhibit many scientific unknowns, sociological questions on dealing with these issues (including even earthquakes) appear to be of utmost importance. The presentation thus has two overall exploratory goals: *Firstly*, to outline possibilities and challenges for sociological research on geothermal energy in relation to other types of alternative energy sources, and, *secondly*, to deliver suggestions on how to theoretically frame the tapping of these energy reservoirs by building on current insights from the sociology of ignorance. The presentation will be accompanied by some revealing but also ironic comparisons of how 21st century approaches in geothermal energy research and engineering veer towards typologically similar strategies as that used by the researchers in Jules Verne's 19th century science fiction novel *A Journey to the Center of the Earth*.

WG05-284.1

GROSSI, Gabriele* (Universidade Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia, Brazil, grossi555@yahoo.com.br)

Scavengers: Famine and stigma

The aim of this paper is to undertake an analysis of the socioeconomical profile of the "catadores de lixo" (scavengers), who live and work in a stinking waste dump near the small town of Santo Amaro, Bahia, Brazil. Besides that, we want to discuss the strategies that they employ to survive and try to understand the process of meaning construction of their social identity by applying a survey and using semi-structured and open interviews.

These scavengers, who belong to the lower social class and survive in a subsistence level, collect things that are supposed to be worthless and useless, are not only "poor" and excluded from the formal labour market but suffer a stigma of being like "animals", because they eat food that is not "edible".

TG03-462.4

GROSSI, Naiara* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, naiara.grossi@gmail.com)

Gender and human rights: In search of female otherness

Human rights from the twentieth century suffered a great process of positive, through treaties, conventions and charters. A range of guarantees is to be erected in a universalizing. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 brought a principled and normative basis from which we think the rights alluded to this day. However, idiosyncrasias experienced when we refer to the realization of human rights today are very different from when promulgated the Declaration. Characterization of universal human rights as if they were able to achieve all subjects by simply being human, regardless of their origin, class differences, cultures, etc.. Produces marginalization in groups that are to be considered as "the other", ie they are incapable of experiencing human rights really. In this sense, women as a category of gender, represent an important group that is put the margin of these rights. This is because although they are formally considered subject of rights, are unable to enjoy human rights. We wish therefore to question the character of universality of human rights advocates as a western court, entertaining as subjects only those who are male, white, and why not bourgeois, without considering the otherness of minorities that also through their struggles, emancipation make and unmake human rights.

RC07-675.3

GROSSI, Naiara* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, naiara.grossi@gmail.com) and **CORONA, Roberto Brocanelli*** (Universidade Estadual Paulista, profcorona@terra.com.br)

Public justice policy

Justice has many dimensions, from a dogmatic cut, flowing into the judiciary as a body for ensuring the democratic state itself, through the legal pluralism that sees itself not only in the state but in ghettos or several

groups composed of women, indigenous people, elderly, children, black etc., forms of recognition of rights. Thus, it is possible to identify in a confluent, a constant concern with the realization of justice. People's right and duty of the State, public policy, justice concerns the form and content of the distribution of justice in Brazil. This paper wants to analyze justice as public policy. Addressing the public policy of justice brings out, in turn, the question of the judiciary as an institution of the Brazilian public administration. There is no denying the increased demands that are brought to the judiciary for enforcing rights, the judiciary in this regard should be addressed and problematized as an important tool for effecting social change and democracy. We succeeded to investigate also how judicial activism contributes to the conformation of the status quo or to the actual realization of the principles and guarantees erected from the constitutional order of 1988. Analyze how popular participation can help the realization of human rights.

RC29-333.2

GROSSI PORTO, Maria Stela* (Brasília University, msgrossi@unb.br) and **GROSSI PORTO, Maria Stela*** (Brasília University, msgrossi@unb.br)

Police: Professional identity and social representations

In contemporary Brazilian society, police brutality and his involvement in violent forms of conflict resolution are topics relevant to understand the public security dilemmas.

This paper aims to analyze the relationships between professional identity and police violence: how police practices are represented by police officers and the effects for the law and order.

Such practices are largely a cognitive and symbolic universe from which the police officers conceives it's work in terms of brands, belongs and in social identity categories.

The survey was structured using the theory of social representations. The empirical goal was to obtain the social representations of patrol and judiciary police about their practices, professional performance and relationships with society.

The design of the survey was a sample structured by spatial divisions, hierarchies, roles and sex, comparing both polices: the sample is compounded by 399 questionnaires for the judiciary police, and more 1,182 answered by patrol police officers, both male and female. Also, we have done interviews and focus groups.

The analysis focuses on: motivations for the choice of profession; the pride of the profession; representations of fear, stress, uncertainty and risk arising from police work; and how all this symbols affects its performance and its social construction of professional identity.

RC24-161.6

GUAY, Louis* (University Laval, louis.guay@soc.ulaval.ca)

Cities and global ecological change: The governance of climate change and biodiversity in Canadian urban regions

What kind of 'systems' are cities? For many sociologists, though they don't often use the term, they are basically socio-technical systems; the most complex systems human beings have created. Cities are the joint product of planned and unplanned action. Urban sociology has tended to stress the social and political production of space and infrastructures, and has eschewed the ecological dimensions of urban and metropolitan areas as determining factors. Sociologists remain sceptical of a too strong ecological approach to the urban way of life. However, is traditional urban sociology not challenged by the global ecological problems and the part cities can play in ecological global governance? The paper will examine sociological approaches to cities with regard to the environment and environmental problems. It will look at the idea of socio-ecological system and its implications for urban governance. Critical of an approach that may tend to 'naturalize' societies, but, on the other hand, conscious that urban areas cannot abstract themselves from their 'ecologies', the paper will present research results on the governance, joint or not, of climate change and biodiversity in Canadian metropolitan areas. What factors help governing, jointly or not, two global ecological problems at the urban level? What factors hinder such an action? Cities greatly differ among themselves and this can be shown in the Canadian context. But they also share common policies especially with respect to urban planning. Are the new planning ideas, such as densification, public transport improvements, urban sustainability in the likes of smart growth and new urbanism, leading to a better grasp of global

issues and to a substantial contribution of cities to global governance? The paper will conclude with some considerations on linking a socio-ecological system approach to a sociotechnical approach.

RC07-678.3

GUBKIN, Shulamit S.* (Kinneret Academic College at the Jordan Valley, Israel, gubkinsa@netvision.net.il)

Stairways to peace in an Israeli academic college: Contact, communication, compassion

Academic colleges in Israel are potential key agents of crosscultural transformation, cooperation and tolerance, due to their uniquely challenging multicultural environment in today's deeply segregated Israeli society: Arab and Jewish students meet on a daily basis for several years, as equal colleagues --unprecedented occurrence in their lives-- without having the required skills or experience to recognize and meet each other as such. As tomorrow's educational and professional cadres, students will undoubtedly carry their multi/cross-cultural *experience* into their families, communities and occupational endeavors.

In these challenging times, the window of opportunity in this volatile region has a limited life, and peace education is pivotal towards hope and sustainable change.

A workshop format was created and implemented in the Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee to facilitate *empathic crosscultural communication* skills between Arab and Jewish students towards the development of a *planetary/unitive consciousness* towards cooperative action. (4th stage of an ongoing Action Research which began in 1999. A fifth stage is planned to train students as peace-facilitators on campus.)

Six formal and 4 informal workshops, each meeting in 4-hour sessions during a whole semester, have taken place. The guiding principles of the workshops are rooted in a *wholistic-systemic sociological framework*, and the principles of planetary consciousness and activism: interconnectedness of all, sustainability, optimism, the whole person, empathic communication, personal and social/institutional transformation, synergy, from 'power over' to 'power to', among others.

Workshops' processes foster empowerment through shared visions of hope, cooperation and plans for a peaceful and sustainable society -- powerful motivators of social responsibility and action. They highlight the unique leading-role opportunity and responsibility of the academic community in promoting a deeper dialogue, a vision and a model for peaceful, harmonious and healing relationships for the best of all of life.

RC34-119.4

GUEMUREMAN, Silvia* (GEIA-IIGG-UBA, silviaguemureman@gmail.com) and MACRI, Mariela (GEIA-IIGG-UBA)

"La configuración del campo de estudios sobre juventud, adolescencia e infancia en Argentina a partir de la recuperación de la democracia"

En esta exposición se tratará de reconstruir la historia de la conformación del campo de los estudios sobre juventud, infancia y adolescencia en Argentina.

Podríamos afirmar que la demarcación de un campo de estudios académicos sobre Juventudes comienza a manifestarse en los años posteriores a la transición democrática. La declaración del Año Internacional de la Juventud en 1985 operó como estímulo para la transferencia de recursos para investigación desde los países centrales así como para la formulación de programas de intervención social. En el campo académico los estudios sobre Juventud poseían una autonomía parcial con respecto a otros dos campos la Sociología de la Educación y las Políticas Públicas. Esta condición tiene su lógica en concepciones teóricas acerca del rol social de las nuevas generaciones especialmente acerca de su potencial en los procesos de reproducción y/o cambio social.

La configuración del campo de los estudios sobre adolescencia e infancia es aún más reciente, y son otros sus parámetros, mas vinculados al "siglo de los derechos" con la ratificación de la Convención Internacional de los derechos del niño que después fue incorporada junto a otros tratados y convenciones en la Constitución Nacional.

TG03-323.5

GUERREIRO F. FREIRE, Michele* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, mguerreirof@hotmail.com) and SILVA, Janssen Felipe DA (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)

Education and ethnic-racial relations in the Post-Durban context in Brazil: An intercultural sight over the national curricular policies

This study is part of an ongoing research in the Post-Graduate Program in Education of Agrest Academic Center of Federal University of Pernambuco - Brazil. In this paper, we seek based on *Post-colonial studies* of Latin-American source (CASTRO-GÓMES & GROSFOGUEL, 2007; QUIJANO, 2005, 2007; MIGNOLO, 2005), the relation between the *Interculturality* and the Curricular Policy of Basic Education in Brazil in Post-Durban context. We started from the presupposed that racism results of a sociological construction and mental of idea race, fruit of a colonial dominance standard founded on the Eurocentric rationality. After the Third World Conference Against Racism, The Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Correlate Intolerance, (2001, Durban – South Africa), that had active participation of the Brazilian Social Movements, the *myth of racial democracy* (FERNANDES, 1978) it's demystified in Brazil and, unchains a series of measures of Affirmative Actions. We realized that the fights of social movements interfered in the Curricular Policy aiming to promote the confrontation of ethnic-racial and educational inequalities. Thus, we sought to understand in what perspective of *Interculturality – Functional or Critic* (WASLH, 2007, 2008; SARTORELLO, 2009) – the Curricular Policies is settle down. To SARTORELLO the *Functional Perspective* serves to the interests of the neo-liberal state aiming a process of subordinated integration of the excluded groups. And the *Critic* criticizes of the neo-liberal system and considers the Intercultural Education as a right and a mean to transform the subaltern condition of the minorities. From the criteria of *Content Analysis* (BARDIN, 2004) we selected the *corpus* proceeded to a documental analysis of the National Curricular Policies (NCPs) that were promulgated in Post-Durban context. The preliminary outcomes indicate that the NCPs go forward in the direction of a consolidation of an education to the ethnic-racial relations evidencing that the cultural difference in the country must be valorized.

RC20-442.3

GUERRERO BERNAL, Juan Carlos* (Universidad del Rosario, guerrerojcdl@gmail.com)

Adaptarse y resistir al poder de los actores armados: Dos facetas de la acción colectiva en contextos de violencia

En algunas regiones colombianas fuertemente golpeadas por el conflicto armado, como es el caso del Urabá, han surgido iniciativas de acción colectiva que han sido catalogadas –incluso por quienes participan en ellas– como formas de "resistencia civil" frente a la acción de los actores armados. Uno de los ejemplos más emblemáticos de estas iniciativas es el de las llamadas "Comunidades de Paz". A partir de observaciones realizadas en el terreno e inspirada en enfoques provenientes de la sociología pragmática, esta ponencia busca no solamente caracterizar el tipo de acción colectiva que se gestó en el seno de las Comunidades de Paz del Urabá, sino también determinar hasta qué punto el contexto de violencia moldea y afecta la acción colectiva misma. Se trata pues de comprender lo que significa, desde el punto de vista de los actores, movilizarse en contextos de violencia aguda, dilucidando las estrategias que ellos despliegan allí para, al mismo tiempo, adaptarse y resistir a la acción violenta de los actores armados. Además, la ponencia pretende explicar por qué razones estas formas de acción colectiva, que tienen lugar en regiones marginales de Colombia, no logran adquirir una visibilidad significativa en el espacio público nacional y tienen entonces que apelar al escenario internacional para encontrar apoyos en públicos de ciudadanos extranjeros.

RC11-309.3

GUICHARD, Eduardo* (University of Geneva, eduardo.guichard@unige.ch)

Crisis y memoria histórica: El golpe de estado de 1973 en Chile

Al igual que en las biografías individuales, en la historia de los países existen momentos de basculación, eventos que carecen de previsibilidad para quienes los viven, y frente a los cuales no hay respuestas disponibles a nivel individual ni colectivo. El golpe de estado de 1973 en Chile corresponde a un evento histórico relacionable a la idea de crisis en un colectivo

social, el cual dio origen a importantes cambios en la sociedad chilena de la época, muchos de los cuales se mantienen hasta nuestros días. El presente trabajo aborda el tema de la memoria histórica sobre el golpe de estado de 1973, a partir del concepto de "crisis" propuesto por autores cercanos al enfoque del curso de la vida: ¿Como este evento marca la memoria de las personas, y en que formas representa para ellas un momento de crisis en sus recuerdos? Por otra parte, ¿Cómo este evento marca a personas de distintas edades? Estos aspectos son abordados a partir de los datos chilenos obtenidos por la investigación internacional CEVI (Cambios y eventos en el curso de la vida), que trata sobre la relación entre el desarrollo de las vidas individuales y la dinámica socio-histórica, dando relevancia a la noción de cambio sobre la propia vida o el entorno, y la percepción que los individuos tienen de estos. La muestra fue obtenida en Concepción durante el 2009, y considera cinco grupos de edad que cubren la vida adulta, sin embargo para este trabajo se consideran solo cuatro grupos de edad que vivieron directamente el golpe de estado: 35-39, 50-54, 65-69, y 78-86 años.

Palabras clave: *Crisis, Memoria, Historia, Curso de la vida, Generaciones.*

RC11-707.6

GUIDOTTI GONZALEZ, Carolina Alondra* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, actelian@nepo.unicamp.br)

El envejecimiento desde la óptica demográfica: Podemos hablar de un cambio de paradigma?

El fenómeno del envejecimiento de la población ha venido despertando creciente interés en la producción demográfica latinoamericana. Ello se debe en parte al acelerado proceso de envejecimiento que están experimentando algunos países de la región, como Brasil y México.

Dentro de la producción académica del área priman los enfoques relacionados con la salud y aquellos que analizan los desafíos que enfrentarán los sistemas de jubilaciones y pensiones ante el fenómeno. Esas perspectivas de alguna manera resaltan un lado que puede ser llamado de negativo o alarmista, ya que tienden a asociar la vejez con la enfermedad o con la muerte y con la insustentabilidad de los sistemas de seguridad social.

Centrándonos sobre la forma en que este fenómeno es concebido por parte de la demografía, el objetivo de este trabajo es elaborar una genealogía del concepto de envejecimiento de la población, enfocándonos en aquellas cuestiones que desde la miada demográfica lo erigen como un "problema". Será realizado un recorrido a través de los diferentes enfoques sobre el envejecimiento de la población que fueron surgiendo, transformándose y ganando legitimidad, colocándolos en relación con las miradas dominantes sobre otras variables demográficas. Para tal fin serán analizados documentos producidos en el marco de las Asambleas Internacionales y Regionales de Envejecimiento, así como los provenientes de las Conferencias Mundiales de Población que abordan cuestiones relacionadas a la temática.

Sustentamos la hipótesis de que los enfoques más recientes sobre el fenómeno, asociados al llamado "paradigma del envejecimiento activo" no puede ser considerado en tanto nuevo paradigma, ya que son tributarios de una concepción de envejecimiento que lo dimensiona principalmente como un hecho intrínsecamente negativo y que acarrea enormes costos sociales.

TG05-143.4

GUILAT, Dr. Yael* (Oranim Academic College, yael_g@oranim.ac.il) and **WAKSMAN, Dr. Shoshi*** (Lewinsky Academic College, shoshi-w@zahav.net.il)

A "silence" field of struggle: A visual interpretation of the current memorial landscape of military cemeteries in Israel

In the past decade, Israel's military cemeteries have been changing dramatically. These changes include a variety of textual, visual and spatial elements that had not been characteristic of the landscape of military cemeteries (MC's) until then. Even though the rules that articulate the semiotic system in these cemeteries were almost hermetic and uniform, we are witness to some growing "fractures".

The current visibility of MC's in terms of Social Space reveals a multimodal iconography in a contested public space. This iconography is composed by diverse imagery of languages, styles, and genres; however, instead of constituting an arbitrary collection of artifacts, this diversity reveals

a new pattern of loss and mourning. We are witness of the existence of a dual structure: the authorized arrangement becomes an infrastructure that is steadily being obscured by an unofficial mantle of forms, languages, and meanings. As well a controlled collective space metamorphoses into a space shared by the public as a multicultural community of individuals. Everyday life practices are being reified via visible artifacts and representations: plants, decorative objects, toys, offerings, photos, and images. The focus shifted from "hard" memory to "soft" memory: from official stone memorials and commemorative objects to unofficial spaces and objects of mourning and loss.

The visual and spatial reorganization and modification of the landscape of the MC's represent an attempt to change the flow of power relations from top-down processes to bottom-up processes. The various participants in the bereavement community are symbolically claiming the space. They reflect profound conflicts within the Israeli society and Zionist ideology that are embodied in the resistance and response to the official linguistic restrictions and policy in MC's. It seems that the landscape in the military cemeteries becomes a "silence" field of struggle between the national and the private claims towards memorizing and remembering.

RC44-315.4

GUILLAUME, Cécile* (Université de Lille1, cecile.guillaume@univ-lille1.fr) and **POCHIC, Sophie** (Centre Maurice Halbwach CNRS)

Equal pay rights and public sector unionism : The story of a long lasting mobilization in the UK (1960-2010)

In the UK, public sector unions have been at the forefront of campaigns for equal pay for the last 50 years, despite enduring strategies of restructuring, privatization and cuts in the public sector. Depending on periods, unions have used various tactics to promote women's rights and pay equity. Building on a multi-method approach combining a variety of techniques (interviews with lawyers, experts and UNISON activists; union archives; legal case study data and secondary academic research accumulation), we will describe the different strategies unions have chosen to defend their members' interests, from labour-feminist coalition-building to collective bargaining, political lobbying and strategic litigation. More specifically we will question the use of legal mobilization, its efficiency and interactions with other union repertoires of action. To what extent and under which conditions have public sector unions turned to the courts to promote equal pay? What impact has mobilizing the law had on making rights a reality? What were the impact of equal pay campaigns and litigation on the promotion of economic justice within the public sector? To understand the evolution and outcomes of equal pay battles in the public sector, we will examine the role of the economic and political environment (notably government led restructuring and "modernization" programs), the impact of the EU legislation, and the characteristics and strategies of the different actors involved (unions, employers, Equal Opportunity Commission, judiciary and lawyers).

RC05-441.3

GUIMARAES, Antonio* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, asguima@usp.br)

Brazil, 1996-2011: Why a racial democracy adopted affirmative action?

The adoption of affirmative action in Brazilian universities, early in this century, greatly increased the number of blacks entering higher education system in Brazil. A recent study of UERJ estimates a 264% increase of Blacks in the private universities and 23% in public ones. My goals in this communication are twofold. In the theoretical front my aim is to elaborate a careful political and conjunctural analysis focused mainly in the period between 1996, when the Ministry of Justice convened a conference in Brasilia on multiculturalism and affirmative action, and 2011. In this period affirmative action programs, mainly quotas for blacks, indigeneous people, and students from public high schools where enacted at 71 public universities. I will advance some hypotheses on the differences among the programs of social inclusion in different universities as an interplay of space and time, of local and national political determinants. In the empirical front my goal is to show the intricate fabric of policies in place on these universities and the first evaluations of some them, seven years passed of the first recruitments based on affirmative actions.

RC34-712.2

GUIMARAES, Jamile* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, jamile_sguimaraes@hotmail.com)

Sexuality as a citizenship right: Social participation in young homosexuals' mentality change

This study comprises a broader research that deliberates about some of the ways sexuality is constructed by young Brazilians who are part of student organizations, political parties and social movements. Through participatory observation and in-depth interviews with young gay men, lesbians and bisexuals, their discourse, which, by relating sexuality and citizenship, is given a political sense, is examined. The narratives evince the understanding of equal rights as a guiding principle to the building of a socially democratic country. They are opposed to normative heterosexuality, subverting this standard through the proposition of sexuality's free expression as a social contract's legitimate condition. This discourse introduces sexuality as a personal attribute claimed for in society under the sign of individuality and power of choice. Thus, individuals socially invisible and stigmatized by their sexual orientation are redefined as citizens. It sets out from the emphasis on a general attribute that abrades differences and simultaneously allows for difference. To import the notion of citizenship from other spheres and appropriate it on behalf of sexuality, requires that sexuality break free from nuclear meanings like intimacy, gender, identity, and be linked to policy instead (laws, rights, respect, coexistence). This vocabulary focuses on the debate for ways to improve homosexual quality of life, pulling away from issues concerning male and female genders' narratives of the self. Relinquishment from the pursuit of the self in sexuality, in this sense, shows that the gender issue, although considered important, is sidelined by the young participants. The specifics of gender, sexual practices and behavior are diluted on the behalf of what would be common to all: citizenship. This refusal to consider the shaping of sexual identities shows an appreciation for the public sphere at the expense of the private one, and unveils the prevalence of political over personal issues.

RC34-268.3

GUIMARAES, Jamile* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, jamile_sguimaraes@hotmail.com)

Youth participation as an individuation and socialization experience: Rebuilding identity

This research examined how participatory experience allows young people to understand and build intersection points between their individuality and the collectivity. A qualitative case study has been performed on groups of young members of a Brazilian NGO involved with education for citizenship and community work for socially vulnerable youths. The following instruments were used: in-depth interviews, participative observation, a field diary and documentary research on the institution's blog. The participatory process stands for a moment of significant immersion in their social context. In this movement, young people confront negative feelings related to the stigmas of poverty and violence of their communities. The development of critical analysis mirrors the awakening of sensibility in the civic engagement in community actions. Within them they highlight the unveiling of a reference to collectivity, which, through cooperation, reciprocity and respect, alters their sense of individualism. Individuation is not only of the narcissistic type, such as that originating from consumption values, but it is made greater by means of connections between the I and the We, which become the discourse matrix used by young people to shape their identity. Thus, social and emotional bonds are triggered from the perception that personal achievements underlie everyday political struggles. The narratives converge in the solidarity incorporated as a value that guides the formation of a responsibility ethics through the multiplication of knowledge in educational projects and collective actions on youth groups connected to community associations, schools and community health centers. Such new social relationships are created as youths see themselves in common projects and collective interests. The meaning of participatory experience is twofold: both as individuation and socialization processes.

RC02-275.3

GUIMARAES, Nadya* (University of Sao Paulo, nadya@usp.br) and **HIRATA, Helena*** (CNRS, helena.hirata@gtm.cnrs.fr)

Embedded regulation and social inequalities: The blurry frontier between domestic employment and professional care. Brazil in a comparative perspective

Recent literature has been stressing that modes of care provision depend upon characteristics of welfare and gender regimes. Actors' roles and their patterns of relationship, both on providing and financing care activities, differ hence from country to country as they reflect the way labor market and social protection are organized and gendered. In this paper we will join and amplify that perspective introducing a new dimension: professional identities and social recognition among careworkers. Firstly the paper explores the frontier between domestic employees and professional care workers profiles underlying its blurry nature in the Brazilian case, in a comparative perspective based on secondary data for Brazil, France and Japan. Secondly, it analyzes the way 2811 workers (whose activities would be technically described as professional care work) describe the job they performed and auto identify professionally; this analysis relies upon empirical data collected for Sao Paulo Metropolitan region as part of a monthly household "Survey on Employment and Unemployment" (PED). Thirdly, it explores interpretations collected through in-depth interviews with care workers in their union at Sao Paulo. We draw upon the conclusion that, even though there is a growing regulatory and protective effort from the Brazilian State, the embeddedness of those regulations on a social environment characterized by its profound - and gendered - inequalities avoids the consolidation of professional identities and the emergence of collective interests and mobilization.

RC31-68.4

GUIRADO, Jose* (Universidade de São Paulo, netoguirado@hotmail.com)

The informal organization of Bolivian immigrants in the city of Sao Paulo for better conditions of life

Since the 1980s, a large number of undocumented Bolivian immigrants is entering the Brazilian borders in search of jobs and better quality of life. In most cases, these immigrants are incorporated by sewing workshops, especially in São Paulo, where they live in subhuman conditions and face strenuous hours of work. Given this context, the main purpose of this paper is to discuss the situation of informal political organizations that seek social improvements within that particular group of workers, contemporaneously, in the city of Sao Paulo, and secondly, which are their urgent demands. Subsequently, we will discuss to what extent the fear of deportation, associated with the legal restrictions imposed by the Brazilian State, may interfere in the intricate process of looking for social achievements, as well as, basic guarantees, present in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by these immigrants.

TG03-281.6

GUNES, Onder* (Middle East Technical University, ondergunes@gmail.com)

The perception of the discourse of the (human) rights of the Turkish Left

As it is known that Marxism and its perception of Human Rights was/is a problematic relation during the history of Declarations. The Marxist critiques of human rights (and even the discourse of rights) was seen as the bourgeois rights and the idea of fundamental rights of individuals as the advocacy of market values. That was also true for the Turkish Left. Until 1980 the main axis of the struggle for the Turkish left was the class and all the aspects of bourgeois ideology, and also human rights, had to be refused in the name of this struggle. There were no struggle apart from the "class struggle" among the many different branches of Turkish Socialist and Marxist left. However, after the 1980 military coup and its destructive effect (arrests, tortures, extra judicial executions etc.) on the individuals forced the movements to reconsider on the both meaning of human rights and the struggle for the rights. After these years some branches of Turkish Left begin to defend and adopt the human rights discourse in their agendas. In this study, first of all the relation between discourse of rights and human rights with the Turkish Left will be question within a historical perspective. Then I will try to present the interviews conducted with the leaders and senior officials of different Turkish Marxist and socialist parties and movements in order to denote their perspectives regarding the discourse of rights and human rights.

Keywords: Discourse of Rights, Human Rights, Turkish Left

RC32-581.4

GUPTA, Roohi* (Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, roohig2006@email.iimcal.ac.in)

Empowering women through profitable microfinance: A case study of Bandhan

This case study on Bandhan, a microfinance organization, represents a social business. Bandhan provides micro-loans to poor women for undertaking income generation activities. It aims at empowering its borrowers and their family members to break the cycle of poverty. Further, Bandhan projects that it operates as an independent, self-sustainable and profitable organization. It aspires to become a full-fledged bank, consequently bringing its borrowers to the financial mainstream. Therefore, this case study explores whether and how, focused poverty eradication and ambitious profits are simultaneously possible and if there are any tradeoffs involved. Additionally, a key objective is to explore whether the impact of Bandhan on lives of its borrowers is substantial as well as sustainable. To achieve these, the research involved an in-depth field study of Bandhan's operations and its impact. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected through primary as well as secondary sources. The key participants in this case study were over 100 women who had taken several micro-loans from Bandhan, along with Bandhan employees at various hierarchical levels. The study was conducted in over six districts and 10 field office locations of Bandhan in West Bengal, India, the first state where Bandhan started its operations. The findings of this case study are quite interesting and insightful. The empirical results depict that Bandhan is not only profitable and fast-growing but is also quite successful in improving the quality of life of its borrowers. However, it is observed that Bandhan's dual objective is the underlying reason behind both its effectiveness as well as its challenges. The study also captures several real-life cases of the women participants and depicts the impact of microfinance on their economic, capacity and relational well-being.

RC24-636.3

GUPTA, Saloni* (Independent Researcher, saloniji@gmail.com)

What if fence eats the grass?: The micropolitics of forest use and control in Jammu & Kashmir (India)

The supporters as well as critics of participatory forest management programmes have conventionally understood these interventions in relation to issues of cooperation and conflict between forest bureaucracies and village communities. Recently, some scholars have pointed to the importance of power relations within local communities in defining the gap between forest management policies and on-the-ground realities. However, very little attention has been given by scholars to unravel the crucial role played by forest field staff in ultimately shaping the outcome of nature conservation policies.

Taking the case-study of National Afforestation Programme or NAP (a centrally sponsored scheme initiated in 2002) in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), this paper demonstrates how depending on their differential abilities and respective power to bargain with the forest field staff, village residents are able to devise various strategies to secure their interests amidst the opportunities and challenges created by the NAP. Based on extensive fieldwork and interviews with forest field-staff, members of forest management committees, rural local bodies and ordinary villagers, the paper unravels the problems of forest management and governance and presents the experiences of the village communities with the forest field-staff and reveals new spaces of cooperation, conflict and contestations that have emerged under the NAP in selected villages of J&K.

The principal argument in this paper is that conservation programmes such as the NAP permeate existing relations of domination and subordination, and are reshaped by power dynamics between village residents and field staff, resulting in differential impacts on various categories of forest users. While the relatively affluent residents are able to access forest resources by indulging in illegal timber harvesting, it is the poorest who bear the cost of nature conservation interventions.

RC47-543.1

GURCAN, Efe Can* (Simon Fraser University, egurcan@sfu.ca)

Building popular-democratic alternatives in Latin America: A comparative analysis of post-neoliberal movements in Venezuela and Argentina

The loss of legitimacy of neo-liberalism and the exhaustion of traditional forms of liberal democracy have led to the surge of social movements and the rise to power of left-wing governments in Latin America during the first decade of the 2000s. Many observers tend to confirm the fact that the rise of the Latin American left has manifested itself with a strength which is unparalleled in the recent history of the region, and they all agree that a new era has been opened in the history of Latin American social movements (Barrett, Chavez & Rodriguez-Garavito, 2008). In this context, my research aims to understand the politico-cultural implications of the ongoing transformative resistance and the new counter-hegemonic process in Latin America. Building on Otero's theory of political-cultural formation which is founded on a general dissatisfaction with the class reductionism of economic deterministic versions of Marxism as well as the limitations of contemporary social movements theory in explaining the empowerment process of subordinate groups, this research consists of a contrasted case study of communal councils in Venezuela, and of recuperated workplaces in Argentina. The study will be organized around the following research question: "Which politico-cultural factors have an explicit and constitutive role in the empowerment of subordinate groups under postneoliberalism?" My hypothesis suggests that the Venezuelan case is marked by the co-existence of "emancipatory and political-historical models of leadership" (Grace, 1997), "popular-democratic" type of state intervention (Otero, 1999), and a historical-cultural configuration of transitory nature oscillating between "critical" and "naïve" aspirations (Freire, 1998). On the other hand, the post-neoliberal project in Argentina seems not to express the same kind of state vigour and the same level of embeddedness of social movements in political change due to the prevalence of "naïve consciousness", the consolidation of bureaucratic-managerial forms of leadership over emancipatory forms of leadership, and the predominance of bourgeois-hegemonic state intervention.

RC31-626.2

GURIDY-CERRITOS, Vanessa* (University of Illinois at Chicago, vgurid2@uic.edu) and **NUSSBAUM-BARBERENA, Laura** (University of Illinois at Chicago)

Emerging Latino civil society in new destinations

This paper will address the rapid emergence—and fracturing—of politically active immigrant coalitions in a "new destination" community outside of Chicago. In suburban Waukegan, the largely-Mexican Latino population make up fifty-three percent of the population. Prior to 2007, the largely undocumented population was politically dormant. Though constituting a large part of the population, their political representation is limited to two Puerto Rican aldermen.

This paper will explore how the political climate has been characterized by a sharp divide between the principally white, 'old Waukegan' and the principally Latino 'new Waukegan.' These two groups hold different perspectives on the meaning of citizenship and the rights afforded to those within/outside of these conceptualized notions of citizenship. Within the political sphere, the city council has been dominated by the 'old', generating a negative reaction to the influx of immigrants from the local legislative body. This reaction materialized in the passing of harsh anti-immigrant legislations 287g and Secure Communities. Though 287g was removed by subsequent representatives, Secure Communities continues to be heavily enforced.

Approaching Waukegan as a site of emergent Latino civil society, this paper argues that this anti-immigrant political climate has generated a dynamic of coalition building and fracturing. The mobilization among local Latinos reacting to 287g marked the initial engagement of 'New Waukegan'. Though the original coalitions splintered, new coalitions push to improve the quality of life of immigrants in the current "enforcement" climate. This paper will explore the internal divisions within the activist community. Though new coalitions share similarly non-traditional conceptualizations of citizenship and belonging, they prioritize different concerns such as class, classic civic participation, everyday subsistence and access, and legal status and vulnerability. Ultimately, this paper will inquire as to the implications of organizing within "new destination" areas and within a harsh-anti-immigrant climate.

RC24-739.2**GURIEVA, Liudmila*** (RC 24 , Liudmila_prof@inbox.ru)*Social movements and ecological activities in Siberia*

Activity of ecological movements at all difficulties makes representation of powers structures of different levels from local to central ones to correct their policy and upraises assignments for ecological aims. But the main task of these movements is formation of public opinion. Researches in opinions, orientations, behavior of different social groups, problems of ecological safety are extremely important to find the connection between existing public opinion, hard ecological problems and ability of science and state to control solving of them. In 1966-2009 the Sociological survey was conducted in Tomsk region.

The following research was described; analysis level of ecological activities of population in Tomsk. To speak about ecological activity of population of Tomsk, facts show that it is not pure «institutional» problem caused by institution of industry and subjected to be solved by other institution, government, without special role of common people in this deal. To check this we turned to population about possibility of it's participation in defense of rights for social privileged suggested for people living in 30-kilometer zone from nuclear objections. It was found that direct active participation.

Problem of ecology is realised by the people as one of the most important ones and is stand in rating of all social problems at second place after criminality.

Version that in public awareness of Russian population ecology is perceived as institutional problem was partly confirmed. However, one fourth (25%) wants to personally participate in activity of public ecological initiatives, 42% answered that do not want this. It is not easy question to explain causes of low activity of population. Special research must be devoted to this question.

RC18-332.2**GURZA LAVALLE, Adrian*** (University of São Paulo and Brazilian Centre of Analysis and Planning, layda@usp.br), **RODRIGUES, Maira** (University of São Paulo and Brazilian Centre of Analysis and Planning) and **GREGHI, Thiago** (Brazilian Centre of Analysis and Planning)*An outside view: Councils in Brazilian structure of participatory governance*

Brazil is an outstanding case of institutional innovation experiences of participation and extra-parliamentary representation. Both are nowadays features of the Brazilian state and thus the range and degree of institutionalization of new venues for participation and extra-parliamentary representation are unparalleled: over 30 thousand institutionalized policy councils, not to speak of hundreds of non-mandatory councils created by the city halls in the bigger municipalities. Surprisingly, although Brazil became an emblematic case of participatory governance, we still need to improve our understanding about this new layer of institutions. Most of cumulated knowledge was produced by case studies, but we lack systematic knowledge of these institutions working as institutionalized structure of participatory governance. This paper draws on a new generation of literature intending to cope with this lacuna. We present finding that are innovative in three ways: first, we analyze councils relationally from outside, as used by civil society organizations; second, we examine them as part of a broader organizational ecology specialized in coordinating collective action within civil society and in enhancing civil society policy influence (f.i. councils, fora, federated hubs of civil organizations); and finally, we do so by working in a systematic comparison of the place of councils in that organizational ecology in six of the largest Brazilian cities (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Salvador, Porto Alegre and Brasilia). Methodologically the finds draw on network analysis.

RC21-514.4**GUSMÃO DE OLIVEIRA, Nelma*** (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, nelmaoliveira@hotmail.com) and **SILVESTRE, Gabriel** (University College London (UCL))*The entitlement to the spectacular city: The case of forced evictions in Rio de Janeiro*

Brazil emerged as an important contender for the hosting of mega-events over the past decade, ultimately securing the rights to organize both

the 2014 football World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games. The city of Rio de Janeiro has been central in this strategy, due to play a prominent role in the former event and to take the lead from London after 2012. International press coverage have been keen to explore geopolitical readings in this scenario as a coming out to party for Brazil as an influential economic force, but on a local scale the hosting of mega-events have also been pursued as a strategy for disciplining the urban space and to open up new areas for capital accumulation. This paper focuses on the process of Olympic city-making in the West End of Rio de Janeiro, where the planning and construction of facilities and transport network have adversely affected low-income settlements. The planning of the Olympic Park have become the latest episode in a series of attempts to drive out one of the longest established poor settlements in the borough of Barra da Tijuca. Attention is given to the changing discourse justifying the relocation and the context in which residents have resisted eviction. In another case study, the paper considers the construction of Bus Rapid Transit corridors aimed to improve the difficult access to the area. In this instance, some communities were not able to avoid eviction, being relocated to the western edges of the city or financially compensated. Analysis of the eviction process is drawn from material collected by visiting the affected communities. The paper concludes reflecting on the inexorability of Olympic city-making Rio 2016 and the entitlement to the emerging geographies.

RC48-635.7**GUTIÉRREZ, Ricardo*** (Universidad de San Martín, newgutix@gmail.com), **VON BÜLOW, Marisa** (University of Brasilia) and **ABERS, Rebecca** (University of Brasilia)*Environmental networks in state and society: A comparative view of the southern cone*

This paper is based on a comparative project of state-society relationships with respect to environmental policymaking. It focuses on the cases of Argentina and Brazil. It shows that in these two countries the relationships between civil society organizations and state officials have evolved toward different patterns in terms of degree of conflictivity, the strength and types of ties linking civil society activists and state officials, and the repertoires of contention adopted. A preliminary conclusion is that, in comparison to the Argentina case, in Brazil networks of collaboration involving activists outside and inside the state have played a more visible role. This paper presents hypotheses about these differences between the cases, in an effort to better understand their implications for activism and policy-making. It also seeks to contribute to broader theoretical debates about social movements and their relationship with the institutional arena.

RC55-586.4**GUTIERREZ, Rodolfo*** (Universidad de Oviedo, rgutier@uniovi.es) and **TEJERO, Aroa** (University of Oviedo)*Mobility and persistence of in-work poverty*

Cross-sectional indicators usually show levels of poverty and in-work poverty (IWP) that have not decreased or which have even increased slightly in recent decades in Europe. Also, differences between countries with respect to relative poverty levels are stable to a large extent. However, since mobility is usually high in these situations, cross-sectional indicators provide only limited information. Most poverty episodes are short-lasting while many of the people who have come out of poverty return relatively soon to it. As a consequence, the percentage of persons who experience a period of poverty at some time during their lives is much higher than the percentage of persons affected by poverty in a certain year.

The dynamic analysis of poverty is particularly interesting for the study of IWP for several reasons. First, to be able to respond to the question of whether employment is a sure way of avoiding the risk of poverty it is essential to know the extent to which situations that combine employment and relative poverty are temporary or persistent. Second, there is the question of whether differences in IWP levels between countries respond to different mobility patterns and if those patterns can be linked to specific institutional contexts.

The aim of this paper is to offer a dynamic analysis of IWP based on data of the EU-SILC (2005-2007) for a group of four European countries (Spain, France, Poland and the United Kingdom) representative of some welfare regime variants.

RC05-659.1

GUTIERREZ CHONG, Natividad* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, nati.gutierrez.chong@gmail.com)

Sistema de consulta de organizaciones indígenas y conflictos étnicos en las Américas (SICETNO)

SICETNO es una plataforma digital en línea que incluye dos bases de datos que contribuyen al entendimiento de la relación que establecen los pueblos indígenas con diversos actores nacionales e internacionales. 1. Organizaciones Políticas Indígenas de América Latina (ORGINDAL) y 2. Conflictos Étnicos en las Américas (CETNA). ORGINDAL es un registro de 153 organizaciones políticas de indígenas de México, Bolivia y Ecuador. Es una herramienta diseñada para contribuir al estudio de la cultura política indígena y su interrelación con otros actores. CETNA, es un registro de la conflictividad étnica más sobresaliente de las Américas, que no es separatista, incluye 68 conflictos y las diferentes fases de su gestación y situación actual en términos de visibilidad y capacidad de negociación. El propósito de éste panel es mostrar la trayectoria de este proyecto y sus prospectos, la metodología utilizada en la construcción de las bases de datos, así como la demostración al usuario del acceso a esta información.

RC05-762.4

GUTIÉRREZ RODRIGUEZ, Encarnación* (University of Manchester, e.gutierrez@manchester.ac.uk)

Feminization and the coloniality of labour: The case of undocumented Latin American domestic workers in Western Europe

While the demand for domestic and care workers in the EU is increasing, due to the growing incorporation of women into the labour market, an aging population and the privatization of social care, the possibility of entry and settlement for non-EU citizens in the last ten years has been restricted. Meanwhile, State programmes that seek societal answers to domestic and care work are rare. Offers such as "cash payment for care" have individualized care by giving the responsibility of organizing it back to the households. Refusing to assume sole responsibility for the household, professional women opt together with their household members to employ another woman to do this work.

Drawing on the example of Latin American women living in Germany, Austria, Spain and the UK, I will discuss the juncture between migration policies, feminization and the coloniality of labour. Juxtaposing the private households with the dynamics of global interdependencies, the local face of the gendered and racialized division of work of the modern/colonial world system becomes a tangible and immediate reality in private households in Western Europe. It is in this regard that the legacies of a colonial order, reactivated through racial and gendered segregation in the labour market and dehumanizing migration policies, are felt on an individual level and mobilized in our everyday encounters, bringing us back to Anibal Quijano's analysis of the 'coloniality of labour'.

RC05-343.6

GUTIÉRREZ-MARTÍNEZ, Daniel* (El Colegio Mexiquense a.c., zocoyotl@yahoo.com)

Doxa conquest and inequalities state policy in indigenous communities

Through the conceptual proposal of the *Doxa conquest*, we analyze the reproduction of the socio-educational inequalities and racism in the indigenous communities in Mexico in the last 500 years of history, since the republican education particularly in the pedagogical materials. So with this we can see the asymmetric relations of power which are generated among the system of beliefs of the state itself and the indigenous communities. However we can say that from the social indigenous imaginary, the theory about the socio-educational inequality and the sociology of religions, it is possible a new model of understanding to interpret the problem of discrimination in these communities in the educational politics of the State, which put a special emphasis on the exchange/diversity paradigm.

RC22-286.3

GUTIÉRREZ-MARTÍNEZ, Daniel* (El Colegio Mexiquense a.c., zocoyotl@yahoo.com)

The Chamulas-Islamic religiosities

The chamulas indigenous religiosity in Chiapas is increasing strongly today. Through this case we will propose new definitions, and models to understand the religiosities phenomena. Simply, it is to show the possibility to give another approach to the belonging feeling without attending to a formal church, but using the ritual and religious institutional symbols as a personal expression of identity.

RC46-239.1

GUZHVA, Olga* (V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, gu-zhva.olga@gmail.com) and **CHUCHKO, Dmytro** (Kharkiv National University)

Socio-cultural context of corruption

Corruption counteraction requires definite and consistent ideas about the essence and forms of corrupt behaviour. In other words, in the course of development and implementation of a national anticorruption policy, it is important to consider existing standards or stereotypes in the understanding of corruption. People rely on such standards in their assessments of various dimensions of corruption, which, sometimes, differ from a legislative vision of the essence and forms of corruption entirely. In the countries where the process of implementation of the international anticorruption conventions containing fundamental or model descriptions of elements of corruption crimes has not been completed, the picture is even more complicated.

In the public opinion, corruption may take various forms; and a model described in an anticorruption law is not always acceptable for people. Moreover, there are types of actions that look like corruption but are not corruption from a legal perspective; conversely, circumstances that may not look corrupt at first sight are corruption under the law. It is very important to determine how respondents understand corruption and how they distinguish its various forms in specific everyday situations. From a socio cultural perspective, perceived assessments of corruption depend on the public conceptions of corruption.

The problem has received essentially no attention in the studies conducted in Ukraine. To an extent, an explanation could be that there were no legal experts in the research groups carrying these surveys out and that the conceptions of sociologists in respect of corruption were, at best, incomplete or superficial, because they covered only most common forms of corrupt conduct, i.e. bribery and abuse of power. Legal *subtleties* associated with the definition of offenders, elements of crime, types of liability and correlation between moral and legal aspects etc. have been left without attention of the methodology designers.

RC30-120.4

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Zqué se crea al fomentar el emprendimiento? Los impactos políticos, sociales, culturales y de solidaridad del fomento del emprendimiento

Las administraciones públicas y gobiernos de todo el mundo han tendido a incentivar el emprendimiento como un valor y capital necesario para la creación de empleo y el crecimiento económico. En las últimas décadas han crecido instituciones destinadas al fomento del espíritu emprendedor, la asesoría de emprendedores y la incubación de empresas. ¿Qué aspectos económicos, sociales, culturales, políticas han potenciado los centros de apoyo y fortalecimiento del emprendimiento? Existen investigaciones empíricas que han mostrado el impacto favorable que tienen las nuevas empresas en el desarrollo y el crecimiento económico (Reynolds *et al.* 2002; Audretsch y Keilbach 2004a,b,c, 2005; Audretsch *et al.* 2006; Plummer y Acs 2005; Acs y Varga 2005). Sin embargo, existen amplios espacios que no han sido abordados en profundidad como la relación del fomento del emprendimiento y la creación de capital político, el aumento del capital humano, la solidaridad social y la satisfacción o felicidad. El objetivo de esta investigación es analizar los impactos del fomento de la cultura emprendedora más allá de los meros resultados económicos. Se estudian los impactos del fomento del emprendimiento en el capital social, capital político, capital humano, solidaridad y satisfacción. Esta información es de alto valor añadido para la evaluación de las políticas públicas de fomento del emprendimiento. Los efectos del fortalecimiento del espíritu emprendedor deben ser medidos y analizados para valorar qué tipo de sociedad se

está creando. La cultura emprendedora no debe dejarse como un bien *per se* desconociendo qué consecuencias genera.

RC51-316.2

GUZMAN OCEGUEDA, Dr. Alejandro* (CETYS University & ASIDE Group, alex1guzman@yahoo.com)

Project's results based elections and public management interactive democratic evaluation model

Campaign promises have been the paradigm for government elections for thousands years without a trust evidence of expected results once a candidate or party is elected. Furthermore, Public Management, Government positions and Congress Staff can waste from 3 to 6 years without a systematic work plan to produce results for Society. An Interactive Democratic Evaluation Model based in current technology embedded in Society allow a closed loop Human System to Propose and Prioritize Society's relevant problems; to select the preferred team to work on the problem; to capture solutions from Society's members like Academia, Industry, Minorities, etc.; to Assign Public Resources to the problem organized as a formal Project; to Follow up in real time Project's progress; to Assign a Society's elected team to Evaluate project's results; to publish project results from Candidate/Public; and to Collect and Process Society's educated votes.

The Interactive Democratic Evaluation Model, IDEM, simplify and expedite the democratic process strongly using Technology available to promote from yearly to weekly society participation on public concerns.

The IDEM leverages the budget for Society Education while supporting agile democratic processes along with significant reduction of the carbon footprint derived from the democratic processes not obviously visible for society.

IDEM offers a structured system to recuperate the democratic process to each citizen from a congress distant from society's priorities by electing competent leaders and staff for public management because of their results in projects.

IDEM is a road map for an actively democratized society and its government toward a culture oriented to results, progress under a modern and friendly to natural resources environment, transparency and competencies.

RC38-294.3

GVION, Liora* (the kibbutzim college of education, gvion@macam.ac.il)

Two food narratives, two identities and one national cuisine: The story of Jewish food in Israel

This article suggests looking at the various meanings of "Jewish food" in Israel by focusing on two simultaneous narratives that bisect the discourse on food along ethnic lines and, at the same time, construct the social meaning of Jewish, ethnic and Israeli food. In Israel, it contends, the food of the Ashkenazim has become "Jewish food" and has never been used to form a distinctive Ashkenazi identity. Ashkenazi dishes have come to symbolize the European Diaspora and an Eastern European Jewish world that has gradually ceased to exist. During the years, the Ashkenazi immigrants have gradually abandoned their native foods. Consequently, the Ashkenazi food narrative revolves around nostalgia for an old food culture and a social life in which this food was consumed. Conversely, dishes of Mizrahi Jews became, in Israel, ethnic foods. Mizrachim continued with their food practices and, as time has passed, their dishes have won popularity among many Israelis. The Mizrahi food narrative focuses on politics of identity and underlies the means through which the Mizrachim have become active social agents who use their foods to form an emerging Israeli cuisine.

RC05-702.2

GÜNDÜZ, Eran* (University of Applied Sciences Frankfurt, merans@gmx.de)

Citizenship and nationhood in Turkey. Who is excluded?

Due to movements of ethno-cultural groups claiming the right to diversity and challenging the traditional understanding of the "culturally homogenous" nation-state in Turkey the relevance of this culturally homogenous nation-state has been put into question since the early 1990s.

What are the different concepts of belonging and approaches to the integration of ethno-cultural groups being debated by politicians and scholars of social sciences in Turkey in order to find answers to these challenges?

How does the rapprochement process to the EU influence the current Turkish debate? And to what extent is the recognition of ethno-cultural groups as debated by theoreticians such as Will Kymlicka an appropriate mechanism to achieve "ethno-cultural justice"? Do not the effects of the recognition of ethno-cultural groups as distinct communities potentially promote segregation and decomposition of societies?

By raising and analyzing these issues this presentation seeks to illustrate the topical relevance of the nation-state as a structuring unit in Turkey.

RC38-366.4

GÜNDÜZ, Eran* (University of Applied Sciences Frankfurt, merans@gmx.de) and APITZSCH, Ursula (University of Frankfurt am Main)

Ethnicity and belonging as lived dimensions in mixed marriages

The authors emphasize the inherent bicultural identity of the second generation of immigrant families.

The first part of this presentation comprises a theoretical outline of the concepts of ethnicity and belonging. Furthermore the history of ethnicity is explained. The theoretical part focuses on the three fields of interest; "gender and belonging", "belonging as a biographical positioning" and on the question of "multiple belonging".

The second part of this presentation comprises viewpoints from media coverage and public debates concerning migration issues in the European countries. The debate in Germany is especially questioned on its reductive views of the national, religious or cultural identity of its migrants.

Thus, the authors conclude that there is no way to identify a person unambiguously with one particular ethnic belonging. According to them, the factor that unifies the diverse affiliations of a person, a couple and their offspring is the biographical work of each individual, not an all-embracing ethnicity.

RC09-135.4

HAAS, Nicole* (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, nicolandesa@yahoo.com)

Public support for vigilantism and confidence in criminal justice

The modern state characterizes itself by only permitting force that is used in preservation and enforcement of the law. The very existence of a criminal justice system is commonly justified by contrasting it with the unjustifiability of citizens retaliating against wrongdoers. Despite this, there have been numerous cases of vigilantism that have induced public support rather than condemnation.

What does it mean when the public supports citizens who deal with crime outside of the law? Does it signify that the legitimacy of the criminal justice system is at stake? Little is known about actual determinants of support for those who take the law into their own hands. Despite its relevance from both a social and legal perspective, this phenomenon has been relatively overlooked in the literature. We do not know what public support for vigilantism constitutes, what causes it and what implications it might have for society.

We conducted two experimental studies using vignettes. We measured the influence of confidence in the criminal justice system on support for vigilantism, as well as that of situational factors. To assess the latter, we varied characteristics such as the response of the criminal justice system to the precipitating crime and vigilante violence. The findings of both studies reveal that confidence indeed affects support for vigilantism: respondents with a higher level of confidence were more outraged at the act of vigilantism, felt less empathy with the vigilante, and had a stronger desire for punishment of the vigilante. However, situational characteristics also had a substantial influence: people were sensitive to the situational variation. Support for vigilantism is thus not necessarily rooted in a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system. We additionally demonstrate the importance of a differentiated measure of support: people can for instance empathize with a vigilante while also desiring punishment.

RC10-28.2

HAAV, Kaarel* (Tallinn University of Technology, haav46@gmail.com)

Education for participatory democracy and social justice

Author relies on the basic sociological concepts and uses them in his sociology courses for democracy education at his institution. The framework defines main social actors and their relations (as social structures) in main sectors of society (economy, politics and education). These relations are a basis for social inequality. This inequality may be justified by social effectiveness. Social actors evaluate their relations from their understanding of social justice. Author uses this framework for an analysis of democracy in Estonia and EU, too.

In Estonia, the representative democracy is complemented with the model of participative democracy. Unfortunately, it enables to manipulate with participation and ignore the reasonable proposals by active citizens and experts. Author has proposed to complement the model of manipulated participation with a model of deliberative democracy. It means that all rejected proposals should be checked by independent experts to find out all reasonable ideas. These ideas would be re-directed to the respective institutions to reconsider their first rejection. If the respective institutions and experts retain their different opinions, then these cases should be made public. As a result, they will influence political processes. If this system becomes institutionalized, then all or almost all good ideas of all citizens and experts will be implemented. This is a system of improvement. This means a real civic society, as all active citizens can participate in national improvement. This system diminishes opportunities for social ineffectiveness and misuse of power by authorities. As a result, also social justice increases.

Such a model of deliberative democracy and social justice is theoretically possible. Unfortunately, many social groups, esp. power groups, both in politics and education, resist to this system. It is vital, to disseminate these ideas among students of social sciences in higher education on both, national and European levels.

RC07-678.1

HABER, Natalie* (Loyola University of Chicago, natalcat@aol.com)

Hope, vision and social mobilization

As we have now seen, following about 5 years of a "global slump"-at least for Europe and the US, with the ever present danger of another crisis, perhaps the breakup of the Eurozone, we can also see elements of opportunity coming out of present conditions. Recently, a number of scholars have suggested that the multiple nature of the present legitimacy crises (Habermas) portends a choice between a newly reconstituted society based on *liberté, égalité, fraternité* the vision of the Enlightenment, or the decomposition of existing society into a dystopic "Mad Max" world. While elites of finance grow prosperous, stagnating economies, growing inequality, declining mobility, and the limited ability of Western governments to foster growth has not only led to number of legitimization crises, but within the various "public spheres" of global civil society, two trends are emergent. On the one hand, we have a number of utopian visions, some rooted in the Enlightenment values of democracy, equality and social justice. I would suggest that within the cultural legacies of the West there have been a number of moments in which utopian visions of empowerment, equality and democracy have been seen-indeed the 1776, 1789 and 1848 revolutions, the Paris commune, abolition, suffrage, can be seen as steps on the way to Utopian visions of what might be- its elements are already evident in the emergence of various progressive movements. One could suggest that play, the ludic contains utopian elements of freedom, agency and community I would argue that social theory resurrect concerns with hope, vision and that we rethink Utopian thought, rooted in the Enlightenment, such diverse thinkers social thinkers as Mannheim, Adorno, Fromm, Buber, Marcuse and Bloch, lest the future portend a more dystopic, authoritarian, polluted, impoverished world.

RC36-475.1

HABER, Natalie* (Loyola University of Chicago, natalcat@aol.com)

The bunny hops on: An examination of the creation of playboy clubs and their re-found fame

In a realm of enterprise where life spans are usually measured in a handful of years, if not months, the Playboy Clubs managed to endure for more than a quarter-century in America, from the early 1960s to the mid-80s. The clubs' central attractions were the famous Playboy Bunnies, glorified waitresses in skimpy, corset-like costumes serving patrons of Playboy

Clubs throughout the world. The clubs were as carefully planned, routinized, and rigidly controlled. The clubs were key clubs, meaning potential pleasure seekers' had to buy memberships, proof of which was an individually numbered key that served as both admittance and a club credit card. Hefner notes in an interview with Bruce Brandy (2011) regarding the creation of the clubs, "My concern with the clubs was, since we were dealing with dreams and fantasies, how could you re-create that in a club atmosphere? And whatever we did, would the keyholders be disappointed? What we discovered was exactly the opposite. Because it was Playboy, they brought the fantasy with them. Debord(1973) refers to this in his discussion of the spectacle, a particular visual reproduction. It is not simply maintaining the image, which is important, but also creating a relationship between people that is mediated by images. The playboy clubs sought to do establish this relationship built upon an already existing fantasy. Playboy clubs were established to offer a moment outside of the everyday reality. They strategically designed and staffed the clubs to perpetuate the fantasy and rigorously trained their Bunnies to fulfill it. My paper will examine the Playboy club experience. For instance, men enter the club to experience a second life per se, with women serving and adoring them. Their membership status of Keyholder puts them in a particular subculture, and the bunnies simply help to maintain the fantasy.

RC41-156.1

HABERKERN, Klaus* (University of Zurich, haberkern@soziologie.uzh.ch), **NEUBERGER, Franz** (University of Zurich) and **SCHMID, Tina** (University of Zurich)

The role of the elderly in their families – Future challenges

The increasing share of older and elderly people is often equated with an increase in old age dependency ratio. The focus on the old age dependency ratio, however, is misleading in two ways: First, elderly people are not only receivers of transfers and support. They provide support such as grandchild care and elderly care themselves. Second, the old age dependency ratio is not set in stone. Welfare states can adapt to increasing longevity and healthy life years, e.g. increasing labour force participation rates of older workers.

However, there is much uncertainty about the role of the elderly in the future. On the one hand, the family is subject to change and more heterogeneous than in former decades. What the role of the elderly in their families will be depends largely on family structures and how strong solidarity is in the "new families". On the other hand, welfare state policies influence the role of the elderly, e.g. public child care and elderly care services can substitute for family care or legal obligations can enforce family support. Policies to increase older workers and female labour force participation rates limit their time available for informal care and volunteering.

At first, we discuss the role of the elderly in their families in European countries. We focus on family structure, family life and developments in welfare state policies. Second, we discuss future challenges for welfare states and families: How do family structures change and what can be the impact on the role of the elderly in the next decades? What effects have recent trends in welfare state policies on the role of the elderly in the future? Finally, we suggest different policy measures to cope with future challenges.

RC34-605.9

HABUCHI, Ichiyo* (Hiroshima University, ichiyo@cc.hiroshima-u.ac.jp)

Anxiety for marriage among Japanese youth

This paper aimed to examine how the expectation for the romantic love arouses the anxiety of young people for the marriage in Japan; drawn on our collective survey conducted by 26 Japanese universities in 2011. An uneasy atmosphere veiled in Japanese society because of depopulation beginning in 2005 although the economic power and the security still kept maintained. The mean age at first marriage is prolonged and the birth rate goes down under 1.3 and.

The concept "individualization of the family" has been discussed in Japanese sociology since the 1980's. Especially increase in possible choices of family is one of the most effective factors for the depopulation. Our central questions are to why Japanese young people have a negative behavior in making family and to what are factors of their behaviors.

In discussing romance and relationships with the opposite sex, Japan has a short history of several decades of male-female relationships in the Western mold. Until 1967 arranged marriages were more popular than romance or love marriages. Japanese traditional marriage was usually forged for economic or social class reasons; it was not formed for the interests of the individuals but strategically, for the sake of the primary social group of the *ie* (stem family system).

The love marriage has been popular in Japan since the 1970's. The ratio of love marriage attained over 90%. Japanese young people are obliged to look for their partner themselves. It is a serious pressure for them to get their lives. Therefore young people have a tendency to give up their romantic relationship.

RC21-228.11

HADJIYANNI, Andromachi* (NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, ahadji@ekke.gr), CAPELLA, Antoinetta (NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH), SIRIGOS, Stavros (University of Thessaly), SPYRELLIS, Stavros-Nikiforos (Universite Paris 7) and VALASSI, Despoina (University of Crete)

Urban segregation and educational inequality in Athens

The paper explores the spatial distribution of unequal performance in secondary education and attempts to model its relation with social and urban inequalities. Educational achievement is measured by the yearly performance (for a specific grade) as well as by the performance in the admission examinations to tertiary education. The data on educational achievement are school averages covering the entirety of several hundreds of school units in the Athens Metropolitan Area for the mid 2000s. Through a GIS application schools and their performances were related to the social and urban characteristics of their surrounding residential areas (census tracts). The independent variables in the explanatory model of educational performance include the social (occupational composition, housing conditions, education level etc) and urban characteristics (centrality, land use etc) of residential areas around each school, as well as control variables pertaining to school quality (e.g. teacher/pupil ratio, percentage of teachers with a post-graduate degree).

RC18-250.2

HAEGEL, Florence* (SciencesPo, Paris, florence.haegel@sciences-po.fr) and BACHELOT, Carole (SciencePo)

Party factionalism in French dominant parties: Relational, structural and cyclical dynamics

The paper addresses the question of the transformation of intra-party conflict within the two dominant parties in France: the left-wing *Parti socialiste* (PS) and the right-wing *Union pour un Mouvement Populaire* (UMP). Whatever the specific forms they might take, factions are generally loosely institutionalized, often resting on informal and personal ties. In this respect, they are likely to be more responsive to pressure than other political groups; this characteristic justifies the relevance of a dynamic approach to intra-party party (Boucek 2009). This requires also to pay attention to the delimitation of sub-groups within the party, but also to the broader question of party boundaries.

Analytically, we will argue that these dynamics may result from relational, structural and cyclical processes. In the French case, relational dynamics refer to the symmetrical position of the two parties within the French party system. Mimetic relations accompany organizational transfers and borrowings and finally produce an accumulation of diverse and sometimes contradictory rules. Structural dynamics on the other hand, mainly refer to the impact of presidentialization. It is a long term structural process which has already deeply modified party factionalism, introducing new rules and new incentives. Presidentialization, far from clarifying the situation, increases the confusion since presidential nomination tends to personalize internal divisions. New cyclical dynamics result from these structural changes. Party presidentialization for example reinforces short-term effects that are dependent on the position of the party and more precisely on whether it is in office or not. Depending on this position, conflicts emerge within the party, in this parliamentary group or are externalized on party margins (for instance within political clubs).

Overall, the French case provides evidence of the need to study party conflict by taking into account the accumulation of rules and the combination of relational, structural and cyclical dynamics.

RC37-563.3

HAGEN, Målfrid Irene* (Buskerud University College, malfriid.hagen@hibu.no)

Art as political symbol, fetish and commodity

In this paper I look at the symbolic power of art and how different political movements and regimes use and misuse art. Many artists have created art which is critical to the political or economic power since the late eighteenth centuries, starting with Courbet, who encouraged by Baudelaire painted the heroes of everyday life. Some artists have also been affiliated with political movements, for example Courbet was engaged in the 1871 Paris Commune. Such art may become symbolic representations of ideological movements in their struggle of freedom, equal rights and end of wars. Conversely, some political movements and regimes misuse art, such as the German Nazi regime who claimed that the art of C.D. Friedrich represented the true German spirit. On other occasions artists have been affiliated with fascist regimes, for example the Italian futurists. In totalitarian regimes art and the role of artists have often been misused; dictated to create art to glorify the leaders. Today we witness a commercialization of art in the Western society. Many famous artists create art in factory like studios. Often their art become expensive commodities and fetish objects for superrich, who use art only as status symbols to demonstrate their power and wealth in a similar way as expensive cars and yachts. Although most contemporary artists do not create art for this purpose, a growing number of artists seem to be seduced by the money value of art and contribute with little hesitation to the commercialization of art. From the perspective of art, this is problematic, because in a long term it may waive the art's autonomy. Many artists are also supported economically by corporations or private collectors who become patrons, a practice that diverge from country to country, but where the economic power, rather than artists may dictate the development of art.

RC37-151.4

HAGEN, Målfrid Irene* (Buskerud University College, malfriid.hagen@hibu.no)

Critical art and the lack of art criticism

In this paper I look at problems related to critical art as well as the lack of art criticism. Some art styles within modern and contemporary art have developed as a critic of the political and economical power in the society, or as a critic of war and political events. Critical art may often be the contemporary avant garde, which as described by Bourdieu become more and more acknowledged and expensive as the time goes by. Today many contemporary artists have adopted the visual language of critical art also when the critic is absent, which make their art expressions appear as repetition of former art, instead of being critical or innovative. While critical art can be controversial to express a symbolical meaning, some artists today create shocking and controversial art, which makes their art appear as controversial without a cause, or perhaps because it is good for business. While much art today seem to lack a critical aspect, it also seems to be a lack of art criticism in the society. This may rely on several factors, such as the wealth in the industrial counties which may create indifference in respect of art. But it may also rely on a fear among art critics of being declassified in the role of an art connoisseur, which in terms of Veblen is a mark of the master; as well as fear of declassing as a pretending-to-be art connoisseur, constituted by role games as this is described by Goffman, in a society where cultural capital and art knowledge counts. From an art view, this is problematic, because art criticism is also a corrective to the development of art, and as claimed by Benjamin, it awakes the self conciseness of art, and thus art criticism may also function as a midwife of the art.

RC04-329.7

HAGINO, Córa Hisae* (Centre for Social Studies of University of Coimbra, corahisae@hotmail.com)

The Bologna process and the Portuguese universities

The universities in XXI Century have been suffered great changes because of different pressures. In one hand, the society and the market want more and different things of the university. On the other hand, the university lost State funding and has to find another financial alternatives. In this context, the Bologna process has like objective to create more competition between European Union education system and American education system. Some of Bologna process objectives are: mobility of students and

teachers, transnationalization, the same credit system in the countries, etc. So, Bologna process has like main point an economical analysis of higher education and has like subsidiary social aspects like democratization of education. Many social movements as associations of students and teachers have asked for more discussions about the impact of Bologna process and they have been against the treatment of education as a market. In Portugal, the Bologna process was applied with not sufficient discussion with civil society, and the most part of students and teachers are against this process. This situation with the increase of fees in public universities has been created a great dissatisfaction in academic students. On the other hand, teachers say that they have so much work and not have time to do research. On this way, the effects of Bologna process began and the questions about it are so far to be answered.

RC30-664.4

Haidar, Victoria* (CONICET, vhaidar@fcsj.unl.edu.ar)

The appearance and disappearance of "absenteeism" as a problem of health and safety at work (Argentina, 1930-2011)

For much of the twentieth century, one of the most discussed topics in the scientific literature devoted to occupational medicine, hygiene and safety, was absenteeism. At present, however, this issue has disappeared from the discourse on work-health relation, or it is addressed in a very marginal way. This paper seeks to address a set of questions that arise in finding such a transformation. So, first, seeks to establish the discursive and non-discursive conditions that made possible the emergence, by the 30s of the XX century, of the "absenteeism" as a problem for a whole range of knowledge, authorities and institutions. Second, it seeks to elucidate the reasons under which this problem took so prominent place in the health policy of Peronism government, and more generally to understand its significance in the context of a society obsessed with the issue of productivity. Thirdly, it is proposed to explain how an object once widely problematized (classified, described, measured, prevented, etc.) was gradually declining in the final decades of the twentieth century until it practically disappears of scientific discourse and public policy. Finally, questions about a possible reverberation of the problem of absenteeism in the speeches of the government of President C. Fernandez de Kirchner, on the significance of union strikes (and thus, the "collective and concerted" absence of workers from their jobs) to the productivity of Argentina's economy.

The approach to research combines the tools of the sociology of work and historical sociology of labor's knowledge ("labor sciences"). From a methodological point of view, access to data is accomplished through content analysis of a sample of documents consists of scientific articles, labor and health policies, statements by government authorities for the period 1930-2000.

RC34-264.4

Hakim, Nadia* (Open University of Catalonia (UOC)-IN3, nahkim@uoc.edu)

Social geographies: Identity construction among young people in peripheral neighbourhoods of Barcelona

Drawing on the ethnographical fieldwork of my ongoing research with youths from 16 to 20 years old in a peripheral neighbourhood from Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain), I intend to bring forward a concept referring to the interplay between subjective social location and objective structural positions in the identification construction: social geographies. Peripheral neighbourhoods in this city have been built and developed by two immigration flows. The first one during the 60s and 70s constituted mainly by workers and their families from southern Spain. The second began in approximately the year 2000 by workers and their families who came from non-EU countries. Through previous research experience, I have witnessed that young people living in these neighbourhoods are perceived mostly as a social problem, and the image wandering about them is negative. The ethnic and cultural diversity are also perceived as social problems. What is the meaning of these labels for these youths? In what ways are these labels affecting how they see themselves? At the same time, a series of issues are posed related to the way these young people experience social inequalities and social categorizations in their daily lives and in relevant contexts including home, school, non-formal education and leisure spaces.

My aim in this paper is to analyse how these labelling relates to the process of identity construction in the case of these young people, and to

see to what extent the reflexive modernization thesis can be applied to this particular case in which there is, at least apparently, a calling upon collective and opposed identities between the "locals" (former migrants) and the "new immigrants".

RC37-235.1

Halley, Jeanne* (Independent scholar, jeanne.halley7@gmail.com)

Court institutions as enablers of women's entry into French baroque music

This paper picks up where the landmark *French Baroque Music* by James Anthony, published in 1974 left off. It presents two prominent fields of studies that have developed since Anthony: social history and sociology of the institutionalization of French Baroque music, and dance.

The first aim of this paper is to construct a context for the music created amidst major institutional and societal changes propelled by Louis XIV. In order to provide insights into the music and dance background, an institutional account of seventeenth century French culture analyzes the daily life of renowned and unknown musicians, examining the artists in the new academies, from schooling to career, to stardom, to retirement and beyond.

In this context we examine artistic changes and social events, in particular, the court institutions as enablers of women's entry into music, obtaining the legal right to perform as professional artists on public stages, and the implication of this opening to the feminization of the stage that reverberated in the arts. We explore the milieu in which the artists evolved: the Court, Versailles, Parisian cenacles and clubs, the *ruelles*, as well as the convents, and the churches in Paris and the provinces with whom, and for whom these musicians created.

A second aim is to focus on dance in order to illuminate how music and dance are intertwined in repertoires of the *Grand Siècle*. We examine French 17th century dances and choreography in the institutions of the court, in Paris, the theaters, the gardens and salons.

This interdisciplinary research is at the crossroads of sociology, feminist studies, reception studies, and musicology.

RC37-601.1

Halley, Jeffrey* (The University of Texas San Antonio, jeffrey.halley@utsa.edu)

Avant-garde art, politics, and theory: Dada and beyond

The avant-garde in art and in politics has been a theme examined in the 20th century by Adorno, Poggioli, Bürger and more recently by Badieu. This paper examines the concept of the avant-garde, its link the 'new' and the embeddedness of culture and politics. Beginning with an examination of the Dada art movement, we explore lessons from later avant-gardes and also explore the vicissitudes of the separation of art and political movements.

RC31-345.7

Hamal Gurung, Shobha* (Southern Utah University, gurung@suu.edu)

From migration to citizenship: Transnational workers, families, and children

Session N

Migrating out of the home and into the gendered and racialized globalized market of household labor

The creation of a transnational worker or a family lies in both personal factors and larger structural conditions, which reflect the social, economic, and political processes of globalization. In a foreign land, transnational workers and family members often work and live under different immigration statuses and visa categories. This paper examines the ways in which working and living in America under different immigration statuses and non-immigrant visa categories affect the work, personal, and family lives of Nepali transnational workers. The paper focuses on the effects and ramifications of U.S immigration policies and different non-immigrant visa categories on Nepali transnational workers, their children, and other family members.

The paper draws upon two different sources: (1) an ethnographic study of ten Nepali female migrants/immigrants (age range 16 - 60) who live in the Los Angeles area and their lived experiences; (2) personal testimonies

(friends, relatives, and acquaintances). The research highlights their social, political, and economic marginality and vulnerability in relation to respective immigration statuses and visa categories.

RC47-103.4

HAMANISHI, Eiji* (Notre Dame Seishin University, cbt25360@pop21.odn.ne.jp)

Actors/movements around nuclear energy and radioactive contamination after 3.11 Fukushima in Japan: From the sociology of action

After 311 Fukushima disasters, many actors/movements around nuclear energy and radioactive contamination are emerging in Japan, and have a power to control the national energy policy. Therefore, gradually people who include sociologists feel reality of the perspective of actor more than that of system that have held a dominant position in the thinking for many years in Japan. Especially, anti-radioactive contamination movements by refugees from Fukushima pref. and their supporters are spreading across Japan. These movements are often regarded as expressions of fear, unrest, and irrational emotion. This paper tries to analyze the subjectivity and complex experiences in these movements from Tourainian's Sociology of Action/Actor.

RC12-302.2

HAMMERSLEV, Ole* (University of Southern Denmark, ohv@sam.sdu.dk)

How to get to Denmark: The legal profession's construction of the Nordic welfare states and beyond

The problem of how to get to Denmark, as Fukuyama defines it, covers the problem of creating modern state institutions. The problem encompasses the history of the state, the history of the rule of law and accountable government. Such institutions secure, according to Fukuyama, democracy, peace, prosperity and a non-corrupt state organisation. Therefore the international community and developing countries would like to know, how to transform countries around the world into Denmark by importing the ideal type of legal systems of Denmark in the developing world. However, due to its developed institutions, Denmark is a mythical place and could be any Scandinavian country. The question is, as Fukuyama asks, how Denmark itself got to be Denmark. How could the Danish state, the rule of law and accountable governments develop so they created such trust and predictability which was needed in order to establish Denmark? The purpose of this paper is to examine, *how Denmark came to be Denmark*. The paper argues that the legal profession played a key role in the development of the modern Danish state.

RC23-249.3

HANAFI, Sari* (Professor, sh41@aub.edu.lb) and **BOER, Justine*** (Master student of Middle Eastern Studies, justinebaer@gmail.com)

Internationalization of the social research in Lebanon

This paper aims to investigate the extent to which social research in Lebanon is internationalized and the interplay between the local and international factors influencing the research practice. It will be based on a sample of some 65 interviews with Faculty on American University of Beirut, focusing on semi-structured in-depth interviews focusing on their biographies, their authorship and research practices. This research will enable us to understand:

- How research topics are decided and how choices are made, at the institutional level in the university? How does the promotion system influence the ranking system of publication, as well as the quality of research?
- How do international collaborations affect the decisions of researchers in the university? And what countries and topics are privileged?
- How does the university structure affect the organization, scientific choices, and publication patterns of researchers?
- What is the importance of local vs. "international" publications, publications in Arabic vs. English and other foreign languages?

- How funding sources affect scientific research done by the university's academics?

While data concerns all the disciplines, we will first deal with faculty in social science and humanities and then compare this data with the other disciplines.

RC47-410.3

HARADA, Shun* (The University of Tokyo, harashun84@gmail.com)

The conditions and the consequences of the movement demanding the civil society institutions: The case of NPO law in Japan

The institutions to develop civil society in Japan are now being established. In 1998, NPO Law (Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities) was legislated, that enables many civil society organizations to get legal status. Then, in 2011, NPO Law was drastically revised, making such NPOs much easier to collect contributions. These legislation and revision of NPO Law were consequences of continuous lobbying by civil society organizations themselves.

This paper examines how the movement demanding the development of civil society institutions in Japan succeeded, and what consequences this movement produced. In order to accomplish these objects, we interviewed the members of civil society organizations and politicians concerned. We also collected the material of public policy.

Major findings are summarized below. The legislation of NPO Law in 1998 and the revision in 2011 were caused by the similar combination of political and social conditions: the change of government and the great earthquake.

In early 1990s, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) lost domination and formed the coalition with Japan Socialist Party (JSP). This made LDP to compromise with the progressive forces. Then, The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake occurred in 1995. The activities of volunteers contribute the legislation of NPO Law. In 2009, Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) won a majority against LDP. DPJ's socially liberal policies included the revision of NPO Law. Although there was a sharp confrontation between DPJ and LDP, all parties agreed with the importance of NPO Law after The Great East Japan Earthquake.

Between 1998 and 2011, however, the role of civil society organizations has changed. In 1990s, the civil society organizations were considered to be "left", so they had trouble to persuade the conservative politicians. By contrast, in 2010s, civil society organizations functioned like a hinge party in the confusion among parties.

RC24-70.2

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The present and the future of the towns where Fukushima nuclear plants are located: On some social aspects of the disaster, displacement, and reparation of the community

The ongoing disaster in Fukushima following the March 11th earthquake and tsunami in 2011 has provoked one of the most serious crises to date derived from nuclear energy generation policy.

The situation is even more serious when one considers the vast numbers of displaced people from the areas which are heavily affected by nuclear accidents, but especially from the towns in which Fukushima nuclear power stations are located. They have been —or will be— living in many places outside the towns for a long time, and some of them are skeptical about their towns' possible reconstructions.

The relationship between the issue of reparation and the social aspects of the widespread displacement, however, has received less attention than either issue alone. It is important to see how the reparation affects the people and how the scattered people gather and show their collective opinions to influence the policy.

This is why each of us began field research and the Research Team on the Widespread Displacement of the People of the Town of Tomioka (led by Assoc. Prof. Yamashita, Tokyo Metropolitan University) was set up to investigate the lives of displaced families.

Using data drawn from the statistics and interviews, we will first examine the conditions of the local governments and populations on the move, and secondly will discuss how families, neighborhoods and workplaces are being dis- and re-organized. By so doing, we will suggest how their sense of themselves as a community, or the phrase "we the townspeople," faces difficulty.

Finally, however, we will focus on why "towns" are becoming important again, by showing how town-meetings are being argued necessary and how the practice is being revived, from the point of view of connecting the fluid local governments and populations, through using now scarce but meaningful resources of families, neighborhoods, or workplaces.

RC21-388.3

HARDING, Alan* (University of Manchester, alanpharding@hot-mail.com)

Massification, governance and inter-urban disparities

The idea that the concentration of particular 'high level' functions - especially in financial services - in a small number of cities enables them to occupy leading positions in the international urban hierarchy has been well established within urban social science ever since the publication of Saskia Sassen's *The Global City* (1991). Since then much research, often based on case studies, has focused upon the way in which urban leaders representing cities at various levels of the urban hierarchy have engaged in competitive strategies designed to attract flows of capital and skilled labour. The focus of these efforts has invariably been on sub-national tiers of elected government and the way in which they have used their autonomy and influence to build horizontal and vertical coalitions for change. What is less clear, from two decades' worth of research, is (a) what the net impact of various forms of 'massification' (i.e. the uneven accretion of resources at the urban-regional scale) has been on national urban hierarchies, and (b) what role semi-autonomous non-governmental urban institutions (e.g. football clubs, universities, cultural organisations), and the variety of governance arrangements which guide institutional behaviour, have played in encouraging (or managing or discouraging) massification processes.

This paper builds upon preparatory work being undertaken by the N8 group of research-intensive universities in northern England under the theme of 'just cities and rebalancing'. It will draw upon empirical analysis of the extent to which key urban institutions (including football clubs and universities) in particular city-regions have experienced increased domestic and international flows of labour and capital and analyse, through case study work, the extent to which the various governance arenas in which they operate (sector-specific, national, European, inter-national) have encouraged massification processes. If a German research partner can be added, the paper will include UK-Germany comparisons.

RC15-64.4

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Choosing health care: A view from the sociological literature

Promotion of choice is a common theme in both policy discourses and commercial marketing claims about health care. But how do healthcare 'consumers' or patients understand and experience choice? In this paper we review the sociological literature on the practice of healthcare choice and decision making along two dimensions. First, we identify and compare the literature in terms of the key arenas and scope of choice (for instance, between public and private health care services; decisions about whether or not to undergo particular tests or procedures; choice of conventional medical and/or CAMS treatment options; and the national and international contexts for health care choice). We also identify and analyse the primary metaphors and concepts associated with healthcare choice, including navigation, individualism, interactions with healthcare practitioners, risk and trust. We argue that more attention must be made to researching and theorising the limits of healthcare choice and the differential capacity to choose.

RC38-198.2

HARMAN, Vicki* (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK, v.harman@rhul.ac.uk)

Gender, 'ideals' and body image in ballroom and Latin American dancing

Ballroom and Latin American dancing is currently a popular form of leisure in many countries around the world, yet until recently it has been relatively neglected by sociologists. This paper draws on ethnographic research at a dancing school in the South of England in order to explore how the experience of learning Ballroom and Latin American dancing shapes individuals' feelings about their bodies. It focuses particularly on the narratives of men and women who take part in Ballroom and Latin American dancing competitions as part of their leisure activities. The paper explores dancers' images and understandings of the 'ideal dancer' and how these differ for men and women across Ballroom and Latin disciplines. The way in which dancers negotiate the gap between themselves and the 'ideal' will be discussed. Furthermore, efforts to achieve the gendered ideal, such as losing weight, investing in costumes and learning to appear more confident will be examined. Finally, this paper considers the interaction between the performance of masculinities and femininities on the dance floor with those performed outside of it, for example in the workplace. It is hoped that this paper will contribute and increased understanding of the complexity of the stories that male and female ballroom dancers tell about their bodies and the experience of learning to dance.

RC38-564.1

HARMAN, Vicki* (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK, v.harman@rhul.ac.uk) and **SINHA, Shamser** (University Campus Suffolk)

Moving racisms, shifting targets: An analysis of race in postcolonial Britain

In order to explore the contemporary manifestations and meanings of race and its operation within racist discourse and practice, this paper draws on a secondary analysis of two qualitative research studies. The first study involved young separated migrants seeking sanctuary in Britain and the second focused on the experiences of lone white mothers of mixed-parentage children. Here we analyse the everyday and structural racism experienced by each group in order to consider how seemingly different manifestations of race and racism are in fact linked together and in some ways dependent on each other within a postcolonial logic that reconstructs race and racism to serve shifting hegemonic interests. The discussion seeks to address the salience of race and racism in contemporary Britain and how this interrelates with other social inequalities, such as migration status and family composition.

TG04-727.2

HARRIKARI, Timo* (University of Helsinki, timo.harrikari@helsinki.fi)

Growing up in the world risk society – Reflections on the status of young people in the western late modern societies

The governance of youth at the nation state level has recently been in a significant change around the world. The influence of neoliberal economic governance, state economies in crises, explosively spreading media coverage, international human rights treaties and the new governmental technologies, travelling from nation to another, have started up to form the status of young people and the goals of youth policies in a new and intensive way. In the western late modern societies, youth and young people are often characterized in an ambivalent way (Giddens 1991; Lee 2001). On the other hand, the young are represented as the national resource in future and the targets of social investment e.g. (Lister 2006). On the other hand, the growing generations are more than before constructed as "risk" or "threat", reflecting the problems of social cohesion and the cracking generational contracts. Historically speaking, there is nothing new in these constructions. It seems however that the current era is aggravating this polarized discussion, highlighting the latter "risk"-oriented perspective (e.g. Beck 1992).

In my presentation, I will reflect the relation of the national level governance of youth and young people to "global", "supranational" and "international" (e.g. Beck 2005). How the different aspects of globalization, supranational tendencies and international influence and claims enable and constrain the national governance of youth, and on the other hand, how the influences originating from the hegemonic cultural areas of the globe penetrate to the national and local practices? In this theorizing, the theory of

governance (Dean 1999; Foucault 2000; Hardt & Negri 2001; Miller & Rose 2008) is utilised in order to conceive multilevel actors, mentalities, games and techniques forming the strategic network, world risk society.

RC52-26.2

HARRINGTON, Christine* (University Campus Suffolk, c.harrington@ucs.ac.uk)

A pedagogy of democracy - teaching, learning and performance

This paper seeks to consider the relationship between democracy, education and the arts through the role of teacher and learner in higher education. In particular, the analogy of education as performance, or as performative, and the educational context as a theatre in which knowledge or meaning is constructed, owned and experienced, will inform how we might think about the profession of teaching and its potential contribution to democratic society.

The power relationships between the institution, the teacher and the learner in the construction and ownership of knowledge demonstrate the potential to both facilitate and subvert democratic thinking and practices. As a consequence, this paper will propose ways of developing a pedagogy that prioritises the unknown over the known, and the discovered over the prescribed as a participatory process. It will extend this concept further by privileging experience as a means of knowing and re-inscribing meaning (Winter, 1987) as a key phenomenon of personal freedom and empowerment.

The concept of a pedagogy of democracy will be further explored through and as performance where the interactions between the director, the performer/actor, and the audience draws attention to the role of the participant. Barthes (1977), like Winter, places ownership in the hands of the viewer/reader and destabilises any fixed ideologies or positioning - highlighting our powers as individuals and as educators to perceive, choose and interpret, and to re-affirm the meaning of democracy.

RC09-556.3

HARRIS, Kevan* (The Johns Hopkins University, kevanharris@gmail.com)

The positional puzzle of uprisings and revolutions in the Middle East: Regional inequalities in world-historical perspective

While orthodox political scientists present the Arab Spring as a belated "catching up" of the region with global norms and institutions of liberal democracy after decades of "authoritarian persistence," this view cannot explain why such events took place circa 2011 instead of, say, circa 1989. Notably, while the Arab Spring and its Persian cousin in Iran are portrayed as stemming from economic discontent related to poverty and inequality, the MENA region has historically exhibited low inequality combined with low poverty in comparison to regional averages in the most of the developing world, especially vis-a-vis Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. In this paper, I frame recent political contention in the Middle East in world-historical perspective in order to rethink these "Why Here? Why Now?" questions. First, I show within-country inequality of MENA states in comparison with other regions from the post-colonial era to the present, illustrating the region's unique trajectory of low inequality vis-a-vis the Third World. Second, I argue that this is an outcome of post-colonial state formation, which embedded broad social welfare compacts within relatively robust authoritarian states that survived the end of the developmental era and well into the neoliberal turn. Third, the cross-class coalitions that initiated the Arab Spring and its Persian cousin, I contend, were produced by these MENA welfare regimes during earlier bouts of state-led development. Yet, these coalitions became a disloyal opposition as MENA elites dismantled and restructured existing social compacts. Grievances in the Arab Spring stemmed from this widening "fear of falling" among new middle and working classes, whose positional status vis-a-vis both their own elites as well as other developing countries were perceived as in rapid decline. While the sparks were contingent and diverse, the "chained" mobilizations across the region relied on these common self-understandings rather than timeless democratic desires or regionally exceptional misfortunes.

RC24-117.2

HASEGAWA, Koichi* (Tohoku University, k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

Anti-nuclear activities and public awareness in Japan before and after the Fukushima nuclear disaster

Before 3.11 Fukushima nuclear disaster, Japanese government policy to promote nuclear energy has been too stable and too coherent since mid-1960s regardless of so many changes in related spheres and other countries, and the change of government in Sept. 2009. I explained it based on the following factors: (1) the centralized political system under one party dominant system was not so open to movement influence, and the electrical utilities maintained monopoly control over the energy market for several decades (POS), (2) relatively weak anti-nuclear groups lack of financial base and professional staffs (resources) and (3) framing "extremely dependent upon external energy supplies" and strong faith in technology (framing). (4) While they were relatively unconcerned about supply of electricity, majority of people had basic trust in Japanese government, electrical utility company and Japanese technology.

The Fukushima nuclear disaster drastically changed this situation. People suddenly forced to face real nuclear risks and radiation exposure. People got strongly angry at, distrust of and disappointed at national government, TEPCO, media and nuclear experts. Public awareness on public opinion poll by newspaper shifted to more negative from mid May. 1) People realized the seriousness of the situation. 2) Prime minister's announcement of demanding to temporarily close the Hamaoka plants triggered the shift of public opinion. There is sharp contrast with few media coverage on negative side against nuclear energy, before 3.11.

New characteristics of current upheaval anti-nuclear activities are 1) using twitter and face book to mobilize like a "Jasmine revolution", 2) new participants including non-political young mothers and students, farmers and fishermen, 3) typically using "sound demo" with music and songs, stressing self-expressiveness, 4) based on distrust of information disclosure and strong anxiety about the effects of radiation and 5) stressing "media activism".

RC30-488.2

HASHIGUCHI, Shoji* (Ritsumeikan University, shoji12h@gmail.com)

Youth labor movements in Japan: Their conditions and characteristics

The majority of labor organizations in Japan have been company unions, which have mainly middle-aged full-time male employees. In contrast, in the youth labor movement (YLM), which has emerged since 2000, union members are not only regular workers but non-regular workers, job-seekers, and hikikomori (people withdrawn from society). They have united outside of companies and have achieved a new solidarity. Based on statistical data and qualitative research of these union members, this report attempts to clarify the conditions and characteristics of the YLM in Japan.

In Japan, it becomes more difficult for workers to transition from non-regular employment to regular employment as they get older. People who could not find decent jobs in the economically depressed period of the 1990s are in their thirties or forties now. Additionally, despite economic growth in the mid-2000s, the number of young non-regular workers has been increasing since that time. Therefore, being trapped in non-regular work is a problem both of young adults and of older adults stuck in a kind of extended adolescence. Representing older, fulltime workers, existing unions have been uninterested in this problem. So, the YLM has occurred as a movement by general unions outside of companies.

The solidarities of the YLM have two characteristics. First, work is not regarded as the basis of solidarity; unemployed people, hikikomori and so on are included in the unions. Second, YLM members define themselves not as workers but as a "precarariat." Nevertheless, this broad self-definition does not preclude conflicts between individual and collective identities. Using K. McDonald's concept of "experience movement," we can see that the conflicts are an attempt to reconstruct the movement as a place where people can struggle both to find their own subjectivity and to acknowledge the experience of each other in a shared time and place.

RC09-217.1

HATCHER, Craig* (Universitaet Zuerich, craig.hatcher@geo.uzh.ch)

Internal migration and the population registration system in post-socialist Kyrgyzstan: Revealing a new spatiality of discrimination

Enacted throughout the former USSR to fulfil the demands of a planned economy, the *propiska* – a form of residence permit and population registration system – was designed to restrict any form of mass migration from rural areas to cities. Despite sustained attempts to reform its economy, and shed other aspects of its socialist past, Kyrgyzstan retains key elements of this legal relic. In my paper, I argue that this fusion of continuity with so-called "transition" in Kyrgyzstan reveals a new form of discrimination that is inherently spatial. Using the analytical framework of legal geography, I illustrate that this form of discrimination is only visible, however, when one goes beyond examining official sources of law and instead focuses on the quotidian practices of internal migrants and how they experience and produce law.

Population registration systems are often targeted by academics, international organisations and human rights' groups alike for continuing to restrict freedom of movement within post-socialist states (Schaible, 2001; Amnesty, 2008; OSCE, 2009). While I balk at refuting this observation, I aim to offer a more nuanced perspective by demonstrating the contemporary role that property rights play within Kyrgyzstan's registration system and, in particular, the distinction that the law imposes between ownership and renting property. A combination of Kyrgyzstan's transitional property regime with inherited state apparatus from the former USSR that restricted migration creates an interface where the continuing meets the transforming. A new spatiality of discrimination towards internal migrants emerges at this interface that raises fundamental and contemporary challenges in respect of human rights as well as for migration and post-socialist studies in general.

RC29-453.4

HATHAZY, Paul* (University of California Berkeley, hathazy@berkeley.edu)

Fighting for a democratic police: National policing fields and the differential incorporation of public management and community policing in Argentina and Chile

In this paper I discuss how the Chilean Carabineros and the Argentine Federal Police differently incorporated public management and community policing models in the recent neoliberal and democratic period. Questioning the approaches that see changes in police bureaucracies as bureaucratic adaptations to high crime societies (Garland), as the passive adoptions of neoliberal political rationalities and managerial techniques (O'Malley), or as almost natural tendencies after democratic transitions, I propose a field-theory approach to explain the emergence and differential consolidation of new these two policing models in two national police bureaucracies in similar socio-political contexts. Locating those police bureaucracies within national policing fields—spaces of struggle over policing policies and priorities that involve the police forces, authorities, experts and civil society organizations—I explain the successful incorporation of public management and community policing models in Chile and the initial superficial incorporation and later reversal and final abandonment of these models in Argentina.

With this approach I explain why, paradoxically, in Chile, where the central government had almost no control over the police in the democratic period the police changed—adopted these models—, whereas in Argentina, where the central government controlled the police from the beginning of the democratic period police reform failed. I argue that the greater bureaucratic autonomy of the Chilean police lead to a self-transformation of the police in which the police incorporated the new models to legitimate itself and retain its bureaucratic autonomy. In the more heteronomous Argentine police, authorities introduced the new models into the police, but later on halt the reform, and revert to harsh policing strategies in line with their penal-populist orientations. The field-theory analysis, focusing on variations in bureaucratic autonomy and on the (sometimes perverse) effects of political interests, shows we need to rethink the link between democratic influences and institutional police change.

RC29-722.5

HATHAZY, Paul* (University of California Berkeley, hathazy@berkeley.edu)

Las múltiples vidas de la rehabilitación: Campo penitenciario y usos estratégicos del discurso correccionalista en los sistemas penitenciarios de Argentina y Chile

En este trabajo explico la paradójica re-emergencia de los discursos de rehabilitación en Chile y Argentina tras la vuelta de la democracia y su

diferencial realización al interior de los sistemas penitenciarios nacionales. Explico la re-emergencia del paradigma de la rehabilitación a partir de las estrategias de inversión en el campo penitenciario por parte de agentes excluidos durante la dictadura en combinación con la llegada de nuevos agentes al campo. Defino al campo penitenciario como un espacio de lucha por las políticas y prioridades penitenciarias que involucra a distintos tipos de burócratas penitenciarios, políticos, expertos y organizaciones de la sociedad civil.

A la vez, explico el diferencial impacto que han tenido estos discursos en las burocracias penitenciarias en el periodo neoliberal democrático analizando en sistema de luchas y alianzas en este campo. En el caso chileno, analizo como el modelo de rehabilitación es efectivamente incorporado dentro del semi-privatizado sistema penitenciario, explicando la alianza entre "rehabilitacionistas", concesionarios de cárceles y el gobierno central por su común trayectoria ascendiente al interior del campo y su común oposición a los militarizados oficiales a cargo de las prisiones. En el caso del sistema penitenciario federal argentino, el discurso de rehabilitación es reintegrado en un espacio con distintas estructuras y alianzas. Allí los nuevos y antiguos expertos, inicialmente cercanos al gobierno, son progresivamente dejados de lado por una alianza entre el gobierno y los militarizados agentes penitenciarios, resultando en una orientación ritualista hacia la rehabilitación en una cárcel depósito administrada por militarizados burócratas. Como vemos, el neoliberalismo político y administrativo no lleva necesariamente a un abandono de la rehabilitación. Esto depende de la estructura de intereses en el campo penitenciario y en particular de la composición y posición de los expertos en este espacio y de sus cambiantes alianzas.

RC44-177.1

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Unionisation of homebased workers in Turkey

One of the most important results of the transformation in the organization of production is the growing number of homebased workers who combine earning cash for their families with unpaid household work, agricultural work and other forms of informal work in all parts of the world. Homebased work is largely informal i.e. outside formal systems of employment and social protection. The majority of homebased workers are women and they are also generally outside of the formal trade unions. However, new forms of organising have been developed which are a combination of extending traditional union organizing (Madeira, TCFUA / Australia, Turkey), new kinds of women's unions (Nepal, India, Chile) or of cooperatives, associations or self help groups (Brazil, India). All these organizations are fighting together in new ways, including internationally, and challenging traditional concepts of employment and workers' rights. Here I focus on the experience of Turkish Union of Homebased Workers (Ev-Ek-Sen). Ev-Ek-Sen was launched in the late 2009 by women homebased workers. It fights for recognition as workers and for social protection and decent work. Its case is a brilliant example of how homebased workers develop their rights based organization i.e. how to organise themselves around the priorities of their own, as well as how Turkish State responses unionization of a group of unprotected workers.

RC54-292.4

HAZAMA, Itsuhiro* (Nagasaki University, hazama@nagasaki-u.ac.jp)

Resonance of creative visions in poetic language among the Karimojong herders in a Savanna landscape

This paper explores resonance of poetic language with life, bodily movement and a landscape among the pastoral Karimojong society in dry land savanna, Northeastern Uganda. Domestication provides time and space for man-animal interaction allowing herders' identification and memory of individual animals. Karimojong shepherds compose songs comprising of individual name of each animal herded by the composer and sing for the animals to graze better. Composition of songs is continued throughout their lifetimes, during which the songs are memorized and accumulated by repeated singing. The sources of the poetic imagination are collaborative activities involving the composer and others such as herding, raiding and begging animals, and visual perceptions revolving around animal bodies, causing illusions through reversals of figure and ground, distance collapse

resulting from varying sizes between objects, and adaptations to dark and light, all of which result from common pattern of moving and looking during herding. Their imagination develops according to the individual life stage. Herding songs about goats are sung by younger boys spending most of their day accompanying the herd. Men start joining cattle raids in their late teens and lead raids during their thirties. By this time, a man has not only accumulated experiences of raiding but has also played a leading role in animal management for the survival of his family. Therefore, raiding is the main topic of the songs sung by men in this age group. Herders receive creative visions, remember them as pastoral songs, and connect individual animals to different times and spaces via events and phenomena experienced by putting themselves in.

RC32-90.4

HEATH, Melanie* (McMaster University, mheath@mcmaster.ca)

The sticky wicket of regulating violence against women in polygamy: Feminist perspective on the constitutional challenge in Canada

In 2010, the Canadian Supreme Court of British Columbia embarked on an unprecedented reference case to test whether Canada's prohibition against polygamy is consistent with the freedoms guaranteed by the Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. A central concern of the case is whether polygamy perpetuates inherent harm to women, children, and society by increasing their risk of and exposure to physical and psychological forms of violence. Both the Attorney General of British Columbia and of Canada argued that polygamy increases men's ability to control the reproductive capacity of women and perpetuates a rigid, patriarchal system that increases the likelihood of harm and violence to women and children. On the other side, the Amicus argued that some women freely choose to enter into polygamous relationships, and that criminalizing this family form offends their dignity. In 2011, Justice Bauman ruled that, although the law violates the religious freedom of fundamentalist Mormons, the harm against women and children outweighs this concern. He concurred with the attorneys general that the understanding of harm to women specified in international treaties like CEDAW is consonant with the harm of polygamy. A consequence of this ruling means that, in the name of protecting women from the harm of violence and patriarchy that is possible in polygamous relationships, women who practice polygamy are made criminal under the law. Feminist scholars in their theorizing and activism against gender violence have long grappled with the tensions between victimization and agency that this court case brings to light. Using a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of data collected from legal documents, this paper will examine the ways that violence against women and women's agency is addressed in the court case and the consequences of this formation of harm and agency for social justice.

RC34-321.5

HEATHFIELD, Michael* (Harold Washington College, mheathfield@ccc.edu)

Chicago voices: Youth workers struggling with schooling and welfare

The paper uses the voices of Chicago youth workers who are students in a community college program geared to the professional education of youth work practitioners. This college program sits within a wider national movement to professionalize youth work in which both welfare approaches to young people and the ideology of schooling still dominate much of the field. Explicit social justice frames of reference have limited presence in much U.S. youth work, in part because of the dominating power of schooling and welfare ideologies.

While there is a strong Federal drive to improve U.S. college graduation rates, youth workers receive very limited support for higher education participation and many youth workers struggle with higher education realities; are employed in increasingly vulnerable community-based agencies; and, see an employment market in which their qualifications have limited value.

Assessment data using the voices of Chicago youth workers highlight the challenges workers face in establishing more democratic youth work practices and the struggle to move away from the dominant 'risk' paradigm that as long historical roots in adult interventions into the lives of young people.

The paper presents a critique of newer program quality initiatives that have come to dominate the field in Chicago and across the U.S. It concludes with a call for a realignment of the youth work field and investment in professional education premised on the values of social justice and democracy.

RC30-457.1

HEIZMANN, Boris* (Department of Socioeconomics at the University of Hamburg, boris.heizmann@uni-jena.de) and **HOLST, Elke** (German Institute for Economic Research (DIW))

Immigrant occupational composition and the earnings of immigrants and natives in Germany

In this paper we examine the influence of immigrant occupational composition on wages of immigrants and natives in Germany. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study and the German Microcensus we test several sociological, social-psychological, and economic explanations relevant to this topic. The notion of quality sorting states that the differences in wages that are associated with the immigrant share within occupations are due to differences in qualification requirements in those jobs alone. A cultural devaluation of occupations with a high immigrant share should have a negative influence on both immigrants' and natives' wages above and beyond quality sorting. Group threat theory predicts that the negative effect of immigrant presence within an occupation on wages is stronger for immigrants than for natives. Inter-group contact theory suggests that with increasing immigrant presence relations between immigrants and natives improve, leading to a curvilinear effect of immigrant occupational composition on wages. The results indicate that quality sorting is clearly at work, but there is an additional wage penalty tied to immigrant presence within occupations, speaking for cultural devaluation. We do not find evidence for the group threat argument, but there is a curvilinear relationship between immigrant share and wages, which is in line with the inter-group contact hypothesis. Gender differences exist only for the native sample, with native women being more strongly subject to the negative effects of immigrant presence than native men. Additional analyses on samples stratified by occupational position reveal that the wage dynamics tied to immigrant position are restricted to white-collar occupations. This partly explains why native women's wages are overall more strongly affected negatively by devaluation. All of these results are robust against accounting for selection bias. We discuss the implications of these findings and of ongoing changes in the German labor market for future immigration.

RC05-441.1

HEIZMANN, Boris* (Department of Socioeconomics at the University of Hamburg, boris.heizmann@uni-jena.de)

The impact of regional differences and anti-immigrant attitudes on exclusionary policy preferences in Europe

The issue of migration regulation is not only a critical point of public debates throughout Europe, it also taps exclusionary sentiments that are easily mobilized by right-wing parties. The present paper is dealing with majority preferences for immigration restriction in Europe in a cross-national and cross-regional multilevel perspective. We distinguish a preference for a quantitative reduction of immigration from the more qualitative approach of selecting immigrants by certain credentials. First, we investigate to what extent these policy demands are tied to country- and region-specific structural differences. Does regional immigrant presence and regional unemployment drive the demand to reduce immigration, or are these policy preferences completely decoupled from these contextual factors? In a second step we inquire to what extent different forms of perceived immigrant threat and prejudice towards immigrants are tied to a demand for curbing immigration. For instance, what is the relative importance of economic and cultural forms of perceived threat for preferring to reduce immigration or to select only certain immigrants? In order to answer these questions, we employ multilevel modeling on data of the first round of the European Social Survey 2002 in conjunction with aggregate data from Eurostat. We furthermore make use of the regional level location variables present in the data set. The results show that immigration reduction preferences are unrelated to immigrant presence within the regions, and regional unemployment plays a significant role only for the inclination towards a numerical reduction of immigration. Economic and cultural concerns are similarly tied to a preference for a numerical reduction of immigration only. For a leaning towards

establishing qualitative entry criteria for immigrants, cultural concerns play a larger role. We close with a discussion of the broader social and political implications of some notable differences in the result patterns for the two forms of immigration restriction.

RC13-203.4

HELENA RAMPELOTTI, Danieli* (universidade tuiuti do parana, danieliapoiescola@yahoo.com.br)

Projeto político pedagógico democrático e participativo

Nos dias atuais, com o mercado de trabalho tão focado em trabalho em equipe e democracia além de competitividade, não podemos mais ter uma escola que tenha somente como objetivo formar alunos para passar nos vestibular, precisamos de instituições democráticas, participativas que formem cidadãos críticos pensantes capazes de transformar o meio em que vivem.

Para que isto aconteça, é necessário que o próprio projeto político pedagógico da escola venha a ter a participação de todos os envolvidos na instituição, e que não seja mais um documento engavetado.

O projeto político pedagógico deve ter a participação desde o pedagogo, como o gestor escolar chegando até o porteiro pois dentro de uma instituição de ensino todos são educadores. Os pais também deverão ter sua participação através da sala da comunidade, e assim por diante cada um fazendo a sua parte, mais não perdendo o foco, a maneira participativa de se fazer um projeto político pedagógico.

Como a própria referencia bibliográfica utilizada nos evidencia, que para esse documento ser realizado de maneira democrática e participativa é necessário se ter um gestor que seja flexível, que concorde com mudanças e que venha promover a participação de todos neste documento que rege a escola.

Este artigo vem de acordo com o FORUM, no sentido de estar ligado a parte educativa e buscando democracia e participação ativa dos cidadãos que estão inseridos nas instituições de ensino.

Não basta dizer que a escola é democrática, é necessário que ela viva a democracia e a participação de todos na prática, e nada melhor que se ter início pela construção democrática do projeto político pedagógico.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: projeto-político-pedagógico, participação, construção.

RC52-74.3

HELLAND, Håvard* (Centre for the study of professions, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, havard.helland@hioa.no)

The effects of grades on labour market outcomes for welfare state professionals

The proposed paper examines the effects of grades from initial education programs on labour market outcomes, such as employment and income, for the welfare state professions. Grades from higher education may be viewed as an assessment, from the place of study, of how well the student masters the knowledge and skills taught in initial training. Whether or not employers regard good grades as an expression of valuable skills, and whether good grades are rewarded in the labour market, is uncertain, and the proposed paper will examine this question. The analyses then, will examine whether or not employers tend to reward good grades, and will not determine *why* employers possibly tend to do so (if they regard good grades as an expression of productivity enhancing human capital or as a signal of other valuable traits). Of course, labour market outcomes depend on several factors other than grades, such as social networks, social background, ethnicity and gender, and such factors may be correlated with grades as well. The analyses will therefore include controls for such factors. The question above will be examined by analysing data consisting of all graduates in social work, nursing, teaching and preschool teaching from Norwegian university colleges. The data are extracted from university college registers, and supplemented with national register data for each individual. Preliminary analyses indicate that there are positive effects of grades on both income and the risk of being unemployed, but that these effects vary between educational groups.

RC32-131.2

HELMAN, Sara* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, sarith@bgu.ac.il) and **BEN SHLOMO**, Ofira (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Surviving poverty and workfare: Lone mothers' families survival strategies under conditions of extreme social insecurity

This paper centers on the survival strategies deployed and support networks mobilized by welfare-reliant lone mothers in Israel. Support networks and survival strategies are analyzed within the context of welfare state retrenchment and a redefinition of the Israeli state commitment to women as mothers. Based on the analysis of 25 in depth interviews with lone mothers participating in a workfare experimental program, we ask how welfare reliant lone mothers cope with extreme poverty and what is the role played by formal and informal support networks in the provision of their families needs in crisis situations (such as the interruption of social assistance allowances).

Our findings indicate that our interviewees deployed two main survival strategies: attempting to enlarge their limited pool of resources by taking small loans from families, friends and banks, food packages from charities, buying at thrift shops, and by strictly administering their limited budgets. Moreover, in situations of extreme need lone mothers' find temporary relief in their families of origin, mainly elderly parents, even if the parents have limited means. The institutions of the welfare state and the various NGOs can only offer very limited support, and the extended family is turns into the last resort safety net.

RC09-479.2

HENDRICK, Joshua* (Loyola University Maryland, jdhendrick@loyola.edu)

Islam, ambiguity, and social change in Turkey: The organizational practices of the Fethullah Gulen movement

Turkey's "Gülen Movement" (GM) is the country's largest and most influential Islamic identity community. Loyalists to the retired preacher and writer M. Fethullah Gülen, control one of Turkey's largest media conglomerates, a number of the country's most globally linked companies, and over 700 privately owned or privately managed schools throughout the world. Since 1998, Gülen has lived in self-imposed exile in the US, where GM loyalists are now very active in intercultural outreach, commerce, political lobbying, and charter school education. The GM's growth and impact both inside and outside Turkey is highly significant in regard to Turkey's emergence as a regional power in a transforming Middle East. This paper assesses the GM's transnational impact by focusing specifically on its organizational strategies as a "flexible" network of people and institutions. Comprised by vertical, horizontal, and diagonal patterns of authority and belonging, the GM has rationalized a system of "applied Sufism" that is anchored upon a foundation of patrimonial respect, duty, and service. Gülen's employment of Sufi categories, however, does not indicate that either he or his followers are representative of Islamic mysticism. Quite the contrary, the GM's application of Sufi metaphors serves a variety of non-spiritual, non-mystical purposes, and thus signifies the ways in which the teachings of a charismatic Islamic community leader have become rationalized to meet the demands of a competitive market economy. Based on fourteen months of fieldwork conducted in Turkey and in the US, this paper argues that the GM's reliance upon social, financial, service, and ideational networks constitutes connectivity in a complicated system of partial, fragmentary, ambiguous relationships. Relying upon maximum efficiency through the "flexible production" of these networks, the GM cultivates collective identity through extensive social ties, shared practice, and communal loyalty on the one hand; and through market competition on the other.

RC32-753.2

HENDRICKX, Jef* (HUB - University College Brussels, jef.hendrickx@hubrussel.be) and **ADRIAENSSENS, Stef** (HUB - University College Brussels)

Why culture makes a difference: Explaining women's prostitution by social closure and the traditionalist gender norm

One of the central questions about prostitution is whether there is a connection between becoming a sex workers and poverty of women. The stakes of this question are quite high, not least because it may inform the so-called 'prostitution war'. Both policy and the intellectual debate ask for social-scientific empirically informed answers. This paper calls for such a debate.

We explain the proportion of young female sex workers in a sample of 40 countries worldwide. Two models are tested.

The starting point of the first model is economic theory, where in the past decade or so a number of parsimonious and highly consistent theories have been formulated. The economic model predicts that the sex ratio, urbanization, development and regulation explain the supply of women in prostitution. The second model starts from the intuition that becoming a sex worker is predominantly a survival strategy of women who have little alternative opportunities. In other words: when women are blocked from 'mainstream' ways of making a living, they will 'choose' for prostitution, or be pushed into it, as a last option. The blocking of women from economic means is conceptualised with the help of the Weberian concept of social closure. We introduce both objective social closure factors (relative access of women to jobs and income) and a cultural variable measuring citizens' attitudes toward women's activities (the traditionalist gender norm).

Stepwise regressions and bootstraps reject the former model and partly confirm the latter. The traditionalist gender norm hindering women's access to socio-economic resources has the strongest effect. Where women are expected to stay as mothers and housewives and not move into work, prostitution markets tend to be bigger.

RC13-66.1

HENRICKS, Thomas* (Elon University, henricks@elon.edu)*Postmodern play: Evaluating Huizinga's challenge*

In his classic work *Homo Ludens*, John Huizinga decried the transformation of play and leisure in industrial societies. In his view, activities that once featured relatively free and open public discourse had become "managed" by large social and political organizations. The result was a narrowing of personal and public expression and a diminution of social vitality. The current paper reviews Huizinga's account of the historical transformation of play and then extends it to the new patterns of organization and activity that have arisen in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century. A special focus of the paper is what the author terms "pleasure domes," commercially-sponsored settings that construct "enjoyment" for their patrons. The author analyzes these in terms of the degrees and kinds of freedom that they represent.

TG04-518.4

HENRÍQUEZ, María* (Universidad Nacional de San Juan, mhenriquez@unsj-cuim.edu.ar), NOZICA, Graciela (Universidad Nacional de San Juan) and TABER, Elena (Universidad Nacional de San Juan)

Gran minería y riesgo en la provincia de San Juan, Argentina

La actividad minera es considerada como una actividad de alto riesgo. Desde los enfoques actuales del desarrollo, el tratamiento de los riesgos mineros debe considerarse como parte de los desafíos del crecimiento con equidad y la sustentabilidad ambiental.

El marco regulatorio minero argentino actual se ha mostrado insuficiente para comprender la magnitud de los impactos que genera la actividad minera de escala, incorporar la multiplicidad de actores que afecta, sin contar su incompatibilidad con la legislación ambiental. Todo esto, más el inicio de la actividad minera metalífera de escala en la provincia de San Juan, Argentina a partir de 2003, despertó en las poblaciones localizadas en el área de influencia del proyecto preocupaciones, incertidumbres y miedos, estrechamente vinculados a la falta de información sobre los procesos productivos de la minería y el peligro ambiental que estos implican.

Las zonas de influencia de los megaproyectos mineros comprenden pequeños poblados, aislados (respecto de los centros urbanos), de escasa población, equipamiento y servicios, gobiernos locales débiles y marginales hasta entonces a la economía de la provincia. Poblados que a partir del desarrollo minero se ven insertos en circuitos de economía globalizada, que contribuye a generar un crecimiento anual del PBG del 16,6%, que ha crecido desde el año 2003 hasta hoy en un 115%, el mayor de toda la Argentina basado en la explotación de recursos no renovables.

Esta ponencia pretende poner en evidencia cómo se define el riesgo desde el marco regulatorio actual, qué riesgos se identifican y cuáles se dejan de lado, esto es, los peligros a los que se expone la vida humana y el ambiente.

RC05-276.1

HENRY-WARING, Millsom* (University of Melbourne, m.henry.waring@unimelb.edu.au)*Limited emancipation online: Why constructions of 'race' and racisms are still evident in new social media*

The increasing popularity of the new social media technologies such as Facebook™, MySpace™, Twitter™ and YouTube™ have brought about significant changes in the ways in which we connect and communicate both locally and globally. The interactive, intense and instantaneous nature of the communication coupled the ability to reach large global audiences makes these mediums a source of possibility but also new sites of risk. On the one hand, a number of social science and feminist research on online spaces have heralded the disembodiment of 'race' as a social marker, freeing people to explore different alternative identities. However, on the other, a number of social science researchers also argued that online spaces merely became another site for old forms of 'race' and racisms to be reintroduced and reinforced. Recent examples of how these online spaces have been used to espouse old and generate newer forms of racisms abound. As a result, this paper aims to comparatively and critically explore how 'race' and 'racisms' are experienced online.

RC31-394.4

HENRY-WARING, Millsom* (University of Melbourne, m.henry.waring@unimelb.edu.au) and BOESE, Martina (University of Melbourne)*New or old migration profiles? The experiences of visible migrants and refugees in rural and regional Australia*

This paper will explore the diverse experiences of recently arrived visible migrants and refugees who have resettled in regional and rural Australia as part of a wider critical comparative policy framework. We argue that the dynamic and diverse nature of migration in the 21st century has not been fully reflected in existing research nor in the design and delivery of migration policies and as a result, certain individuals, groups and communities tend to be further marginalised, essentialized and/or misunderstood. This is especially evident when looking at the arrival of more recent visible entrants within the Australian context - a continent that remains deeply complicated by the racial legacy of an Indigenous invasion and an explicit discriminatory policy of migration - the 'White Australia' policy. This paper draws specifically on in-depth interviews with recently arrived migrants and refugees within rural and regional Australia, to outline how their settlement experiences are shaped by multiple and often simultaneously competing structural and individual factors. In order to fully appreciate these factors, we argue for a shift to a more context-sensitive conceptualization of migration and settlement.

*(This research forms part of an Australian Research Council-funded Linkage Project on the regional and rural settlement of visible refugees and migrants in Australia, which will be completed in 2012/3).

RC09-479.4

HERAN, Tamara* (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Centre Maurice Halbwachs, Laboratoire Population-Environnement- Développement, tamaraheran@gmail.com)*Le monde (in)visible de l'agrobusiness au chili. Étude de la vallée du limari*

Est-ce que le développement a été une promesse de justice sociale et d'égalité des chances ? Est-ce que ces notions ont été comprises de la même façon par les cultures locales et globales ? A qui et comment reviennent les progrès apportés par la mondialisation ? Les concepts de développement, de justice sociale et d'égalité des chances ont été très utilisés lors des dernières décennies. Ils ont soutenu différentes stratégies pour améliorer le développement des « défavorisés ». Cependant, ils ont négligé les transformations sociales, culturelles, identitaires et environnementales qui se sont déclenchées de différentes manières au niveau local. Ils ont négligé tout un « monde invisible » qui va au-delà des pratiques nettement productives. Derrière ces pratiques productives se trouvent des vies quotidiennes, avec des stratégies individuelles et collectives, des identités et une mémoire populaire.

Revenir sur la notion de « monde invisible » est important pour approfondir ce qui est la mondialisation. Le travail agricole lié à l'agro-industrie d'exportation, une forme de travail qui a émergé des transformations socioéconomiques produites par une stratégie de développement du monde rural au Chili, est un exemple. L'émergence d'un travail agricole lié à l'agro exportation a particulièrement bouleversé le monde rural, en touchant les sphères sociales, familiales et culturelles. Ce sont des changements qui

ont affecté la vie ordinaire, les formes de travail, les rapports sociaux et les identités de milliers de personnes.

Cette présentation s'intéresse au revers de la médaille du développement, en analysant son complexe et paradoxal monde invisible, très particulier au Chili, grâce à une enquête ethnographique menée dans la Vallée du Limarí avec la réalisation d'interviews aux acteurs du monde agricole actuel.

RC33-317.2

HERBRIK, Regine* (Technical University Berlin, regine.herbrik@tu-berlin.de)

The relevance of new types of visualization for emotional styles in the field of Christian religion

In this presentation the focus lies on the question: what role do new types of media usage in Christian parishes play for the development, representation and analysis of new emotional styles?

Three key points shall be emphasized:

1. The importance of visualizations in the form of images/pictures and texts for Christianity is well known. For hundreds of years, artistically designed church windows, illustrated church interiors and opulent Bible editions and prayer books have borne witness of this. It seems, however, to be interesting, how Christian parishes include nowadays visualizations by means of new technical solutions. This development may be partly caused by the factor that the lifeworld of religion is not unlinked to the other lifeworlds believers dwell in, but is rather in fact tightly interwoven with them.
2. For the analysis of emotions in Christian parishes, the employment of new means of visualization provides an important entry point. This is especially true with regard to the performative, communicative dimension of emotions, which becomes accessible for us, when we interpret image and video data materials created by members of the parishes themselves.
3. By doing so, it becomes clear, that the photographs, images and video clips the parishes present on their web pages, provide the spectator with a visualized knowledge of the "feeling rules" (Hochschild) or parts of the "emotional regime" (Riis and Woodhead) of a parish or a recurring event.

RC04-723.3

HERINGER, Rosana* (UFRJ - Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, rosana.heringer@gmail.com)

Expectations about higher education in City of God, Brazil: Does diversification in access make a difference?

The paper will explore some preliminary conclusions from a study conducted by the author over the last year regarding the factors that influence the choices and expectations of 3rd year high school students in the neighbourhood of City of God, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This area is known by low human development indicators and low level of education of its population.

Through a research among the students of the only high school in the community, the analysis will examine their views about the perspective of entering higher education in the future, which are the strategies designed for that and which are the reasons for possible lack of interest in this path. Moreover, this study investigates how and if the recent policies adopted by Brazilian government to expand the access to higher education in Brazil are contributing for greater interest and positive expectations of these students to enter higher education.

For this reason it is also important to understand how these programs are being implemented by the higher education institutions located in the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro, where probably students from City of God might want to apply for. Among the access programs it is possible to find quotas for black and low income students, additional scores for low income students, fellowship programs in private institutions, public credit for university tuition. The study will also collect the data about how much of this information and types of access is known by the high school students in City of God.

RC38-721.1

HERMANOWICZ, Joseph* (The University of Georgia, jch1@uga.edu)

Performance, perception, and legitimation in academic science

Do careers in modern-day professional science have peaks? It is often thought that careers peak when one is young and that creativity declines with age. This work challenges both claims and draws different conclusions. Using a sample of 60 academics at different stages of their careers and employed at three different types of universities in the United States, this study examines performance in a profession by determining whether peaks mark scientific careers, how common they may be, and when and with what frequency they occur over time. The study utilizes mixed-methods. Qualitative data gathered from interviews with academics are used to examine their experience of work in order to discern how professionals biographically depict "highs" and "lows" across a career. Quantitative data gathered from academics' publication records are used to construct alternate depictions of their evolving professional biographies. Two different types of career peaks are examined: those established *subjectively* by scientists' *perceptions* and those established *objectively* by scientists' *performance*. The two types of peaks are then compared with each other in order to see the extent of their correspondence. We are thus able to assess questions, such as: Are people as good objectively as they subjectively believe? Are people better performers than they believe themselves to be? Variation in perception and performance by field is considered, as is variation by university type and by career stage. The paper concludes by discussing the importance of career peaks to the construction and maintenance of status orders. Subjective and objective status orders operate as differing means by which legitimation is established in stratified fields of activity, as emblematic in professions. Legitimation creates a ground on which members of a group, varied in their performances, can lay defensible claim to a robust work identity.

RC20-11.2

HERMELO, Ricardo* (TNS Argentina, mhermelo@gmail.com) and **CILLEY, Constanza*** (TNS Latin America, mhermelo@gmail.com)

Governability and economic growth

The study focuses on understanding the different dimensions of governability in a context of regional growth such as the one registered in the last years. Using public opinion data from the last 30 years, we compare indicators of the current Argentine situation against other periods in the country so as to analyze differences and similarities. From a complementary comparative perspectives and using longitudinal studies in the region, our study seeks to show how the perception of efficacy and legitimacy has evolved in Argentina as well as in other Latin American countries.

Gobernabilidad y crecimiento económico
El trabajo pone foco en tratar de entender las distintas dimensiones de la gobernabilidad en un contexto de crecimiento regional como el que se ha registrado en los últimos años. Utilizando series históricas de bases de datos de estudios de opinión pública de los últimos 30 años se comparan indicadores de la situación actual argentina con otros períodos del país, analizando diferencias y similitudes. Desde una perspectiva comparativa complementaria y utilizando estudios longitudinales para el conjunto de la región el trabajo muestra como ha evolucionado la percepción de la eficacia y la legitimidad tanto de Argentina como distintos países de Latinoamérica..

RC17-118.6

HERMO, Javier P.* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, jphermo@yahoo.com.ar) and **PITTELLI, Cecilia** (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Professional services: Questions to take into account for a possible regulation in a globalized world

This presentation aims to raise a number of issues concerning the understanding and interpretation of elements which, in the opinion of the authors and given their inclusion in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), need to be specified and implemented.

Nowadays there are regulations providing for quality control procedures for educational services, whether in the form of requirements for new establishments or regular subsequent checks. Under no circumstances can such

precautions taken by States be compared to trade barriers. What really is at issue here, especially in cases involving some form of cross-border supply, when local regulations do not apply, is the need for agreements to be reached on the means of controlling the quality of the services offered and users' and consumers' right to such services on an equal basis.

On the same way, talking about professional services, and given that the providers of such services have themselves had to gain qualifications involving study and success on a higher education course, guarantees are required about quality of such services. It must be -at least- equivalent to that of the services available in the country itself, or failing that, that reliable information on professional service quality is available to people seeking such services, thus enabling them to make their own comparisons.

The challenge facing us is therefore to develop acceptable and reliable quality standards which take progress in the fields of educational competence into account, drawing on the experience gained at regional and multi-lateral forums on integration and cooperation in education and professional services, such as those of the European Union and Mercosur, *inter alia*.

RC30-24.1 **HERMO, Javier P.*** (Universidad de Buenos Aires, jphermo@yahoo.com.ar)

Sociología del trabajo y nuevas articulaciones laborales

En 1995 nos preguntábamos si era posible que la Sociología del Trabajo, con sus paradigmas disciplinarios, pudiera dar cuenta de las nuevas realidades que, por entonces, estaban emergiendo como producto del postfordismo en el capitalismo globalizado.

Sosteníamos que la crisis de la disciplina en los 90, estaba signada por un reduccionismo economicista que tendía a considerar a los actores sociales como meras categorías del "modelo fabril"; pero también de la transformación radical de los actores socio-laborales del siglo XX, que se estaba produciendo en aquellos años y; por la necesidad de incorporar las dimensiones subjetivas en el marco de análisis disciplinario..

Partíamos de hacer un racconto histórico de los procesos que afectaron a las relaciones laborales desde los '70 –que caracterizamos como "hechos fundadores"-, particularizando en Argentina y América Latina, desarrollábamos las nuevas realidades que estaban emergiendo y proponíamos marcos interpretativos novedosos, acordes a las preguntas que nos hacíamos.

Un quincenio después, siendo la precariedad y las nuevas articulaciones laborales el sino común de la reorganización capitalista globalizada, se impone realizar una revisión crítica de lo sucedido, de los nuevos "hechos fundadores" que sucedieron en la región y el globo, de la consolidación del capitalismo financiero con la fuerza política para subordinar gobiernos y sus crisis a repetición, con la transformación tecnológica como fuerza productiva dominada y el desplazamiento (en dos sentidos: subproletariado y migraciones forzados por la pobreza) y extinción de poblaciones, así como los nuevos significados del trabajo y el general intellect. La Sociología del Trabajo debe realizar un esfuerzo para superar un marco analítico que ya era insuficiente para dar cuenta del mundo laboral del fordismo, dando cuenta de las nuevas corrientes latinoamericanas para abordar el cambio social con los aportes del pensamiento crítico. De eso se tratará este trabajo.

RC10-600.1

HERNÁNDEZ, Candela* (IIGG-CIN, candeher@gmail.com)

Acción colectiva y autogestión

Valoración de la toma como viabilizadora de prácticas autogestivas en trabajadores de empresas recuperadas.

Con la crisis social iniciada a principios de siglo se difundió la recuperación de empresas por sus trabajadores como una forma de enfrentar el cierre de las fuentes laborales. La "toma" u "ocupación" de la unidad productiva, fue la modalidad de acción colectiva emblemática en la lucha por obtener la tenencia y reiniciar la producción bajo gestión de los trabajadores.

En este sentido, se pretende indagar las valoraciones que tienen los trabajadores integrantes de empresas recuperadas acerca de estas formas de acción colectiva, que desbordan los mecanismos institucionales de procesamiento de los conflictos.

¿En qué medida la "toma" u "ocupación" es valorada como forma de acción colectiva? ¿Es estimado positivamente que otras identidades recurran a la toma como modalidad de acción colectiva, en pos de llevar adelante sus prácticas autogestivas?

¿Cuáles son los criterios de justicia que subyacen a las distintas valoraciones?

La hipótesis de trabajo sostiene que la valoración positiva de "la toma" u "ocupación" como forma de acción colectiva, está asociada directamente a la participación en el proceso de recuperación y la intensidad del conflicto involucrado en el mismo.

Para cumplir con el objetivo propuesto, se utilizarán registros realizados en 17 empresas recuperadas de CABA, durante el periodo 2010-2011 en las que se indagan valoraciones y percepciones de la acción colectiva.

RC02-716.3

HERNANDEZ PATIÑO, Diana Carolina* (N, dianacarolina_16@yahoo.es)

Ciudadanía y subjetividad en la crisis de la modernidad: Multitudes en la red

Las formas de vida del *ethos* contemporáneo y los distintos comportamientos sociales son fuertemente caracterizados por los avances mecánicos y las tecnologías de la información, a tal punto que, ya no se limitan a ser meros receptáculos de información y contribuyen a la producción de subjetividades colectivas. Este artículo analiza la transformación y construcción de nuevos espacios públicos y de ciudadanía que convergen en la red. El campo de interés está centrado en las nuevas formas de producción de subjetividad colectiva autorreferencial, en donde las pertenencias territoriales y nacionales cada vez más pasan a un segundo plano para dar paso a la formación de un tipo de organizaciones sociales en la red, o multitudes inteligentes. Con base en esto se analiza la renovación de la noción de Democracia en la red, especialmente en cuanto al reconocimiento y la participación ciudadana en temas políticos y sociales.

RC21-554.6

HERNÁNDEZ-MEDINA, Esther* (Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo, esther@brown.edu)

Counter-hegemony and the sociology of place: A preliminary study of new social movements at Parque Duarte in Santo Domingo

This paper is part of an ongoing research project on new social movements in the Dominican Republic. In spite of and quite often, in direct opposition to the conservative hegemonic project led by the Dominican Catholic church and the extreme political right, there has been a marked resurgence of new progressive social movements led by young activists. This has taken place mainly in the capital including environmentalists, feminists, LGBT activists, Haitian-Dominicans, as well as members of cultural collectives.

The paper focuses on the spatial and symbolic strategies deployed by those groups by looking at the case of *Parque Duarte*, a small yet incredibly important public space in the colonial center (*Zona Colonial*) of Santo Domingo where most of these movements concentrate. The paper starts with an overview of life at the park during the last 20 years and how it became a vibrant icon of cultural resistance and political inconformity after having been neglected by the authorities. According to several interviewees, two movements, the *errantistas* ("the wanderers", a group of radical cultural activists), and the LGBT community were key in creating the conditions that allowed others to feel safe in this abandoned public space.

However, the increasing visibility of the LGBT community prompted calls for repression by several public figures including the Cardinal, a controversial figure in Dominican politics, who resides a few blocks away from *Parque Duarte*, which is located in front of two churches. Police repression was in effect for two months until the beginning of 2011. The paper looks at these developments by combining insights from the sociology of place, Gramsci's hegemony framework, and cultural and social movement studies. Fieldwork consists of interviews with movement members and leaders, journalists, *Zona Colonial* residents, and academics and participant observation of people and events at *Parque Duarte*.

RC32-770.1

HERNÁNDEZ-MEDINA, Esther* (Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo, esther@brown.edu)

"Take your rosaries out of our ovaries": Counter-hegemony, and the multiplier effects of the dominican feminist movement

As it is the case elsewhere in the region, the Dominican feminist movement has to reckon with the Catholic Church's immense public legitimacy. The paper analyzes the movement's contributions to democratic consolidation by focusing on the counter-hegemonic tactics it used during the first public debate on abortion by focusing on the case of the "Women's Forum for Constitutional Reform." The Forum's strategies were tested in 2009 and 2010 during the national debate around an anti-choice provision in the new Constitution introduced by President Leonel Fernández.

For the first time in Dominican history, feminist groups were able to mobilize other sectors to publicly oppose hegemonic anti-choice discourse and policies. Journalists, doctors, civil society organizations, intellectuals, scientists, as well as women and men of all ages and walks of life took part of demonstrations against the so-called Article 30. Moreover, a 2010 national poll indicated some important cultural shifts: 80% of Dominicans were in favor of interrupting a pregnancy when it puts the woman's life in danger. In contrast, only a third of Dominicans favored a woman's right to choose in 2008.

Congress ended up approving the anti-choice provision, which became Article 38 of the 2010 Constitution. Nonetheless, vocal opposition to it as well as feminists' long standing work regarding violence against women has contributed to the radicalization of other movements, particularly among previously demobilized constituencies. The paper analyzes these developments vis-à-vis their potential in deepening the country's democracy based on Gramsci's hegemony framework and Fraser's concept of counterpublics. The paper looks at the Women's Forum as well as its connections with two new movements: the "4%" initiative challenging government to implement the law devoting 4% of the country's GDP to education, and more recently, a movement of men against gender-based violence.

RC15-668.2

HERRERA, Florencia* (Universidad Diego Portales, floherrera@gmail.com)

Uncertainty and reproductive responsibility: Men and assisted reproduction in Chile

Since the birth of the first baby conceived as the result of in vitro fertilization in 1978, new reproductive technologies have diversified and globalized. However, as shown by studies in societies as different as Israel, Egypt, Ecuador and China, the use of these technologies is reconfigured according to each local context. Healthcare professionals and potential patients only accept multiple options made available by assisted reproduction techniques when these are seen as reasonable within the context of social relations and cultural norms existing in each society.

In Chile, having children is considered to be the 'natural' way of things for every person and couple. Becoming a parent is perceived as something essential to personal fulfillment. While birth control methods have made people feel that they can control conception, couples facing infertility see this illusion of control fall apart and have to face reproductive uncertainty.

The arguments wielded in this paper are based on the results of a qualitative research project I conducted in Santiago, Chile. I interviewed forty-nine women and men who have chosen adoption or assisted reproduction in order to become parents. Through the analysis of the reproductive narratives of men who conceived by means of assisted reproduction in Chile, this paper aims to understand how these fathers accommodate and curtail global reproductive technologies to their local realities. The viewpoints of men undergoing infertility treatments are usually ignored in sociological and anthropological studies since these technologies operate in women bodies. When opting for assisted reproduction, these fathers have to make decisions about embryos to be implanted, cryopreservation of fertilized eggs, donation of eggs and embryos. These decisions place them in totally unknown scenarios and up against new uncertainties. They have to intervene in matters they believe to be the domain of God or Nature.

RC31-304.1

HERRERA VIVAR, María Teresa* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Herrera@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Between formal exclusion and new forms of belonging: Latin American undocumented women in Germany

By drawing upon findings from my empirical research conducted with undocumented Latin American women in Germany, the aim of this paper is to examine a specific configuration of formal exclusion and practices of

belonging, with particular attention being paid to its gendered and racialized conditions and effects.

Taking the production of 'illegality' in the German context as a starting point, this paper will analyse the different ways through which undocumented migrant women contest their precarious status and negotiate new forms of belonging. Focusing on their activist engagement in community organisations and migrants' rights advocacy groups, this paper will examine under which conditions undocumented Latin American women become engaged as activists and which material and symbolic resources (e.g. pre-migratory political engagement, cultural capital, the recourse to familiar / cultural traditions) do they therefore mobilize in a society where their existence is criminalized.

Given the fact that domestic work in private households is one of the largest employment sectors for undocumented Latin American women in Germany, the formation of activist subjectivities that challenge the national logic of legitimate belonging is closely related to the work they perform at their employers' households. In their narratives, they claim the right to belong based on the care responsibilities they assume: they see themselves as providers of services that are crucial to the functioning of German society and link their notions of rights and responsibilities to the work they perform in the private sphere.

On the methodological plane, I argue that a narrative approach offers a privileged vantage point for understanding the processual dynamics and interplay between the precarious status and formal exclusion of undocumented Latin American women, and their participation in community organisations and migrants' rights advocacy groups.

RC37-235.2

HERRERO, Marta* (University of Plymouth, marta.herrero@plymouth.ac.uk)

Towards a politicized arts philanthropy? Corporate social responsibility and the arts in the UK

As a result of recent government cuts to public funding for the arts in the UK the encouragement of private philanthropy has become a widespread practice, even if not new, supported by an unprecedented professionalization of fundraising in the sector. However, less discussed is the impact or social significance of arts philanthropy, especially in view of the claim that philanthropy is intrinsic to the maintenance of the conditions necessary for the capitalist mode of production. This paper thus discusses the potential of artistic production and consumption practices to produce views and knowledge that challenge and question the status quo under such an increased reliance of private funding. It explores the possibility of a politicized form of arts philanthropy by highlighting the recent controversial donation by BP (British Petroleum), as an instance of corporate social responsibility towards the arts, to fund some of London's key cultural institutions, including Tate Modern.

RC32-581.1

HERSELMAN, Stephne* (University of South Africa, herses@unisa.ac.za)

Group-based activities, mutual support and poverty relief: Women in microfinance in South Africa

Economic characterisation places South Africa amongst upper-middle income countries, but in reality, it is one of the world's most unequal societies. Women are disproportionately represented among the poor, requiring greater assistance to develop sustainable livelihoods than men. However, as nurturers and homemakers, they are dominant in family and community maintenance. Consequently, women are the preferred targets of financial institutions offering poverty relief, including those in the micro-finance industry. Control of the credit to which women have access is often influenced by traditional, mainly kinship, factors, particularly the fact that women are regarded as minors and possessions of their patriarchal families. Furthermore, the collectivist spirit associated with 'community' and the notion of *ubuntu* that are manifest in principles of interdependence and participation by all the members of a group in activities that affect it, also impact on the use of credit. These issues have significant implications for women's involvement in microfinance.

Against this background, and drawing on qualitative research, this paper discusses how group-based activities and mutual support contribute to poverty relief among women who are members of the Small Enterprise

Foundation (SEF), a SME (Small and Medium Enterprise) in South Africa. SEF's operations in a province characterised by one of the highest unemployment rates in South Africa are primarily based on the voluntary formation of small groups of women who provide mutual support and morally binding assurances to each other, based on social and cultural factors that produce close relationships between them. Negative implications of women's access to credit are significant, but in the impoverished rural environment where the women live and work, access to microfinance to establish micro-enterprises demonstrates the value of microfinance where no other forms of sustainable livelihood are available.

RC34-216.5

HETTIGE, Siri* (University of Colombo, shettige@hotmail.com)

Higher education, youth unemployment and social justice in Sri Lanka

Higher education is an expanding area of private investment today many countries. This is partly the result of the increasing demand for higher education, particularly among relatively more affluent youth in the developing world. The exodus of youth from the developing world for higher education has led to a debate as to whether private investment in higher education should be encouraged to create more educational opportunities at home. This has become a contentious political issue in Sri Lanka where state universities have long dominated the higher education sector. Establishment of private universities is perceived here as a measure that could marginalize existing universities and thereby their products in the employment market.

The state universities in Sri Lanka absorb only about 20% of the secondary school leavers qualified for university admission. Yet many of the local graduates remain unemployed for several years. While the state sector does not offer adequate employment opportunities for them, private firms often do not absorb them due to their alleged unsuitability for private sector employment. Though greater public investments in general and higher education appear to be the way to improve quality of education and the employability of graduates, the governments tend to give priority to areas such as physical infrastructure and social services.

This paper examines the recent trends in enrolment in universities and unemployment among educated youth in the of the light data drawn for the national youth survey of Sri Lanka conducted under the direction of the data drawn from of the author in 2009. This paper also looks at recent investment patterns in education in order to examine the adequacy of public investment in the sector, persisting structural inequities and their implications for equity and social justice.

RC22-429.5

HETTIGE, Siri* (University of Colombo, shettige@hotmail.com)

Increasing religiosity and ethnic relations in Sri Lanka

RC32-90.3

HETZLER, Antoinette* (Lunds University, antoinette.hetzler@soc.lu.se)

It wasn't my fault

As assaults against women and young girls become more visible, institutions thought to be protective are being put into question. Sexual abuse within the family happens to young girls. Violence in schools has increased since the turn of the century often affecting girls and their teachers. An increase in the use of violence against women in the family has been observed. Workplace sickness and injuries involving women are on the rise. Yet, research shows that medical employees working in the emergency room of a major hospital in Sweden think that a woman who is a victim of violence has her self to blame. Although, women seeking social justice within the legal system have often faced the idea that they are to blame for rape, the idea that also women battered by men are to blame is gaining ground. This paper analyzes changes in the legal system in advanced societies, the importance of development of human rights and the rise of social movements for the protection of young girls and women. A key point of the paper is a discussion of the concept of blame and responsibility and how changing definitions and narratives mitigate the importance of increasing violence against girls and women in contemporary society. The contrast between formal advancements of the rights of women to protection against

violence is placed against growing perceptions that violence is not a matter of public concern but should be dealt with individually and privately. The paradox of more legal protection and less public concern is of utmost importance in the everyday lives of young girls and women in society.

RC41-319.4

HIMENO, Kosuke* (University of Tokyo, kou-himeno@kha.biglobe.ne.jp)

Functions of social capital for residents of depopulated area in Japan

"Who's afraid of population decline?" In Japan, they are residents of rural areas. The Japanese countryside is suffering from severe depopulation. Due to the lack of job opportunities, many young people migrate from their home villages, leaving the elders in difficult living environments.

Moreover, according to government reports, 423 villages will be deserted within the next 10 years due to the decline in population. Therefore, Japanese rural people are apprehensive about the population decline.

However, in Japan's rural areas, courageous people who are very satisfied with their lives hope to continue living in their home villages despite the possibility of desertion due to rapid depopulation. What kind of social background makes these people confident and courageous?

In this report, I use data from my fieldwork, which includes a case study and social surveys of Shimoguri village (loosely translated as "a village of chestnuts"), Iida city, and Nagano prefecture in Japan. The residents of Shimoguri village are confident and courageous even though their home village's population has been decreasing rapidly.

Two types of social capital, "bonding" and "bridging," are the key concepts of this report (Putnam 2000). The data of the social survey conducted in Shimoguri village show that both "bonding" and "bridging" promote residents' feelings of satisfaction and reinforces their intentions to continue living in their villages. "Bonding," in particular, has a strong influence.

"Bonding" social capital plays an important role in the maintenance of depopulated rural areas.

RC47-103.3

HIRABAYASHI, Yuko* (Tsuru University, plainwoods@gmail.com)

Anti-nuclear activism in Tokyo after 3.11

RC31-124.5

HIRAI, Shinji* (CIESAS, shinjihirai@yahoo.com)

Political economy of nostalgia and transnational migration between Mexico and United States

En este trabajo se discute de qué manera se construye la nostalgia de los migrantes mexicanos hacia sus lugares de origen en el contexto de la migración transnacional entre México y Estados Unidos y cuál es el impacto de esta emoción en la economía, las relaciones sociales y de poder, las prácticas culturales y la representación de identidades.

Mediante la descripción etnográfica y el análisis del caso de la migración de Jalostotitlán, Jalisco, hacia California, se pretende ilustrar una nueva forma de nostalgia, la que surge en esta era de intensa movilidad de personas y circulación constante de bienes, información y símbolos.

La separación física de sus patrias chicas y sus seres queridos, la distancia espacio-temporal entre "aquí" y "allá", el contraste sociocultural entre su país de origen y el país receptor, las experiencias de alienación en el trabajo y en la vida social son algunos factores que les hacen a los migrantes sentir y narrar la nostalgia hacia sus patrias chicas. Por un lado, esta emoción ha motivado a los migrantes a replicar los símbolos y prácticas culturales arraigadas en sus lugares de origen en el país receptor. Por el otro lado, les ha fomentado realizar visita de regreso a sus lugares de origen en el período vacacional.

Sin embargo, en el contexto en que los migrantes mexicanos han sido vistos como consumidores y feligreses potenciales y como nuevos sujetos de desarrollo por los distintos actores que rodean su vida transnacional, la nostalgia ha dejado de ser un simple sentimiento romántico para colocarse en el centro de una nueva economía política de sentimientos que está transformando la realidad social, tanto en los lugares de destino en Estados Unidos como en los lugares de origen en México.

RC29-690.7

HIRATA, Daniel* (UFRJ - NECVU, velosohirata@gmail.com)

The government of illegalisms in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro: A comparison of the informal street markets

The presentation is an analysis of the relationships between forms of social control and popular illegalisms based on ethnographic research of the informal street markets in the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

On one side are found the modern practices of "good urban governance" whose police, tax and urban instruments produce the urban socio-spatial device of social control. On the other hand the popular illegalisms situate the conflicts and tensions of the groups that dispute politics economics and urban space.

The articulation between "good urban governance" practices and the network of old and new forms of illegalisms enlightens power settings of groups in the cities, the differential management of illegalisms, as well as the social cleavages that emerge from this contest.

RC43-483.3

HIRATA, Marcia* (Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo, marciasaekohirata@gmail.com) and **SAMORA, Patricia** (Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo)

Urban law and right to the city: Urban struggles in the inner city of São Paulo

Brazil is known for the advances achieved in the field of urban legislation, mainly in reference to the City Statute established in 2001. The city of Sao Paulo was a pioneer in this regard, being the first to integrate legal instruments from this avant-garde law into its Strategic Master Plan. Promulgated in 2002, this plan classified specific urban areas as ZEIS - Special Zones of Social Interest. By establishing areas in which the use of social housing is a priority, the plan has become an important element to enforce social justice. The "Nova Luz" project, currently being conducted by the Sao Paulo municipality, provides a valuable case study. The project will be the first of its kind, simultaneously applying two urban instruments, the Urban Concession and the ZEIS. The intervention will take place in 45 blocks of the centrally located Luz neighborhood, an area known for its profit potential. More than a project of "urban renewal" aimed to interest the real estate market, disputes between the "users" of the space (residents, local business, homeless and social housing movements) and the municipality reveal a singularity whose elements allows us to reflect over the "Right to the City." On the one hand, this struggle reveals the limits given by the structural condition of contemporary capitalism on the production of the city, making us question the supposed advances in the Brazilian urban field. At the same time, the emerged conflicts point to forms of social resistance that are only possible through the presence of an urban condition, which replaces the terms of Lefebvre about a possible urban society.

RC07-356.4

HIRATA, Tomohisa* (Kyoto University, nous@nyc.odn.ne.jp)

Digital inclusions in internet cafes and their problems: Comparative study on the internet access for overseas Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei

This paper aims to clarify the reality of digital inclusions for overseas Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei by focusing on internet cafes and to consider the future of them in each city. The reason why this paper focuses on the internet café is that, taking the financial situations and working conditions of those people into account, it plays an important role in providing the Internet and personal computer access for them.

In this presentation, firstly I will confirm the financial situations and living conditions of overseas Filipina domestic workers in three cities by referring to previous studies on them. Secondly, I will introduce their uses of internet cafes, while pointing out that one of the most concentrated areas of internet cafes in each city overlaps where they come together on Sundays or holidays. Thirdly, I will also pay attention to the ordinances regulating the operation of the internet café in order to figure out the differences of general perceptions of it in each city. Finally, I will designate the insufficiency of digital inclusions for overseas Filipina domestic workers and consider the future of them in the social context of Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei.

RC37-563.1

HIROSE, María Belén* (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico - Instituto de Altos Estudios Sociales - UNSAM, belenhirose@gmail.com)

Argentine folkloric dances: State policies and actor perspectives

Through the analysis of Argentine folkloric dances, this paper focuses on the intersections between state cultural politics and the dancers' practices and reflections on their activities. It shows how the Argentine state has historically worked on the construction of an official repertoire of dances to represent the nation, and how nowadays this repertoire is promoted in competitive folkloric dance venues. Based on four years of ethnographic research with a folkloric ballet participating in these competitive events, I discuss how the dancers display their agency to appropriate the hegemonic order in the sake of their own interests. At the same time, through an analysis of their narratives, I show how youngsters' engagement with the artistic dance project - independently of the nationalist ideology associated with the folkloric dances - provides them with tools to weave social bonds, and helps them develop capacities for social interaction and democratic building.

RC04-421.3

HIRSCH, Anita* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, ana-ha007@yahoo.com.mx)

Higher education and the social impact of the postgraduate studies in a Mexican university

The third phase of the *Research Project about Professional Ethics* that is being developed in the National Autonomous University of Mexico consisted in the design and application of an open interview guide for the forty program coordinators of the postgraduate studies (Master and PHD). Two of the eight questions are directly related to the social impact of this level of studies: the social functions of scientific research and the challenges that the Mexican society presents to the university in its role of preparing professionals from all the knowledge areas. The empirical categories constructed from the multiple responses, obtained in relation to the question about the social impact of research are: Create new knowledge, Form human resources of the highest level, Finding useful solutions for society, Spread knowledge – contribute in the interrelation between university and society and interact with other disciplines; Contribute to a scientific culture in the country and the Preservation of culture. In relation to the question about the challenges of society, the program coordinators expressed specific problems and some possible solutions. The problems were: Limited preparation in the previous learning levels in terms of knowledge and study habits, Problems for the university graduates in terms of finding and maintaining good jobs, Lack of recognition in the Mexican society about the necessity of experts and the fact that the postgraduate studies are already attending several problems that constitute real challenges. The proposals were: To promote a bigger interaction between the diverse knowledge fields, Promote flexibility and a better adaptation to change in relation to the students, Locate development areas, Obtain results that benefit science and society, Maintain a high level, Respond to the social necessities and Achieve effectively a better articulation between university and society.

RC52-183.5

HIRSCH, Anita* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, ana-ha007@yahoo.com.mx)

Scientific research and professions: The principle values of ethical research in the National Autonomous University of Mexico

The purpose of this paper is to present the process and the principal results obtained with an interview guide, applied in the second semester of 2009, to the forty program coordinators of the postgraduate studies (Master and PHD) of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), in relation to a direct question about the principle values of ethical research. The forty programs cover all the knowledge areas in which this university classifies its postgraduate studies: Physics - Mathematics and Engineering; Biological and Health Sciences, Social Sciences and Humanities and Arts. The multiple answers of the coordinators were classified in 14 empirical categories: Search for truth and knowledge, Research ethics, Honesty, Respect, Social commitment, To have a critical and auto-critical position, Dedication, Responsibility, Team work, Communication, Tolerance, Com-

panionship, Integrity and Autonomy. These results are part of the *Research Project about Professional Ethics* of UNAM. It refers principally to the third phase. The two previous phases were about postgraduate students and professors, also in relation to professional ethics.

RC38-294.2

HIRSCH, Dafna* (Open University of Israel, dafnahi@openu.ac.il)
Food and the construction of the ethnic self among Mizrahi immigrants to Israel

During the 1950s and 1960s hundreds of thousands of Jews from North Africa and the Middle East arrived to the newly established Israeli state. These immigrants, referred to in Israel as "Mizrahi" (lit. Eastern), brought with them diverse food repertoires, most of which were unknown to Israelis of European descent ("Ashkenazi"). Although the popularity of "Oriental food" (i.e., a reduced and adjusted repertoire of Arab foods) increased during the 1950s, immigrants' food repertoires were subjected to various efforts of reform by instructors, teachers, nutrition experts and other educational agents. Sources suggest that in spite of these efforts the first generation of immigrants stuck to the food habits of the home country. Especially immigrants who were sent to agricultural settlements planted seeds of familiar foods they had brought with them from their countries of origins, as well as consumed vegetables, fruits and cereals they picked from the Arab remains in the vicinity of the villages. According to a research conducted in the 1960s, the second generation to families of immigrants already abandoned large parts of the home repertoire. It was only in the 1980s that a "rediscovered" repertoire of Mizrahi foods became a part of the construction of "authentic identities" and "nostalgic selves" by immigrants' descendants. This was due to several processes, among them the development of ethnic consciousness, and the emergence of a full blown consumer society in Israel.

Based on interviews with Mizrahi immigrants from the 1950s and 1960s the paper will examine immigrants' own experiences of these processes: what were the meanings of food—both the home repertoire and the one encountered in Israel—in the migration process? How did immigrants experience the marginalization and debasement of their foods in the public sphere? Special emphasis will be placed on food's role in the construction of the "ethnic self".

RC14-334.1

HIRSCH, Dafna* (Open University of Israel, dafnahi@openu.ac.il)
Hummus in Israel: Between the industrial and the artisanal

Hummus in Israel is not only an extremely popular dish—it is considered one of the very signifiers of "Israeliness." Following the emergence of a gastronomic field in Israel in the 1980s, and the development of an omnivore orientation in food consumption among members of the new middle class, hummus consumption has undergone differentiation in culinary discourse and practice. Among other factors, handmade hummus became more sharply distinguished from industrial varieties of the dish. In the research literature too, consumption of industrial food and that of handmade food are conceived in opposing terms.

Based on my research on hummus consumption in Israel I argue, that instead of taking "the industrial" and "the artisanal" as two opposite and competing realms, we should examine their interrelationship and mutual construction.

Thus, for instance, the entry of the big food corporations to the field of salads production in the 1990s has not only increased significantly the consumption of industrial hummus in Israel, but also of handmade hummus prepared in a *hummusiya* (hummus restaurant). Hummus producing companies are organizing public events where handmade hummus by specific hummus chefs is celebrated alongside industrial varieties of the dish, and owners of popular hummus restaurants are cooperating with the industry in order to promote their restaurants.

The research is based on interviews with various actors in the hummus industry and in the culinary field and on analysis of various types of published materials concerning hummus production and consumption (the most significant being the daily press).

TG04-188.1

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Constructing the self-responsible welfare recipient by law – biographies and everyday life after the German welfare reform

Germany's welfare paradigm has undergone a severe change during the past decades, having had its peak so far by establishing the new Social Code II for long-term unemployed in 2005. Stressing the notion of self-responsibility and employability welfare recipients are no longer seen as 'victims' of social and labour-market risks. This perspective is the result of a shift in the attribution of risks and its consequences from politics and society towards the individual – in theory as well as in the public discourse. The main task of social policy programs addressing long-term unemployed is no longer seen in compensating market failures but in activating the individuals. By this social policy is not only a means to an end in terms of welfare. Moreover – following e.g. Foucault – it has become part of those powerful social technologies aiming at (re)shaping the subject in order to foster 'governmentality'.

On this background we will give a short analysis of German Social Code II as a means to feature and "produce" a new mode of subjectivity of the welfare recipient, especially focusing on the practice of contractualization as a means to attribute (self-)responsibility. We will refer to data gained from qualitative panel research on welfare recipients from 2007 until 2011. The results give evidence that the implementation of 'new welfare' not only encompasses an institutional change but also aims at people's self-concepts, biographical orientations and everyday lives.

RC34-267.1

HJORT, Jens Lunnan* (University of Oslo, j.l.hjort@sosgeo.uio.no)

Young people's assessments of factors for doing well in life: A comparative examination of Norwegian and British youth survey data

This paper examines data from two British and two Norwegian youth surveys, where respondents have been asked to evaluate the significance of various factors for doing well in life. Investigating how young people evaluate assets and obstacles connected to family background in contrast to how they assess factors more within the control of the individual, the paper aims to critically engage with propositions which have been recurrent both within theories of individualization and the sociology of youth. Unveiling empirical variations in young people's assessments across national contexts and to a lesser degree, class backgrounds, the paper argues that there is a need to rethink such propositions.

In Beck's theory of individualization, individuals are increasingly forced to take responsibility for the consequences of their life choices, even as institutions at the level of society gain increased power over individual life situations, "contrary to the image of control which establishes itself in consciousness" (1992:131). Similarly, Furlong and Cartmel's influential thesis of an 'epistemological fallacy of late modernity' suggests that the individualization process in effect erodes young people's perception of structurally rooted inequality, which instead gets interpreted as being based on individual merits or shortcomings (2007:144).

Part of the analysis lends credence to the propositions, as class background has a much clearer impact at the level of educational attainment and choice than at the level of perception. Furthermore, findings indicate a near consensus emerging around the centrality of education and individual effort. Questions about the significance of coming from a poor or wealthy family, however, divide both populations. While class background is found to have a modest impact on such assessments, the more striking finding is that Norwegian youth are substantially more ready to acknowledge the importance of family affluence than their UK peers.

WG01-148.3

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Olympic culture shock: When equestrianism gallops to Hong Kong

As a Special Administrative Region of China, Hong Kong was abruptly asked to co-host the 2008 Beijing Olympics with just a single event—equestrianism. This paper seeks to discuss the collective culture shock experienced through the Chinese consumption of the Olympic movement, which has been described as the hallmark of western culture. It focuses on how the brusque consumption process connects and clashes with the Hong

Kong culture, and brings a crucial reflection to the transnational promotion of the Olympic movement ("when West meets East") for the fifth time in Olympic history.

With Olympism and nationalism as theoretical underpinnings, the present research seeks to adopt Adler's (1975) five stages of culture shock to illustrate the Hong Kong community's experience with the co-hosting process, namely, honeymoon, disintegration, reintegration, autonomy, and independence. This study adopts a qualitative approach based on 30 dialogues with key Olympic stakeholders, staff, teachers, volunteers, and students in the form of individual in-depth interviews, focus groups, and an ethnographic fieldwork from the perspective of a selected volunteer at the Olympic equestrian event in Hong Kong.

The initial excitement about the opportunity to co-host the equestrian event as a result of the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" represented the honeymoon stage. Meanwhile, the tripolar communication of Olympic messages amidst the exaggerated popularization of equestrianism, the promotion of Chinese nationalism, and the global ideologies of Olympism were illustrated in the culture shock stages of disintegration, reintegration, and autonomy, respectively. The stage of independence in the conclusion aptly highlighted the sustainability of these efforts, and provided a crucial reflection of the Olympic legacy—the cross-cultural transition that the Olympic movement brings to the small Chinese city of Hong Kong.

RC26-108.4

HOBBS, Geoffrey* (Concordia University, geoffreygahobbs@gmail.com)

Social theory in Melanesia: Cellular globalization in the mountainous rainforests of the island of Malaita

This paper seeks to bring sociology to the rainforest by looking at what social theory, through applied sociology, can reveal about emerging Melanesian cell phone practices. As there has been a paucity of qualitative, ethnography-based research on this topic, much work needs to be done not only in regards to generating ethnographic material, but also in regards to identifying and establishing a theoretical framework that accounts for the particularities of Melanesian modernity and its global encounters. The purpose of this paper is, therefore, to examine the dimensions of this theoretical framework by analyzing where Social Theory can be applied to intervene in both academic research as well as the engagement between Melanesians and globalization through cellular technology.

Latour's actor-network theory and Boltanski's pragmatic sociology of critique, among others, will be brought to bear on the case of cellular technology in the secluded mountains of the Kwaio jungles on the island of Malaita and in so doing this paper brings Sociology in Anthropology's backyard, Melanesia. In the backdrop of a protracted civil war generative and symptomatic of a failed state, this paper argues that the arrival of digital technology allows for the emergence and creation of a "second-state".

TG06-190.2

HOEGSBRO, Kjeld* (Aalborg University, kjeldh@socsci.aau.dk)

Institutional ethnography and people with schizophrenia

In this study we have followed the principles of institutional ethnography focussing on the life-world of people with psychosis as it is influenced by professional paradigms, institutional structures and the actions of other actors elsewhere in a larger system.

The data of the investigation stem from three separate studies focussing on the patients' experience of their mental disorder and their interaction with professionals in mental hospitals and community psychiatry. The studies comprised one and a half month observation of activities and interaction between professionals and clients in each of six different regions in Denmark, including a great number of individual interviews and group interviews with professionals and patients engaged in in-patient and out-patient activities. In addition, questionnaires were distributed to a total of 453 users of out-patient services.

By putting together the different accounts from users of the professional psychiatry as well as the professionals themselves, we seek to identify the institutional barriers for 'recovery' or more correct: Living on own terms with a psychosis. Though it is difficult to define what we really mean by 'own terms', it seems to be a bit easier to identify the barriers linked to:

1. A categorical diagnostic system that includes a reductionist and stigmatising picture of the patients' ability and disability.

2. A segregation of the psychiatric support in relatively autonomous systems (child psychiatry and adult psychiatry, affective disorders and psychosis, in-patients and out-patients, treatment and social support, hospital and community psychiatry).
3. Some basic factors linked to the governance of social problems and the self-governance of people with social problems. Factors embedded in the governmentality of modern welfare states that seems to 'put the blame on the victims' and transform personal and professional experiences and insight into categories that serves governmental aims.

RC49-438.1

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Psychosocial strain and conflict management at residential homes for adults and young persons with developmental disorders

In the last years there has been increasing international attention to situations where young persons and adults with developmental disorders and reduced cognitive and emotional capacity have been victims of abuse in residential homes. At the same time we know from several studies that staff members of these institutions experience a great extent of psychosocial strain at work, including violence. It is important for residents and staff to find out how such outcomes can be avoided.

The aim of our study was to reach a better understanding of the mechanisms that may lead to conflicts and misunderstanding between residents and pedagogical staff. We paid special attention to communication and forms of social interaction in everyday situations, as well as to pedagogical practice and conflict management in local institutional settings.

Five residential homes were included in the study. The investigation was designed as an institutional ethnography including a mixed method design comprising field observations, focused individual and group interviews with staff members, and a questionnaire study to all frontline staff members.

The analysis of these data identified crucial results as regards the relationship between forms of interaction, professional paradigms, workload and conflicts. The analysis showed that the psychological strain on the professional staff members are primarily connected to conflicts they do not understand and cannot predict. It challenges their professional identity and self-esteem. Concurrently there seems to be a contradiction between the theories they refer to and the practical experience they have from being in day-to-day interaction with people with developmental disorders. This specific problematic of the field seems to indicate that we are facing a deeper limitation in our comprehension of these people. The results furthermore indicate that the guidelines for the professional support might themselves generate the conflicts they are meant to prevent.

RC33-669.3

HOEHNE, Stefan* (Humboldt University Berlin, shoehne@culture.hu-berlin.de)

The outraged passenger - Complaint letters as sources for a sociology of emotions

For this session I am proposing a presentation that will focus on one of the main sources of my current research project on subjectivities in urban infrastructures of transit: letters of complaint by passengers of the New York City subway from the period between 1956 and 1992.

Having only recently been discovered in the archive of the New York City Transit Museum, they provide a unique and valuable source that allows to address the dynamics of subjectivation and emotion in the context of urban transit.

These letters draw an image of the New York City subway as a highly tension-laden and emotional charged territory, with most emotions and conflicts played out along lines of race, class and gender. Moreover, the complaints allow insights into the heterogeneous experiences and structures of feeling of the passengers. In the administrative responses and framings of outrage, self-disclosure, anxiety, pleas and threats, the complex and multilayered forms of passenger emotions become visible and negotiable. As such, these complaints can also be read as testimonies of overstraining and anxiety that highlight the fragile emotional conditions of actors in urban spaces.

As rich as these ego documents may seem, the question how to analyze them opens up a wide set of problems and methodological issues. As

such, they not only touch the broader conception of how we can analyze structures of feeling and subjectivities via this type of data, but also address the relations between individual subjects and broader social structures and dynamics.

In my presentation, I will discuss the methodological complexity of this source and propose strategies of analysis, also drawing from methods from the disciplines of history and historical anthropology.

RC33-669.1

HOLMES, Mary* (Flinders University, mary.holmes@flinders.edu.au)

Feeling your way: Exploring emotional reflexivity in joint interviews with couples in distance relationships

A robust sociology of emotions needs to include consideration of emotions not just as a topic of research but as something done within interactions with research participants, and perhaps especially within joint interviews. This chapter considers emotionality, or ways of being emotional within couples in distance relationships. It focuses particularly on how best to examine emotional reflexivity using in-depth joint interviews. The quality of data obtained from interviews depends not just on relations between researcher and participants, but on the emotionally reflexive relations participants have with absent others such as family and friends. By looking at data from across the joint interviews and then concentrating on one solo interview as a case study, it is possible to compare joint and single interviews as tools for studying emotional reflexivity in ways that capture its richness and ambivalence.

RC35-432.1

HOLZER, Boris* (Bielefeld University, boris.holzer@uni-bielefeld.de)

Productive misunderstandings: Global modernity and non-western rationalities

Global modernity arises from the interactions between an increasingly global cultural matrix and local modes of appropriation. Based upon predominantly Western principles of 'rationalized' modernity, a 'world culture' (J.W. Meyer) has come to provide the framework of individual and corporate action, i.e. a set of expectations about what constitutes a state, an organization or an individual as an 'actor.' Expectations may be met – or disappointed, rejected, ignored. Thus the framework of global modernity does not presuppose homogeneity. It merely informs observations of convergence or divergence and does not as such determine the adoption of specific ideas or institutions. Closer inspection therefore reveals a plethora of persisting variations. The globe is covered by 'nation-states,' but sometimes they lack a nation, sometimes an effective state bureaucracy. There are only few countries which do not call themselves democratic, but often that democracy does not have much to do with the parliamentary democracy of Western Europe. Invoking the same concepts obviously does not result in sharing the same practice. As a result, the sociology of global modernity faces the challenge of analysing variations beneath the surface of appearances. Using the example of modernization in Thailand, I show that the diffusion of modernity rests on two rails of (productive) misunderstanding: On the one hand, changes brought about by modernization may be depicted in terms of other rationalities, e.g. Buddhist standards of right conduct, to make them acceptable for local audiences; on the other hand, traditional practices and institutions such as the monarchy may be framed in a modernist manner to gain the approval of global observers. In both cases the heterogeneity of global modernity, particularly the extent to which it is based on contradictory rationalities is concealed – and thereby made possible.

RC31-14.3

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Multicultural communities in a global age: What the 311 taught us and beyond

With the revision of the Immigration Law in 1990, the number of migrants drastically increased during the 1990s, more than one million foreign nationals living in Japan today.

Especially recent immigrants naturally find it difficult to adapt themselves to unfamiliar cultural milieu, not the least because of their limited

Japanese language skills. So local governments, NGOs and NPOs, communities, and volunteers actively try to provide non-Japanese residents with multilingual information concerning welfare, medical services, and education, all of which are generally regarded as basic human rights.

In addition, as Japan is frequently and severely hit by massive earthquakes like the 311 disaster, foreign residents also need access correct information in their own languages so as to quickly evacuate and literally survive at the critical moment. Actually, multilingual information and evacuation trainings, intended to keep foreigners well prepared for emergency, are available in many parts of Japan.

However, Japanese people in general still do not understand and even avoid people with different cultural backgrounds. What is worse, xenophobic reactions can happen in chaotic situations, as is shown by widespread rumor among the local people that foreigners were committing criminal activities in the devastated areas after 311.

The 311 disaster showed us that Japanese society has failed to develop enough multicultural understanding among people in general. Besides basic information in several languages given to everyone, Japan is required to construct more democratic, global-minded, and inclusive society for both Japanese and foreign people.

RC07-675.4

HONÓRIO QUINALHA, Renan* (University of Sao Paulo - USP, renanhq@gmail.com)

Cortes supremas y justicia transicional: Estudio comparado entre Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay

En el tema más amplio de justicia transicional, que ha ocupado un lugar privilegiado en la agenda política de los Estados latinoamericanos, bien como en la reflexión de las más diversas ciencias humanas, el objetivo de ese trabajo es comprender el papel ejercido, la forma de actuación y la lógica decisoria que las Cortes Supremas de Brasil, Uruguay y Argentina adoptaron cuando tuvieron que pronunciarse acerca de la validez y del alcance de las leyes de perdón o amnistías que fueron negociadas o impuestas en las redemocratizaciones operadas en la década de 1980. Se pretende analizar el proceso de judicialización de la demanda del derecho a la justicia (persecución penal) en relación a los autores de los crímenes de lesa-humanidad en las dictaduras de esos países y la argumentación adoptada por las Cortes Supremas. Especial atención se conferirá a las interlocuciones entre las Cortes Supremas e, también, entre ellas y el Sistema Interamericano de Protección a los Derechos Humanos. Esa análisis comparativa permitira comprender las aproximaciones y diferencias entre los casos, bien como la permeabilidad de las instituciones judiciales al derecho internacional de los derechos humanos. Además, será posible aferir en que medida hubo diálogo entre las distintas experiencias examinadas.

RC10-223.2

HORA, Dinair Leal da* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, tucupi@uol.com.br)

La justicia en las escuelas y la organización escolar: La percepción de los profesores y estudiantes Brasileños de educación superior

Este trabajo presenta los resultados iniciales do estudio titulado El significado de la justicia en las escuelas para estudiantes y profesores de la educación superior en Brasil, cuyos objetivos están en: comprobar el significado que los estudiantes y profesores asignan a la justicia; identificar las representaciones estudiantes y profesores de educación superior sobre la escuela sólo e hablar de la organización escolar, a partir de los significados asignados a la escuela sólo para los maestros y estudiantes de educación superior. Ponemos en duda la justicia y la desigualdad, con especial énfasis en cómo (no) se multiplican en el contexto educativo superior, teniendo en cuenta que los registros de la educación o los diferentes valores que atraen a los méritos, ya que la obligación legal de respeto de ciertos principios (como la igualdad de acceso a una buena educación). Este cuestionamiento también hay que recordar que la escuela determina la comprensión de lo que se entiende por justicia y equidad las prácticas educativas, y deberá ser interpretado como lugar de muchos mundos, de acuerdo a los diferentes significados de los principios de justicia, a veces más civiles, nacionales o expresivos, a veces más de gestión o mercantil. Por lo tanto, nuestro estudio análisis la experiencia escolar en hacer visible a los (en)jueces que lo componen, ya sean relacionadas con la (des)

igualdades, con la redistribución, la falta de reconocimiento, con falta de respeto, con la no participación en la toma de decisiones, como los estudiantes y profesores de la educación superior en las escuelas brasileñas presenté de forma explícita los principios de la justicia basada en el mérito, igualdad, respeto y en la participación.

Palabras clave: educación y justicia; ciudadanía.

RC54-272.3

HOREJES, Thomas* (Gallaudet University, thomas.horejes@gallaudet.edu) and HEUER, Christopher Jon (Gallaudet University)

Negotiating deaf bodies and corporeal experiences

Throughout socio-history, nonmedical definitions of the "body" have become "defined and treated as medical problems, usually in terms of illness or disorders" (Conrad, 1992:209). There are many examples of these definitions in the name of race (the "one-drop rule" for African-Americans), ethnicity (the 1/16th rule for American Indians), sex (having certain physiological properties), and disability ("limitation of a major life activity") including deaf populations. However, unlike deaf populations, these "medical" definitions now have been demedicalized while deaf people remain very much confined in the medical framework of humanity. The medical language, as the power to name bodily dysfunctions, creates the "problem" for the deaf person through disciplinary techniques of bio-power (Hughes & Paterson, 1997). The notion on what it means to be deaf based on social constructions also includes the role of technology to shape cultural identities and corporeal experiences. The evolution of technological devices for the ear has provided diverse ideological perspectives concerning what it means to be deaf and normal. What is missing from these discussions is a nascent critical theory of deafness leading to critical systematic study on social constructed "bodies" for the deaf in a theoretical framework; a framework that moves from emic aspects toward healthy etic aspects of deafness in ways that open dialogue and collaborative inquiry on larger important issues such as what it means to be human.

RC25-305.5

HOREJES, Thomas* (Gallaudet University, thomas.horejes@gallaudet.edu) and TOBIN, Joseph (University of Georgia)

Negotiating nationalism and identity: Cross-comparative analysis of deaf early childhood education in Japan, France, and United States

This proposal involves members of a research team who are conducting a comparative ethnographic study of kindergartens for the deaf in France, Japan, and the US. Our study is in a sense doubly ethnographic, as we are studying enculturation into Deaf culture in Japan, France, and the US within the larger national cultures and socio-political contexts. In this session, we present the study's method, show videoclips from our study (in the classrooms and panel discussions from teachers, administrators, and parents), and share early findings. Our central research question focuses how kindergarten schools for the deaf function as sites for acculturation/enculturation negotiate identity into both Deaf culture and national cultures. Another central theme of the session examines various micro/macro perspectives via diverse languacultures (whether it is their national language or sign language) on Deaf Early Childhood Education. Because the great majority of deaf children have hearing parents, acculturation of deaf children into Deaf culture occurs largely outside the family, and the enculturation process usually starts in school. Thus, schools and the pedagogy of language (which is inseparable to culture; thus, languaculture) plays an important and delicate role to the social construction of deafness; as such, this paper explores the ways that these two – schools and language/culture – plays a crucial role in the identity construction on what it means to be deaf in three countries both on a micro-level (deaf community/culture) but also on a macro-level (nationalism).

RC14-200.3

HORIGUCHI, Ryoichi* (Kinki University, ryoichi.horiguchi@gmail.com)

Gender equality in the safety culture

This paper aims to rethink how to enhance the safety culture for everyone in the world through the case of work safety, which is most associated with our everyday life. We have often underestimated the risk, no matter

how important it is to promote the safety in the workplace. And once an accident has occurred, a person who is in a vulnerable position would fall victim to the accident, so that it shows an inequity behind our prosperity. How can we improve such a situation? In this paper, it is stressed that an equality between men and women needs to be realized for work safety.

As for the method, statistics based on *Introductory Report: Decent Work-Safe Work* (ILO, 2005) and Gender Inequality Index (GII), index showing the loss in human development due to inequality between men and women, are mainly employed to conduct this study in terms of comparison among about ninety countries.

We have obtained from our analyses that accidents have been decreasing in number in the industrialized countries, while it is on the contrary situation in the developing countries. Knowing that, according to the ILO, 28 countries with Established Market Economies (EME) have only 5% of the work-related fatal accidents in the world, we recognize that, not only domestically but also worldwide, there is a large disparity in safety practices between industrialized countries and developing ones. Confronting safety inequality and injustice among people in the world, we are strongly asked to endeavour to promote safe work.

As a conclusion, this study reveals that "Gender Equality Promotes Safety". It will be one of the important guidelines for today's safety culture as well as for an open society where everyone is welcome.

RC04-723.6

HORN, Catherine* (University of Houston, clhorn2@uh.edu)

Comprehensive access and outcomes: Modeling the impacts on student-level outcomes of attention to resourcing tertiary education opportunities for underserved students

Access to most Chilean postsecondary institutions, especially the most selective, remains stratified along economic and indigenous lines (Espinoza, 2008; Koljatic & Silva, 2006; Matear, 2006; OECD, 2003). Further, even among those who gain entry, persistence and graduation rates are similarly disparate (OECD, 2009). For Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, the comprehensive process of admitting students and awarding financial support is primarily driven by the use of the Prueba de Selección Universitaria (PSU) scores alongside economic need to make selection decisions. Even prior to 2007, the most economically disadvantaged were already receiving assistance. However, beginning in 2007, almost all students with financial need systematically received one or more scholarship benefits, although the combinations of national and institutional scholarships have varied.

The present study considers these issues to answer the following questions: 1) Are there differences in persistence rates, by race, ethnicity, and indigenous status, of students who enrolled with different combinations of national and institutional financial scholarship benefits packages and similar students enrolled absent the benefit? 2) What factors predict persistence among the financial aid beneficiaries, and do these factors play a similar role for similar students who were admitted under different criteria?

To examine the relative persistence patterns of need-based scholarship students over time, initially the study employs event history analysis using Cox proportional hazard regression models to understand the net influence of the receipt of various combinations of one or more need-based awards on Bachelors degree completion and time to degree. Additional regression discontinuity analyses are employed to assess the effectiveness of the policy intervention on PPA.

It is hoped that the study may provide inferential evidence of how a full range of policies might affect the student body makeup and, among those already admitted, the relative contributions of various individual characteristics toward retention and graduation outcomes.

TG04-606.3

HORNER, Jed* (University of New South Wales, jed.horner@unsw.edu.au)

'Affective political articulation': A new approach to examining the role of the media in the construction of infectious disease risk(s)

The media has long been recognised as a powerful force in constructing, as well as amplifying, the risk(s) of infectious disease transmission, particularly in high-income countries. In both Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and cultural studies approaches to media analysis, the notion of the 'frame' and 'spectacle' of media attention have come to speak to this phenomenon. In this paper, I draw on an analysis of public 'texts', including media

articles, policy documents and focus groups concerning the 'immigrant TB' 'threat' and attendant 'risks' to human 'health' and 'national security' in the Australian context. I suggest that a new approach to exploring the role of the media in the construction of 'risk', and one that moves beyond the limiting, and arguably essentialising, tenets of CDA, is needed. Arguing from both a theoretical and empirical purview, I advance the notion that analyses of media texts need to account for the way in which specific affects, such as anger and shame, are articulated in both the media and everyday life and are thus rendered meaningful, within particular political discourse(s), always grounded in specific spatio-temporal context(s). Such an approach, which is intertextual and beyond the confines of the written text alone, is capable of taking us beyond merely examining the 'circulation' of affects in public, and media, discourse(s) of 'risk', towards a situated understanding of how they operate in specific contexts and permeate our everyday lives.

RC24-243.6

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We couldn't live without it – Youth representations, beliefs and practices about energy consumption

It's increasingly clear that behaviour has a fundamental role in energy efficiency. The representations, beliefs and values are translated into behaviours that affect how individuals position themselves in relation to energy consumption. Given that this is one of the most serious problems affecting the living conditions of millions of people and compromise future generations, it's essential to promote behavioural changes, especially among young people for themselves and for the influence they have on their families. This paper presents part of the results of a larger study which aims to assess the practices and representations of the individuals' energy consumption and to implement an intervention plan at the schools to increase energy efficiency. A key objective of this project is also to analyze what impact the intervention done in schools will have on the families' energy consumption.

The results, based on the analysis of a survey to 731 students of a school in Lisbon and 300 households, have identified significant differences in gender, level of education and social class. Even though men show more knowledge about energy, women show more concern about the need to reduce consumption. Nevertheless, we find that women are more exposed to information about saving energy. While men tend to associate more energy with science and technology, women show a more traditional approach, very focused on electricity consumption.

In what concerns social class, we conclude that individuals from the middle class (Class B) have more knowledge about energy issues. The data also show a strong representation of renewable energy as one of the solutions, or even the only solution, to the problem of excessive energy consumption. The reduction of energy use as a way to save money is the main reason that people evoke to reduce consumption in context of economical crisis while energy prices are increasing.

RC15-724.3

HOSODA, Miwako* (Seisa University, miwhosoda@gmail.com)

Patients and community participation

While many people and agencies like the government, associations of healthcare professionals and lawyers have worked to solve the problems, the collective action of people with illnesses and disabilities and their family is just as important. The aim of my paper is to examine the role and the meaning of patients' groups (PGs) focusing on their advocacy activities. As for data collection, I used a multi method survey including questionnaire survey, interviews and participant observations both in the United States and Japan. I distributed 360 questionnaire sheets to members of nine PGs in both countries (180 in the US and 180 in Japan). 239 sheets were returned (response rate is 71.1 per cent). I conducted individual interviews with 21 patients from groups of Post-Polio Syndrome, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, Brain Injury and Stroke. In addition, I made two focus group interviews with a stroke survivors group in Japan and in USA. The results

of questionnaire survey shows that patients had a great expectation for their groups' activities being able to change governmental healthcare policy to provide adequate medical and social services and eliminate discriminative perception against their illness or disabilities. Several cases showed that the advocacy activities of PGs have achieved change in governmental policy. This study addresses that the advocacy activities of PGs is getting more important for both patients themselves and health policy making. A sign of the social transformation of the policy making structure, from bureaucrat driven society to civilian driven one, can be seen at this study. This process of people's involvement would be the key factor to design a sustainable and affluent healthcare system.

RC02-763.13

HOSOGAYA, Nobuko* (Sophia University, n-hosoga@sophia.ac.jp)

Pressures which sustain or transform training programmes run by regional headquarters: Organisational fields of multinational corporations in Singapore and the perceptions of their managers

This paper proposes to clarify the mutual transformative interaction between Japanese multinational corporations (MNCs) and their immediate social situations in foreign lands. For some time now various theories have been put forward to explain the forms in which mutual interdependence exists between the MNCs and their host society. In this paper the concept of **embeddedness** and the **organisational field** are adopted to define major actors, rules and structures of the organisations as they undergo transformations. Singapore is chosen because of its ability to help us identify responses that relate to the economic regionalisation of Japanese MNCs (JMNCs). The activities of multinational corporations in Singapore have steadily increased since 1970s, attracted by the strategic location and the government's industrial policies. With the advance of a globalising and knowledge-based economy, Singapore's character as a regional industrial hub has been strengthened. Singapore is now identified as a key centre of global production networks which involved MNC firms in the ASEAN region. The JMNCs in Singapore are analysed with a focus upon their regional headquarters (RHQs), since it is from there that the enhanced technological level of subsidiaries is accelerated, and therefore their training programmes are a crucial factor for their performance in the ASEAN region. The research data has been gathered from various interviews and some surveys since the beginning of this century. The analysis considers the changes in the RHQ's training programmes that have come about from changed relationships between JMNCs and their host community. The actual transformation of the organizational activities will be conditioned by the MNCs managers' perception of the change in the perceived patterns of embeddedness and of the field itself.

TG03-519.9

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Homelessness: Incarceration, escape or freedom?

Homelessness is a serious and complex worldwide situation that admits to be defined as a condition of people without a regular dwelling. It encompasses a highly heterogeneous and susceptible group of people whose origins are closely associated to the uncontrolled spread of modern cities and to the regulatory and adaptive mechanisms developed by society in order to maintain its own stability. Several studies have addressed the risk factors associated to homelessness; incarceration is on the top list. The concept of incarceration is intimately linked to crime. It is not known whether crime is directly associated to homelessness or if homelessness itself is a kind of social incarceration; or even if homelessness could be interpreted as a condition of social escape. On the contrary, could it represent a state of freedom? The present article questions assumptions concerning society and its relation to this intriguing phenomenon.

RC23-337.2

HOWALDT, Jürgen* (University Dortmund, howaldt@sfs-dortmund.de)

Shaping social innovation by social research – The new role of the social sciences

Referring to the momentous implications of the current and constricted debate on innovation policy the paper describes the increasing importance of social innovation becoming apparent. This development is used to outline a sociologically founded, post-industrial innovation paradigm. The basic assumption is: The transition from an industrial to a knowledge- and services-based society corresponds with a paradigm shift of the innovation system. This paradigm shift also implies an increasing importance of social innovation, as compared to technological innovation. Whereas innovation used to focus primarily on natural and engineering sciences generating new products and processes, social innovation will become more and more pivotal. Consistently, the social sciences will be challenged to redefine their functions with regard to innovation.

The paper provides an overview about the roots and tracks of social science-based innovation research showing the great and increasing interest on the international level. It is shown that this development is reflected in some concepts of European and German innovation policies where key elements of an appropriate understanding can be found, nevertheless the domination of the technological paradigm keeps being valid. The paper argues that innovation is a collective learning and creation act between different actors from different sub-systems exchanging their knowledge. If social science does not reduce itself to traditional functions – this is what the last section covers – it could be a strong performer in such networks of knowledge.

RC07-676.2

HRyciuk, Renata Ewa* (University of Warsaw, r.hryciuk@uw.edu.pl)

Mothers' social rights and neoliberalism in Poland

Public philosophy of neoliberalism relies on women providing social reproduction services at little cost to the state as the latter withdraws from many areas of social welfare provision. Neoliberal economic policies imposed on the post-communist European countries by the World Bank and The IMF in the 1990s as well as budget cutbacks made by Polish government in the early 2000s to meet the requirements of the accession to the EU have drastically affected single mothers' families and increased the feminization of poverty.

The grassroots mobilization started in the fall 2002 after the government announced that due to austerity measures stemming from joining the EU the Alimony Fund would be eradicated. It ceased to exist on 1st of May 2004 leaving single mothers with no support.

The Single Mothers For the Alimentary Fund Movement has been so far the most spectacular response on the part of civil society to the character and dynamics of social and economic transformation in Poland. Unlike the situation in Latin America where the power of "motherist groups" arises from the ability to draw upon the feminine imagery of Catholicism against the state by evoking the image of the suffering mother and her sacrifice, Polish *Single Mothers* called on the civil rights and the constitutional principle of the protection of family. *They* have been attempting at changing the discriminatory law as mothers-citizens fighting for social rights; neither using the essentialist notions of womanhood nor calling themselves feminists.

Based on the results of a research conducted in 2005-2011 the paper analyzes collective political mobilization of single, poor and marginalized mothers. The activities and strategies pursued by *Single Mothers* reflect the ongoing processes of re-conceptualizing of the "nuclear family," mothering practice and more broadly reconfiguration of public/private dichotomy and their consequences for women's citizenship in a post socialist context.

RC33-32.1

HSIAU, A-chin* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, ahsiau@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Sociology as social memory: Narrative identity and knowledge construction in the study of "Chinese modernization" in postwar Taiwan

Man is a story-telling animal and sociologists are not an exception. Sociological works are often more informed by historical narratives that function as particular forms of social memory than sociologists would have admitted. The purpose of my article is to demonstrate how sociology may be a major agent of social memory and identity formation by analyzing the sociological study of "Chinese modernization," especially the case of Kwan-hai Lung (1906-1983) as one of the major founders of sociology, in postwar

Taiwan. The study of Chinese modernization in social sciences in general and in sociology in particular were promoted primarily by scholars of Chinese Mainlander background who exiled to Taiwan after 1949 owing to the Chinese Communist Party's victory in China's civil war. These scholars constituted the major part of the first and second generations of social scientists in postwar Taiwan and dominated social sciences up to the 1980s. The two generations of exilic Mainlander sociologists were haunted with the bitter memory not only of their displacement, but of modern China's cultural trauma caused by foreign oppression. Embracing Chinese nationalism and the modernization theory imported mainly from the U.S., they hoped that China (Taiwan as "Free China" at the time or an envisioned unified China which included Taiwan and the Chinese mainland) could become a rich and powerful nation by modernizing itself. By integrating two time frames or historical narratives, the metanarrative of global modernity and the metanarrative of Chinese modernization, into their sociological works, they became a major story-teller that narrated the past, present, and future of Taiwan. As an important source of public narratives, the sociological study of Chinese modernization helped in the construction of social memory and national identity in postwar Taiwan.

RC09-671.1

HSIEH, Michelle F.* (Academia Sinica, mhsieh17@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Explaining the resilience of a decentralized production network: The case from Taiwan

Increasing globalized production has cast doubt on the sustainability of certain aspects of the territorial embedded production system such as industrial districts/clusters. The original thesis of the industrial district involves an extensive division of labor in production among a system of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) clustered in a geographical locale, with each participating in complementary economic activities. The presumption is that the current local inter-firm network may be dissolving as production moves offshore. Moreover, to compete with production from low-wage countries, innovative capabilities by firms are required. The literature assumes that this necessitates large firms and quasi-hierarchical governance, which, in turn, tends to undermine the cohesion that sustains the existing inter-firm network, and raises the question of the viability of the industrial district as a model. Empirically, however, the vitality of industrial districts/clusters has gone hand in hand with the increasing expansion of global production networks. The mechanisms that permit their vitality remain rudimentary. This paper attempts to explore the mechanisms that allow such a phenomenon to occur through a case study of the bicycle industry in Taiwan, where the domestic inter-firm production networks have continued to persist while the firms actively coordinate and participate in the internationalization of production. Two key factors relevant to understanding the process are identified: a) the roles of inter-firm alliances in collective learning, and b) the role of the Taiwanese state in facilitating learning within a decentralized production network. The state agencies do this by initiating information exchange among different domestic production networks so that they can search for a recombination of information and ideas.

RC02-206.4

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Dynamic networks of interlocked directorates in Taiwan semiconductor industry: 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010

The interlocked networks of board directors in Taiwan semiconductor industry has dramatically changed since 1995. The semiconductor industry has increased continuously and upgraded to the leading positions in the world. The number of firms, board directors and the percentage of directors crossing two more firms have increased as well. We create the affiliation networks among board directors in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, and examine the network characteristics of large components each year. In the early period of Taiwan semiconductor industry, very few cohesive elite directors coming from the same state sponsored research institute governed the network field with high local network closure and less bridges. However, after a series of global economic depression and strong industrial competition, the networks of interlocked directorates have transformed to be characterized by moderate degree of local clustering and centrality betweenness (brokers).

Most of the old elites with state background retired, and newly emerged elites with investment bankers and industrial executive background governed the networks with more crossing firm ties and became the brokers of multiple components. The business community of Taiwan semiconductor industry seems to transform into a robust networks which are available for innovations.

RC45-508.1

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Embeddedness of innovations:

Since the rapid decline of the global semiconductor markets in 2000, the restructuring of the global production networks in this industrial field made Taiwan semiconductor firms have caught up the technology from the world leading IC firms even faster than before. Consequently, innovations have become the dominant belief of industrial upgrading in this industry. This paper will propose a framework of inter-organizational technological collaboration networks on patent innovations with considerations of the Taiwan contexts. We build up the longitudinal data on a firm's ego technological collaboration networks and patents from 2001 to 2005, and attempt to examine the effects of the network mechanisms of technology leverage networks on the patent innovations. The state role (or collaboration ties with ITRI, Industrial Technology Research Institute) is getting declining in the patent creation, and those weaker or smaller firms tend to depend on more collaborative ties with ITRI. However, the status signal mechanism seemed to become more important in the patent innovations. Those firms with more overlapping technological collaboration ties with other firms in Taiwan semiconductor industry tend to create more patents. The path dependence mechanism (measured by repeated ties with the same collaborators) still plays important role in keeping trustful technology knowledge sharing relations which are advantageous for the subsequent patent innovations.

RC31-384.1

HUANG, Paoyi* (CUNY Graduate Center, phuang@gc.cuny.edu)

Dining table as a battlefield: Chinese immigrant brides' food practice after migration

This study aims to explore the complexities embedded in food habits/practices in the cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women. Analyses are based upon data collected through ethnographic research conducted in various sites in Taiwan.

Food is not only a necessity in daily life, but also a site where gender, class, and ethnicity intersect. Chinese immigrant brides, as marriage migrants, are usually depicted as gold diggers in the Taiwanese mass media. They suffer various forms of discrimination not only from the general public but also within their own families. The cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese immigrant brides often adopt a "three generation cohabitation" living arrangement, and in this research the dining table becomes a battlefield with intergenerational conflicts between Taiwanese mother-in-law and Chinese daughter-in-law. Taiwanese mothers-in-law tend to criticize Chinese immigrant brides' culinary skills and food practices. Moreover, Taiwanese mothers-in-law associate certain characteristics of Chinese immigrant brides' food habits such as the way they use condiments with the socio-economic background. One common saying among Taiwanese mothers-in-law is that because these Chinese immigrant brides come from a less developed country, therefore they do not possess modern knowledge of low-sodium and low-fat diet, and their food practice is harmful to the second generation. The difference between Taiwanese and Chinese food habits thus become interweaved with sensitive cross-strait politics. Facing such criticism, Chinese immigrant brides often claim that unlike many restaurants in Taiwan, what they cook are the real "authentic" Chinese food. This research argues that though being stigmatized, Chinese immigrant brides are not without agency. They develop a nationalist discourse as a strategy of resistance – a means of asserting their subjectivity and the legitimacy of being a good mother.

RC21-41.6

HUBER, Florian* (University of Vienna, florian.huber@univie.ac.at)

Shifting paradigms? Towards a qualitative sociological approach for international comparative gentrification research

The lack of comparative gentrification research on a global level is regularly addressed by the scientific community. Moreover, the prominent call by human-geographers for a "geography of gentrification" maintains a problematic status quo: we are currently confronted with a multitude of isolated case-studies in various scientific journals, but we can only refer to very few papers or books, where a global selection of gentrified neighborhoods is compared.

It is hypothesized that to a large extent the lack of international comparisons is based on the limits of quantitative secondary data. Besides the problem of availability of data, the diagnosis also detects an insufficiency in comparability, which affects the definition of boundaries of neighborhoods as well as indicators for social change.

To face this challenge, a research project with a qualitative focus was designed to develop an analytical scheme of categories as an instrument for international comparisons. As it was intended that the categories should emerge from actual field work in different urban contexts, a theory-based actors-model was formulated. The actor-analysis was conducted in three gentrified neighborhoods in Vienna, Chicago and Mexico City from 2008 to 2011.

The 36 semi-structured interviews were analyzed in a qualitative content analysis and afterwards linked again to the theoretical gentrification-framework. The outcome of this synthesis is an analytical scheme consisting of 14 categories.

First, the paper will therefore summarize the argumentation for the specific methodological approach, which was chosen for the research project. Secondly, the scheme of categories will be presented and its potential for application in comparative gentrification research on a global level will be discussed. It is emphasized, that this instrument can provide a perspective to face the significant lack of comparisons, which is moreover assumed to be responsible for the current stagnation in gentrification research.

RC53-109.2

HUEBENTHAL, Maksim* (Martin-Luther University Halle, Germany, Faculty of Philosophy III, maksim.huebenthal@paedagogik.uni-halle.de) and BAYER, Michael (Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg)

Child poverty: The link between poor adults and children's rights

Rooted in the macrosociological approach of the 'new sociology of childhood' (Qvortrup) we analyse the current welfare state regulation of child poverty in Germany. With this example we intend to demonstrate a specific link that can be generalised to other countries: the link between the political regulation of adult citizens in poverty on the one hand and the realisation of children's rights on the other. Hereby, we focus our analysis on the economic level of the multi-dimensional phenomenon of child poverty. Hence, in terms of poverty and social justice research we focus on a crucial capability of every individual in a market-based society as well as a relevant factor of growing up – in terms of macrosociological childhood research.

In this particular focus, we investigate the thesis that a specific perception, construction and regulation of different parental groups is crucial for the ring-fencing of welfare state funding linked to a significant expansion of economic redistribution for children in poverty. To verify this assumption we introduce two central sorting criteria, which in the current political discourse, are relevant to the perception of (potential) parents and their relationship with society: the will to (labour market)-inclusion and to reproduction.

With regard to the political regulation of two different, ideal typical (potential) groups of parents we demonstrate via a discourse-analytic approach that this analytic heuristic also has a social political relevance and forms a serious obstacle for realising children's social rights. Our conclusion in terms of social justice in the sense of 'justice as recognition' is that social justice for children cannot be realised without realising social justice for adult citizens in poverty.

TG03-146.6

HUGHES, Melanie* (University of Pittsburgh, hughesm@pitt.edu), PAXTON, Pamela (University of Texas-Austin) and QUINSAAT, Sharon (University of Pittsburgh)

Does the global north still dominate the international women's movement? A network analysis of women's international organizations, 1978-2008

By both framing issues and shaping agendas, women's international nongovernmental organizations, or WINGOs, actively promote women's rights. Although WINGOs have been around since the late 1800s, their presence on the international stage has increased over time. As the international women's movement has grown in size, individuals participating in WINGOs have also changed. During the first wave of women's organizing, White Western women dominated the international women's movement. During the second wave of women's organizing, women of the global South increasingly participated. Yet, the degree to which the South has closed the gap in women's international organizations is currently unknown. In this paper, we collect network data on more than 500 universal and regional WINGOs founded between 1875 and 2008. For each organization, we code whether it has a feminist orientation. We then construct affiliation matrices every five years from 1978 to 2008. We analyze the global North-South divide, for both feminist and non-feminist networks, in three ways. First, we use visual network tools to explore and display network structure and how countries in the global South are situated in networks over time. Second, we generate measures to quantify changes in country network position. We use these measures to test whether countries in the global South do, in fact, become more central in WINGO networks over time. Third, we use network methods to identify cohesive subsets, or cliques, of countries in WINGO networks. That is, we examine the extent to which countries in the West and the global South form clusters and how membership in those clusters changes in different time periods. Overall, analyses of if and when regional clusters form can help us to understand how changes in network structure link to changing power dynamics in the international women's movement.

RC19-271.1

HUJO, Katja* (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, hujo@unrisd.org) and **COOK, Sarah** (UNRISD)

What drives social pension reform? Comparing latin america, Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

The purpose of this paper is to explore the reasons why countries in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia have adopted social pension programmes and which factors have influenced their specific design. It aims to provide a better understanding and to propose a framework for analysis of the politics of social pension reform in developing countries and to identify policy lessons for informing the design and implementation of social protection schemes for older people.

The paper reviews experiences with introduction or reform of social pension programmes in selected countries in the different regions, in order to illuminate the political processes leading to their introduction and implementation, their institutional characteristics and design as well as their impact on poverty and social development. The paper argues that pension schemes must be understood in relation to the broader development and welfare regime of each country, with several external and internal factors and actors influencing the feasibility and results of reform processes.

A starting point for the analysis is the hypothesis that social pensions tend to emerge from two distinct processes: either through the reform of established pension schemes, often as part of a process of retrenchment, economic restructuring or a demand for increased coverage; or through the expansion of anti-poverty or social protection provisions particularly in lower income economies or those hit by crisis.

RC07-357.2

HUMPHREY, Michael* (University of Sydney, michael.humphrey@sydney.edu.au)

Citizen security as a new human right? Securitization and the new moral economy of rights in Latin America

This paper explores the human rights framing of the growth of violence alongside democratization in Latin America. It takes as its focus the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) thematic report on Citizen Security addressing the growth in diversity and intensity of violence in Latin American societies. The IACHR report argues that violence has been exacerbated by the policy of securitization on the one hand and legal impunity on the other. This human rights framing of violence in democracy sees securitisation as trading off the rights of the poor for the rights of the rich and sees impunity arising from the lack of legal protection through policing and criminal prosecution. This paper argues that crisis of 'citizen security' must be understood as a product of the intersection of the globalization of

public violence and the globalization of human rights. The globalization of public violence involves the rescaling of organised violence (transnationalisation of security, state franchising of violence to private organisations and the transnational organisation of crime) and the globalization of human rights (the intensification of victim politics and human rights consciousness). Securitisation through rescaling and privatization of violence is accompanied by a new moral economy rights based on prioritizing the rights of the rich over the rights of the poor. The paper argues that securitization is an index of the diminished capacity of the state to achieve the rule of law for all by protecting rights selectively. Governance through securitization is producing a new form of authoritarianism based on democratic consent to deny rights to those blamed for the violence. Examples are drawn from Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Brazil.

RC04-274.4

HUNDAL, Manmohanjit* (Indian Sociological Society, hundal_ms@yahoo.co.in)

Authoritarian school: A nurturing place for autocracy

A school is said to be a transitional place for inculcating basic values of human living across generations besides a place for learning academic disciplines. Children enter the school with a diversity of attitudes and behaviour patterns that are the outcome of their domestic environment. School is a place where attitudes and behaviour patterns of tender minds are shaped according to the needs of society. School teacher is the agent of the society in relation to other role performers in education to pursue this task. For that he and other role performers should be in the possession of desirable values. Numerous reports and studies have highlighted the authoritarian attitude of school teachers and other role performers in school education system. This paper is based on a preliminary study to investigate the prevalence of undesirable attitudes and behaviour patterns among various role performers in school educational system with particular reference to school teachers in an Indian state of Punjab. A comparative prevalence of undesirable behaviour among male female teachers is also depicted in the paper. Reasons for prevalence of undesirable behaviour also form the part of the paper.

RC04-500.2

HUNDAL, Manmohanjit* (Indian Sociological Society, hundal_ms@yahoo.co.in)

Dithering school in inculcating morality: Plight of Indian school system

Formation of a social personality is said to be the first and foremost function of education that contributes towards social stability or social cohesion, a societal function of education. If education enables the individual to internalise ideologies, values, norms, attitudes and behaviour patterns institutionalised in the society then it contributes towards the formation of social personality. Formation of social personality of individuals helps them assume the role of responsible citizens. School teacher is said to be the agent of society to accomplish this task across generations. For that he ought to be first in the possession of basic values of human living and then the professional values. A lot of studies and reports have highlighted the erosion of these values among the teachers of Indian school system. This paper is based on a preliminary study to investigate the prevalence of some unethical and unprofessional values viz. absenteeism, dereliction of duty, discrimination, and lack of responsibility, authoritarianism and commercial venality, among the school teachers of Punjab state of India. A comparative appraisal among public and private school teachers is also made.

RC21-142.2

HUNING, Sandra* (Dortmund University of Technology, sandra.huning@tu-dortmund.de) and **SCHUSTER, Nina*** (Dortmund University of Technology, nina.schuster@tu-dortmund.de)

Social mix or gentrification: Contradictory perspectives on urban regeneration in Berlin-Neukölln

Not too long ago, Berlin's district Neukölln used to be a no-go area, infamous for its 'problematic' social structure, characterized by high unemployment rates, high shares of migrant populations and poverty. Only a few years later, the New York Times travel guide recommends the North of Neukölln as new 'place to go', and the district attracts artists, 'new' tourists and

students from all over Europe and Germany. The derelict housing stock has become an insider tip for international investors; rents are rising. Whether attributed to the joint efforts of urban regeneration programs or to Berlin's increasing housing shortage, these developments provoke very different reactions at the local level: protest by activists who fear gentrification; relaxed approval by planners and urban development agents who admittedly do not mind a new social mix which is in their view necessary to prevent the financial collapse of the district; and slight indifference by most residents who welcome infrastructure and public space investments, but are already confronted with displacement due to rising rents.

The paper focuses on the way the fuzzy ideal of social mix is employed in planners' and public discourse to welcome Nord-Neukölln's transformation and its new resident groups. Meanwhile, protesters fight against gentrification, for Neukölln's right to 'remain dirty' and for their right to the district. The case illustrates that the controversies are not only about financial capital, but at this stage foremost about the unequal appreciation and valuation of different forms of social and cultural capital, which determines whether developments are called 'social mixing' or 'gentrification'. The paper shows the contradictions and argues that normative questions need to be raised more openly to cope with these challenges.

RC22-35.7

HUNT, Stephen* (University of the West of England, Stephen3.Hunt@uwe.ac.uk)

Christian negotiation of non-heterosexual rights in the UK: Challenges and dilemmas

In recent years the United Kingdom, much like other western democracies, has seen the proliferation of non-heterosexual rights. Many faith communities are now challenged by legislative enactments that advance the equality and citizenship of non-heterosexual people and prohibit discrimination in various economic and social spheres. This paper will explore attitudes and views of Christian churches and organizations generally to non-heterosexual rights and legislative advances more specifically. The paper will show that there are a variety of responses. Conservative churches have come out strongly against such developments on moral grounds and advance freedom of speech to advance their vehement views. Most of the mainstream denominations are divided in their views of non-heterosexuality but nonetheless endorse the rights agenda. Campaigning groups are however more strident in their views which have tended to have become increasingly polarized. This paper considers the key issues and interprets these varying approaches as, firstly, a result of increasing marginalization in a post-Christian society and, secondly, a reflection of struggles between the conservative and liberal wings of the Christian community in the UK.

RC11-48.1

HURD CLARKE, Laura* (The University of British Columbia, laura.hurd.clarke@ubc.ca) and **BENNETT, Erica** (The University of British Columbia)

Aging, frailty, and intimacy: The gendered experience of close relationships among adults 75+ who have multiple chronic conditions

The majority of older adults will experience at least one chronic condition in later life and the average number of chronic conditions has been found to increase with age. In this paper we examine how older men and women who have multiple chronic conditions perceive and experience intimate relationships, including sexuality, friendship, and familial ties. We draw on data from multiple interviews with 19 women and 16 men, aged 73 to 91, who had a range of range of three to 13 chronic conditions (with most individuals reporting an average of six health problems). The most commonly reported chronic conditions included: arthritis (28), back problems (26), heart disease (24), cataracts/glaucoma (14), and cancer (12). Mirroring demographic trends, most of the men (n=11) in our study were partnered, whereas the majority of the women (n= 17) were single. Our analysis revealed that the participants' discussions of intimacy were underscored by the social and physical realities of their health issues, their marital statuses, existing social support resources, and experiences of social isolation. Additionally, the participants' stories and the meanings they attributed to their intimate relationships reflected gender norms. While the men's perceptions and negotiation of intimacy were framed by masculinity norms (including the privileging of autonomy, invulnerability, physical pro-

ess, stoicism, and self-reliance), the women's experiences were shaped by femininity norms (such as the importance placed on appearance as well as on being nurturing, cheerful, family oriented, selfless, and sensitive to the needs of others). We consider our findings in relation to Laz's (2003) concept of doing age and West and Zimmerman's (1987) concept of doing gender as well as with respect to the existing literature concerning intimacy, friendship patterns, intergenerational relationships, health, and gender in later life.

RC37-104.1

HÄNZL, Denis* (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), haenzi@wzb.eu)

Hallowed be the director's name: The structuring power of sanctification in the field of theatre

Just like any other artistic sphere, theatre is a relatively autonomous field of cultural reproduction where the fight for artistic legitimacy is crucial. Insofar as the theatre director is at stake, processes of consecration (critics, awards, staging opportunities) play an important role in this struggle: Not only are they structuring individual careers, but also the status order of the theatrical society (with its more or less renowned venues, its higher or lower ranking positions etc.) as a whole. My paper, which bases on a field analysis and the reconstruction of contrastive trajectories, aims at discerning respective logics of consecration in the domain of German-speaking theatre. It will depict the interdependence between (1) the autonomization of stage directing as a distinct artistic genre (the 'Mise-en-scène') and its emancipation from the field of literature; (2) the socio-historical emergence and symbolic alteration of the theatre director's famousness; and (3) the structuring power of sanctification with regard to the interplay of directors' habitual dispositions, their artistic positioning and their position-taking in the field. From this integral perspective, the contribution will shed light on two phenomena: First, it shows that up to nowadays instances and mechanisms of consecration both reproduce the most notably male codification of the director's profession and the predominance of bourgeois socialized individuals in field-positions linked with the highest normative power. In that sense, consecration processes reproduce some eminent 'symbolic boundaries' (Michèle Lamont) demarking the theatrical field. Second, one can trace quite a dramatic change in the logic of artistic consecration itself: Whilst until the 1990ies sanctification used to be subsequent to ones artistic merits, there has been a shift to consecration on credit in recent years, indicating that the 'obligation to success' (Sighard Neckel) has infiltrated the art world of theatre production by now.

RC21-367.3

HÖLZL, Corinna* (Humboldt University of Berlin, corinna.hoelzl@geo.hu-berlin.de)

Strategies and outcome of citizen participation in current planning conflicts in Santiago de Chile

Over a long period, civil society played a minor role in urban politics of Santiago. Due to profound processes of de-regulation, liberalization and privatization, urban development is heavily influenced by the private economic sector. At the same time, weakening of civil society organizations and clientelism on the local level forced during the military dictatorship continue to have an effect on Chilean democracy. In recent years, however, conflicts of interest in urban development have been on the increase. Citizens are increasingly fighting against uncontrolled developmental measures such as large-scale real-estate or infrastructure projects.

In that context, the contribution examines the extent to which these strategies of participation in urban development contribute to a change in local governance processes and opportunities of participation. Two planning conflicts the Metropolitan Area of Santiago are studied in-depth. While the first conflict is located in the upper income municipality of Vitacura, the second conflict is taking place in the socially heterogeneous municipality of Peñalolén. In both cases, the attempts to change the local land use plans provoked strong protests, due to associated processes of densification and displacement. By means of different strategies, existing and newly emerged social movements and citizens' organizations were able to stop the intended modifications.

First results show that negotiation processes are varying strongly depending on factors such as resources of the urban movements and citizens' initiatives as well as the practices and interests of the respective municipal-

ity. Although the local governments partly react to the growing number of protests by incorporating additional participation instruments, rethinking of planning practices seems to be low and political will for *real* citizen participation is still missing.

TG04-188.3

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Subjetividad y transformaciones sociales: Universitarios en épocas de cambio

En la era de la "disolución de lo sólido" los escenarios laborales se tornan particularmente cambiantes e inciertos: los procesos de globalización y la difusión de las TIC's, el crecimiento del servicios y la tercerización de la economía, entre otros, han producido cambios en las formas de organización, contenidos y gestión del trabajo, alterando su fisonomía. Las estructuras institucionales de la estabilidad en el empleo han sido reemplazadas por trabajos informales, precarios, de tiempo parcial y las trayectorias laborales y profesionales están marcadas por procesos de fuerte individualización donde los propios individuos —ni la formación ni los ámbitos de trabajo— son los responsables del desarrollo de habilidades y competencias. Estos cambios en la dinámica y la lógica de las instituciones acentúa la incertidumbre sobre el presente y el futuro, dando paso a una cultura del riesgo que desestabiliza la confianza o lo que es lo mismo, la seguridad ontológica de los sujetos que se expresa en las actividades cotidianas, alterando las dimensiones íntimas de la experiencia.

En este marco general, se dará cuenta del análisis realizado sobre la vigencia de formas preestablecidas de "ser profesional" indagando en las trayectorias laborales de distintos grupos de profesionales universitarios, a partir del relato biográfico de los sujetos, de modo de hacer inteligible la interrelación de lo social y lo individual, los contenidos y significados, es decir los conocimientos que se revelan a través de las acciones y las formas en que los grupos sociales piensan, recrean se comunican y comunican, la realidad social.

RC21-554.5

IANOWSKI, María Vanda* (Universidad Nacional del Comahue, mvianows@yahoo.es)

Exclusion process and mental health services

From 1985 a process of desinstitutionalisation of the psychiatry based in community was settled in the province of Río Negro, Argentina. People with severe mental disability are treated with several techniques and resources covering the ninety percent of the territory of the province. In the last years, the mental health services have been receiving new types of psychiatry demands, for which there is not treatment tools that seems really effective.

These new demands are mostly not voluntary demands. Guard hospitals or judicial orders are at the base of them. Multiple addiction persons and anti-social behavior are their characteristics. More of them are young patients, that from their youth experienced institutionalization in others areas of the State in closed and controlled care systems.

From the notion of "desafiliation" of Robert Castel, this article argues in two directions. First of all, later social investigations showed a different language, logics and cultural dynamics among excluded sectors and state institutions. Secondly, within this process of "desafiliation", the high specialization and distribution of knowledge and disciplines of the State, contributes highly to the exclusion process.

RC54-557.2

IBAÑEZ, Ileana D.* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios sobre la Cultura y la Sociedad (CIECS)-Unidad Ejecutora del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONICET) de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (UNC), ileanaib@gmail.com) and HUERGO, Juliana* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios sobre la Cultura y la Sociedad (CIECS)-Unidad Ejecutora del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONICET) de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (UNC), julihuergo@hotmail.com)

La comensalidad de niños y niñas en comedores: Hábitats, gramáticas culinarias, cuerpos y emociones

La comida es fuente de energía y disfrute -sensorial y social-, particularmente en la infancia es un importante ordenador de la vida cotidiana, del tiempo y del espacio, asociada a ella los/as niños/as aprenden normas, valores y formas de relacionarse. Desde hace casi tres décadas en Argentina el comer de los/as niños/as de los sectores populares se encuentra intervenido por las políticas alimentarias implementadas por el Estado. Estas no solamente definen los alimentos necesarios para nutrir un cuerpo biológico sino también los espacios y modos de comensalidad. Para este artículo, analizaremos puntualmente dos modalidades diferentes de intervención del Estado: el comedor escolar y el comedor comunitario donde asisten niños y niñas de sectores populares. Consideramos que ambos se materializan en hábitats diferenciados que permiten distintas gramáticas culinarias, formas de sensibilidad, modos de ser y estar con otros.

RC04-497.1

IBARRA, Marina* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, lumaiu@yahoo.com.mx) and FONSECA, Cesar (DGETI-CBTis 76)

Professional values in high school teachers

All through the end of XX century and XXI century, Latin American countries have made educative reforms, derived from changes promoted by the emerging paradigm the knowledge society has brought about. These reforms have common core features, as they have been promoted and oriented by the same international economic institutions, mainly the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), the IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) and the WB (World Bank).

For the last decade, the Secretariat of Public Education in Mexico, has designed and introduced reforms for the three educative levels systems (basic, middle and higher levels) in almost all educative levels and in most educative institutions.

The new predominant conditions in the world of professions and teaching, there is not an exception. These factors have been demanding a more dynamic and versatile profile to improve and enhance Good Educative Practices and to guide students to an integral citizen formation; one in which students merge the acquisition of abilities and competences, the capacity to adapt to the swift changing times that we live and a moral formation to instill values promoted by society.

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze -in the framework of the Integral Reform of High School Education- the professional values that teachers consider essential for their teaching practice and whether or not these values match the ones their students perceive in a pedagogical model based on competences. We present advances of an ongoing research based on the Case Study Method, this research is carried out in one high school located in the state of Morelos, Mexico.

RC04-500.3

IBARRA ROSALES ESTHER, Ibarra Rosales Esther* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Sede Madrid, España, mibarra33@hotmail.com)

The ethical dimension of education in Latin America an international perspective

This paper discusses the ethical dimension of the education in Latin America through the study of the principles, purposes and educational objectives established in the education laws of 19 countries of the region. The categories of analysis are based on the education targets set forth in the 26th article of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the *Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education Relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms* of the UNESCO. The analysis focuses on universal values as central topic, considering them as the basis of the ethical dimension of education.

RC04-39.6

IBARRA ROSALES GUADALUPE, Ibarra Rosales Guadalupe* (Instituto de Investigaciones sobre la Universidad y la Educación de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, irge@unam.mx)

Ethics and professional commitment

This paper shows an advance of the project entitled: Ethics and Professional Identity", currently under development by the Institute of Researches about the University and Education (Instituto de Investigaciones sobre la Universidad y la Educación, IISUE) of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM). This project pursues the study of the ethics and the professional values of the lawyer.

This work develops the ethical profile of students currently studying the Major in Law in the National Autonomous University of Mexico (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM, Ciudad Universitaria Campus), based on the results obtained from a survey carried out on a representative sample of these students.

The work consists of three sections. The first one explains the research methods, specifying the objectives and research lines. The second one develops the following theoretical frames: a) Theoretical perspectives of the professional ethics, categories and basic concepts; and b) Ethics and Professional Deontology of the lawyer, categories and basic concepts. The third section deploys the characteristics that distinguish the ethical profile of the sampled students, constructed from the professional values that the participants recognize as inherent of advocacy as a profession. Here, attention is put on the set of values that express the professional and social commitment and responsibility.

RC15-644.1

IDIART, Alma* (IIGG/CONICET, almaidiart@yahoo.com)

Innovative maternal child health programs: Argentinax plan nacer

After the socioeconomic crisis of 2002, the new Argentine scenario posed a challenge: how to provide ameliorative public policies? Emergency social programmes implemented from 2002 onwards attempt to deal with increasing poverty, unemployment, and further deterioration of the health status of the population. A novel, 'ground-breaking' maternal and child health insurance plan – *Plan Nacer* – launched in 2003 claims to target problems related to maternal and child health and nutrition. This new initiative involved similar programmatic goals as the ones targeted by long-lasting Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Programs (MCHNPs).

In addition to traditional deficits regarding institutional capacities in Argentina, the new challenge for present and future MCHNPs is to address the 'double burden' of malnutrition. A public policy approach must center on how to articulate MCHNPs to address this double burden, while improving program effectiveness and impact through existing and enhanced national and local institutional capacities. *Plan Nacer* is the first social program in Argentina to include regular impact evaluations from the design stage in Argentina. In terms of public policy implementation, Argentina suffers from the combination of historically-weak state capacities, the persistence of the patronage system when implementing social assistance programs, and the aftermath of a decade of neo-liberal de-regulation. An under funded state threatened with dismantling (as being characterized during the 1990s and the early 2000s) may be especially unable to provide the social policy solutions required for this social and economic emergency, most particularly so if gaps between institutional capacities and programmatic goals are not addressed. This paper analyses programmatic features, implementation and impact evaluation reports of *Plan Nacer*. These results are compared with previous research on long-term maternal child health and nutrition policies in Argentina, emphasizing programmatic performance, overall public policy implementation, and institutional capacities.

RC34-77.4

IDO, Satoshi* (Aichi Prefectural University, ido@jps.aichi-pu.ac.jp)

Social function as intermediate group of leisure service industry in local community in a Japanese mountain village

In modern Japanese society, the cohesiveness of the intermediate group between individuals and total society, such as family, kinship, enterprise and new religions, has weakened and become difficult for people to enjoy its inherent benefits. The dichotomy between the two perspectives of a self-decision by an individual's free will or re-distribution by national administrative intervention has existed. Recently, the conception that nation should support the individual has strengthened in Japan.

Some sociologists, however, pay attention to the intermediate group and claim that it should be positively expected so that society can function

in modern society as a consequence of the progression of leveling and fragmentation through globalization.

It becomes a problem on the other hand with respect to the intermediate group in the process of socialization of youth. Misgivings exist regarding the weakening and dismantlement of the intermediate group that socially subsumes the youth as well as having a social function to protect them from social exclusion.

In this presentation, the social function as the intermediate group is discussed while introducing the case of a local community in a well-known Japanese leisure mountain village where many young people flow in from larger cities to live and work. The following is argued. The youth, from urban where intermediate groups have been weakened or dismantled, might be made socialized and connected with society, as a result of the experience in the village where the leisure service industry as the intermediate group functions partially. The youth predominately tend to come in search of pleasure and hobbies, to seek their own identity rather than wages and conditions. As one of these factors, "family" managing accommodations and "hobby group" sharing the same winter sports function as a "home place" for them. Moreover, staying there for a while connects them with general society without obstacles.

WG05-284.3

IERULLO, Martin* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, ierullo.martin@gmail.com)

Organizaciones territoriales y prácticas comunitarias de cuidado infantil en el campo asistencial. Surgimiento y consolidación de los comedores comunitarios en el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires (República Argentina)

Frente a la nueva configuración que adquiere el régimen de marginalidad urbana a partir de mediados de la década del setenta (Wacquant, 2001), se observa a partir de la década del ochenta un progresivo afianzamiento de los programas asistenciales en América Latina. Estos programas si bien han permitido dar una respuesta parcial a las situaciones de carencia de los sectores populares, han resultado insuficientes para abordar los procesos de exclusión y vulnerabilidad social.

En el marco de la agudización de las situaciones de carencia y de la insuficiencia de las políticas públicas, se visualiza la irrupción de diversas estrategias de los sectores populares destinadas a garantizar las necesidades de supervivencia. Estas estrategias tendieron a consolidarse como organizaciones barriales o territoriales, adquiriendo mayores niveles de institucionalización y formalidad.

El objetivo del presente trabajo es analizar el surgimiento y consolidación de los comedores comunitarios (organizaciones territoriales centradas en la gestión y provisión comunitaria de alimentos principalmente a niños/as y ancianos) ubicadas en distintos barrios populares del Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires (AMBA) (República Argentina). Para abordar dicho objetivo se llevará a cabo un análisis descriptivo a partir de información sobre 212 comedores relevados en distintas zonas del AMBA en el marco del trabajo de investigación que sustenta la Tesis de Maestría del autor (en proceso de elaboración).

Se apunta a poder visualizar las condiciones en las que emergieron estas organizaciones en tanto estrategias de los sectores populares frente a las situaciones de pobreza extrema y las trayectorias de las mismas hasta la actualidad. A través de esta descripción se pretende dar cuenta de la reconfiguración de las redes territoriales destinadas al abordaje de las necesidades de supervivencia de los sectores populares y por ende también de las prácticas asistenciales y de cuidado, poniendo en tensión la predominancia del enfoque familiarista (de Martino, 2004).

RC51-256.1

IGUCHI, Satoshi* (Kyoto University, satoig05@yahoo.co.jp)

Significance of Luhmann's theory of symbolically generalized media in understanding problem of political power and rule of law

The author gives a theoretical contribution to the understanding of relationship between political power & law, & function of rule of law. In sociology of law & political sociology, adequate attention to connection between political power & law tends to weaken with the increasing studies based on Foucault's asserting that the main form of political power has transited from legal sovereign power to disciplinary power & bio-politics. However, law is still important condition for formation & augmentation of political power. The

aim of this paper is to explore new way of thinking about mechanism of formation & augmentation of political power, & function of law in its mechanism in the light of Luhmann's theory of power led by his theory of symbolically generalized media (1975, 1993, 2000). In order to do so, the author identifies core ideas of "symbolical generalization" of power media as well as "second coding of political power by law" in Luhmann's theory. According to Luhmann, political power needs not only to organize physical violence but also to consolidate its own code to control application of power, & to ensure generality & consistency of application of power in order to augment its capacity. Legal system contributes formation of such code in political power. Subsequently, the author compares this Luhmann's explanation with traditional view about relationship between law & political power. Firstly, Luhmann's explanation is different from Weber's explanation based on concept of legitimacy. Secondly, it is also different from view of classical liberal constitutionalism (Ashenden 2006). Because, in Luhmann's explanation, law is something to contribute generalization of power, enlargement of sphere of influence of political power, & enhancement its mobilization capacity rather than reduction of it. The paper concludes with the suggestion for a new way of thinking about contemporary rule of law.

RC12-302.1

II, Takayuki* (Hirosaki University, iit@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp) and CHAN, Kay-Wah (Macquarie University)

Diversification of judicial scriveners' practice and where shall it go: The fluctuating boundaries of law-related occupations in Japan

In Japan, besides attorney (*bengoshi*), there are several law-related occupations, including judicial scrivener (*shihōshoshi*) who in tradition mainly represent clients in various registration formalities, such as real estate registration. Recent years have seen diversification of the judicial scriveners' scope of practice. Subject to certification requirement, they can represent clients in summary court civil lawsuits. This paper first discusses the historical development of judicial scrivener's practice and its recent diversification as aforesaid. This is followed by an analysis of the current situation on the basis of relevant data and results of questionnaire surveys in the North-Tohoku region (a relatively remote area) and Saitama (a prefecture adjacent to Tokyo). The survey results indicate that some judicial scriveners handle the kind of legal works in which attorneys are not interested. These works are non-lucrative. However, despite handling legal work, these judicial scriveners do not see themselves as legal experts (*hōritsuka*). The analysis in this paper will throw light on our evaluation of the state of legal service in Japan nowadays. While judicial scriveners have been called as "*hōritsuka* in embryo", this paper however argues that the concept of "*hōritsuka* (legal experts)" as well as the legal service in Japan in fact may still be in an embryonic stage.

RC48-23.5

ILERI, Esin* (EHESS - CADIS, esinileri@gmail.com)

State violence against protesters in Turkey

The Turkish state is getting more and more repressive against the dissidents towards the actual government. Since 2001 the population in Turkey increased 4.2% whereas the number of people sentenced for terrorism increased 250%. Today, 70 journalists, 15 mayors, and 442 provincial council members and 600 students are under detention.

A large number of these students are arrested in political street demonstrations and protests against unaffordable tuition fees, hydroelectric power plants or neoliberal policies; and detained in prison for reasons like resisting to security forces, damaging public property, unfurling a communist banner, throwing eggs at a political figure, planning and/or participating in demonstrations, denouncing a police crackdown on anti-government demonstrators, being member of an illegal organization and in some an "unknown organization" but also for reasons like of an or "planning a bombing attack" like the case of the Galatasaray University student Cihan Kirmizigul, in prison for 22 months, and accused for planning a bombing attack, based on the statement of a secret witness, whom later withdrew his statement.

Therefore the aim of this paper is twofold: first to examine the rising state violence against protesters and especially students in Turkey; and second, to explore the methods of mobilization (demonstrations, sit-ins, occupations, protest walks, blogs, petitions, press releases...) employed by civil-society (solidarity initiatives, unions, academia...) to struggle against these arbitrary arrests, detentions and imprisonments.

RC54-292.1

IMADA, Tadahiko* (Hirosaki University, timada@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp)

"It": Of mimesis

In the morning one suddenly notices that she a body. She, however, has an ambiguous sense about finding that "it" within her body "it" surely is there. A bird is flying away if she looks up the sky. She notices that she is not a bird while at the same time she also thinks that "it" would be a bird later on. She wishes to let "it" out from her body to see, to touch, so listen, and to lick "it." Since it is impossible to let "it" out from her body, she simply shouts in frustration. If many things and matters are forgotten, she can leave her frustration alone. Since she cannot do it she starts using words as *écriture*. "It," therefore, has many names because of *écriture*, and these are: "self," "spirit," "identity" and "I," for example. "It" successfully gets a name, however, she still cannot lick "identity." It's unfortunate for her, therefore, she can merely find fear so she decides to dance. In ancient Greek culture, all arts such as music were considered as mimesis. According to both Plato and Aristotle, art represented the inner human spirit, the so-called ethos. European Renaissance thought argued that melody should reflect the ethos, through the words. The Canadian composer R. Murray Schafer, who proposed the concept of soundscape, thinks about mimesis differently from this European tradition. Schafer found "it" in his body and then tried to assimilate "it" into acoustic space. In short he found "it" in his auditory nerve. There are two different kind of mimesis in music and dance: 1) The concept of mimesis based on logos (Greek tradition); 2) Mimesis as human echoes towards soundscape as Schafer sees. This paper attempts to contribute to that discourse.

RC36-338.1

INABA, Nanako* (Ibaraki University, inabananako@gmail.com)

How migrant women successfully appealed for a change of the anti-domestic violence law in Japan

Migrant women who married Japanese men become often victims of domestic violence by their partner. In 2010, around 10% of protected women in the public shelters for battered women were foreigners. Despite the high rate of sheltered migrant women, until a revision of the law in 2004, they were excluded from the protection by the anti-DV law which has come into effect in 2001 as a matter of practice. It was because they were undocumented migrants due to their husbands' noncooperation to the renewal of their visas. The police reported systematically an undocumented migrant woman even if she was battered and injured by her partner and come to the police station asking for a protection.

This paper analyses the process of empowerment of migrant women in Japan who successfully appealed for a change of the anti-DV law. In 2003, with the support of Japanese feminist groups, they organized a lobbying group for a revision of the DV law. Difficulties of lobbying are not only because they are not fluent in Japanese but also because they don't have good command of the official language which is used in the public sphere. They can make understand themselves in the affinity group. They are voluble with their peers of the self-help group. Outside of the intimate affinity group, they found themselves helpless and deprived of a language which makes sense in the public sphere. This is because of deprivation of sense of self-respect as a consequence of the violence and the denial of their personality by the partner.

A success of the lobbying has come true only after their recovery from helplessness with the help of supporting group. Their certitude that they were finally heard by the National Diet members made them empowered.

TG03-323.4

INDARRAMENDI, Cintia* (Université Vincennes Saint Denis - Paris 8, cindarramendi@gmail.com)

Education priority policies: Issues regarding the treatment of poorness as social diversity

Massification of education in Latin America, or democratization of access, has meant the entrance of social groups previously excluded, entailing not only the need to rethink pedagogical matters, but also a new way of dealing with poorness through school (known as "socio-educational policies"). Compensatory programs, or corrective justice, developed during the 1990's seeking to work specifically with the most vulnerable groups in their

local contexts, are now strongly criticized for not promoting real equality but stigmatizing populations. The need to "universalize" educational policies emerges nowadays as an imperative, tough the conditions to put it into practice, mainly in terms of resource availability in different contexts, leads to regional inequality. This paper presents the first conclusions of our PhD theses concerning the evolution of education compensatory programs in Argentina as a political way of making the school responsible for dealing with poorness and social exclusion.

RC05-89.3

INOWLOCKI, Lena* (University of Applied Sciences Frankfurt am Main, inowlocki@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Closure and opening in asymmetrical communication about one's belonging

In everyday interaction in Germany, provenience is often inquired about by speakers who feel entitled to be unquestionably "German", in legal terms and in terms of social recognition. While – depending on region and age – one fifth up to one half of the population is of other than German descent, questions concerning provenience persist, marking difference and a previous status quo. The complex formal and informal regulations as well as the hegemonic discourse of who is regarded as "German" support demarcations, usually beyond the awareness of those who ask (and who perceive their question to be of general human interest). The question "where are you from?" actually presents communicative closure. The answer is cut down to identifying oneself on a checklist of "foreign" descent. Thus, in place of telling about grandparents who immigrated as migrant workers, about parents and oneself growing up in Germany, the short-cut answer would be "from Turkey" to preclude further questioning.

Communicative situations turn tense when difference is pointed out by a question, because of an asymmetrical relationship of who gets to ask and who is supposed to answer (even though every one would have a story to tell). The answer is tied to the expectation that the respondent will disclose what is already implied in the question, namely, his or her "non-German" belonging – which in turn becomes typified in combination with what else is perceived of the person in question (as a sort of 'anthropological' quest). What is the experience of persons who continuously have to react to such questions? Which ways of coping have been devised in facing short-circuits in communication?

Data analysis of everyday conversations and autobiographical-narrative interviews will be presented and a study of notions of "difference" and "culture" in narrative expert interviews with psychotherapists and psychiatrists who treat migrants.

RC31-660.1

IRAZUZTA, Ignacio* (Tecnológico de Monterrey/Universidad del País Vasco, ignacio.irazuza@itesm.mx)

Políticas del desarraigo: Un ejercicio de comparación en torno a la emergencia de las "nuevas diásporas"

Las diásporas adquirieron un notorio protagonismo en las ciencias sociales de las dos últimas décadas del siglo pasado. Ingente cantidad de trabajos abordan de diferentes maneras esta forma de reconstrucción del sentido y la identidad que genera la dispersión de poblaciones. Un prístino concepto –el de diáspora– que, con los aires transnacionales, va mudando de su opaca y negativa concepción durante la era del Estado-nación hacia lugares más visibles y consideraciones más benignas y promisorias. Sorteando "nacionalismos metodológicos", es posible ver en las diásporas un actor paradigmático de los nuevos tiempos: son transnacionales; encarnan en sus relaciones a la sociedad red; viven en las nuevas comunicaciones; son productos del mestizaje cultural y la hibridez, etc. La puesta en evidencia de esta realidad arrima el debate hacia una deriva pragmática del concepto: las diásporas, amén de sus variadas determinaciones históricas y tipologías, son realidades de vínculos sociales sobre los que es posible proyectar cambio social y, por lo tanto, un ámbito fértil para ejercicios políticos que activan y capitalizan esa economía de vínculos que transcurre más allá de la política soberanista y territorial. La ponencia que propongo relaciona esta deriva histórica reciente del concepto de diáspora con dos experiencias (también históricas y de campo) en las que circuló profusamente el concepto y sirvió a ejercicios políticos de signo bien diferente. La comparación –en principio fortuita y caprichosa– pretende juntar la experiencia de los vascos en América, con la de los mexicanos en Estados

Unidos. Se persigue así hacer evidente la productividad política y social del concepto de diáspora descubriendo en éste el único pero significativo punto de unión entre los dos términos de la comparación que abre una suerte de "política del desarraigo" en la era transnacional.

RC22-495.4

IRRAZABAL, María Gabriela* (CEIL CONICET, gabrielairrazabal@gmail.com)

The circulation of bioethics. The production of contemporary Catholic bioethics in Argentina

The purpose of this paper is to analyze and reflect on the current constellations of the production of Bioethics under the Catholic Church's umbrella in Argentina. Although bioethics is a discipline historically rooted in the Catholicism – Catholic Universities started working in this subject during the 1970s- it was only during the 1990s that the Vatican promoted a perspective to monitor the development of Science and Biomedicine. This (roman) Bioethics spread around the world in different ways. First, doctors, biologists, lawyers (priests, nuns and lays) attended to masters and PhD studies in Rome Then, they went back to their countries and founded local Bioethics' Institutes (with postgraduate studies) at their Universities. Finally, they conducted several academic conferences and promoted a socio-religious space for the development and training of new bioethicists. This process of interchange of knowledge and ideas – particularly in LatinAmerica - is conducted by people who travel around each country lecturing about Bioethics. Argentinean Catholic bioethicists are immersed in this process, they travel around Argentina and other LatinAmerician countries in order to teach and lecture about Bioethics. Their teachings have a specific political deployment: the local bioethicists are trained to participate in the public arena. They learn how to take part in public hospitals ethics' committees and influence parliamentary debates on sexual and reproductive rights. This represents a challenge in the Argentinean contemporary democracy where legislation on civil, sexual and reproductive rights is being debated.

RC20-202.1

ISAAC, Larry* (Vanderbilt University, larry.isaac@vanderbilt.edu) and **LIPOLD, Paul** (No affiliation--Independent Scholar)

Mortal politics of the U.S. labor movement: When? Where? Why? Success?

The early U.S. labor movement faced a highly repressive environment, one often characterized as the most violent of all Western capitalist nations. Drawing on our unique data set, we address several key questions surrounding the study of *death* as the ultimate mode of repressive politics. We ask when and where the labor movement faced lethal violence and offer an empirically-grounded theoretical explanation for why lethal bloodshed was directed toward the labor movement unevenly across, time, space, and industry. We also offer some preliminary evidence on the question of success—i.e., did the use of lethal violence against the labor movement actually retard its self-organization?

We find that strike-related deaths were disproportionately located in the historical period between the 1870s and the Second World War, with regional and industrial peaks shifting over time. Over this highly contentious era, there were no less than 270 strikes wherein at least one person was killed; at least 1,150 perished in strike-related actions, and no fewer than 240 were eliminated in movement-related actions other than strikes. The long-term forces driving the epoch of violent contention between capital and labor were shaped primarily by: the lack of labor rights that made it relatively easy to treat labor self-activity as outlaw or insurgent; and forces of armed repression were heavily privatized and available for use by employers against labor uprisings. Both conditions changed in significant ways by World War II. We also find that lethal violence tended to undermine the fortunes of labor by retarding union formation, at least in the period before WW II.

Our findings have important implications for the U.S. exceptionalism debate, for theories of labor organizing, and for the role of violent repression in the study of social movements.

RC07-674.2

ISACOVICH, Paula* (CONICET e Instituto de Ciencias Antropológicas de la UBA, paulaisacovich@gmail.com)

Jóvenes haciendo el estado. Reflexiones etnográficas sobre otros modos de "participación" juvenil

La "participación" política de los jóvenes y las políticas públicas orientadas a este segmento de la población fueron objeto de múltiples investigaciones sociales en las últimas décadas. En términos generales, unas se concentraron en comprender las modalidades de agencia juvenil desarrolladas en ámbitos tales como partidos políticos, movimientos sociales, agrupamientos culturales, estudiantiles, religiosos y otros. En cambio, las otras colocaron a los jóvenes como objeto de intervención estatal, cuestionando el escaso margen de decisión que quedaba para ellos en los procesos de formulación e implementación de las políticas.

Esta ponencia propone una discusión en la intersección de estas arenas de debate. En el marco de un estudio etnográfico en curso en un barrio del sur de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, reflexionamos sobre la participación política de los jóvenes en el marco de políticas de juventud. Buscamos desplazar la mirada de espacios que han sido privilegiados para el análisis de la agencia juvenil para analizar cómo un conjunto de jóvenes de distintas generaciones y de diferentes sectores sociales se relacionan con las políticas en su vida cotidiana, contribuyendo a producir, reproducir y dar forma a las políticas y al estado.

RC22-429.3

ISHITSUKA, Shoji* (Tokyo University of Information Sciences, ishituka@rsch.tuis.ac.jp)

A centenary appraisal : Sir James George Frazer(1854-1941)'s Golden Bough(1890;12vols 1911-1915)

A Centenary Appraisal : Sir James George Frazer(1854-1941)'s Golden Bough(1890;12vols 1911-1915) We have long seen a variety of discussions around modernization,modernity,postmodernity, and even postmodernization,etc., finally ,it seems to me,setting upon the globalization-polemics. Western modernity focuses itself on the following three thematizations, namely, religion, science(& technology), and capitalism. J.G.Frazer touches upon each of them, in the way that he deals with religion as most important component of the modern even referring Hegel's Lecture on the Philosophy of Religion(1832) in his postface to the 1911 edition of The Golden Bough; in the way that he shows a linear evolutionary process from magic to science, and in the way that he observes the primitive society taking up an important idea of tabou. In conclusion, I would like to make clear the position of Frazer's Golden Bough in the history of sociology of religion, and furthermore to make it as subject matter of the origins of modern sociology in general.

RC36-4.2

ISHITSUKA, Shoji* (Tokyo University of Information Sciences, ishituka@rsch.tuis.ac.jp)

Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Fukushima as civilizational alienation from a perspective of reification and alienation in the Lukacsian ontology of social being and beyond

As well known, the notion of reification,though I can enumerate it directly from K.Marx'sCapital only a few places, should first back to G.Lukacs'History and Class Consciousness(Berlin,1923) in his 1922 dated fourth article entitled,'Reification and the Proletarian Consciousness'. The thematization of alienation itself has accompanied this very concept at the same time. In my presentation, I'd like to make it clear how Lukacs in his latest great work, almost half a century later, has modified and developed these couple of finest ideas and their relation to his ontological project. In conclusion, I talk about Fukushima 2011.3.11.

RC25-165.4

ISKRA, Pavez* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, iskrapaz@gmail.com)

Movilidad social y lengua Catalana: Análisis de la "segunda generación" de inmigrantes de Colombia en Cataluña

El objetivo de la ponencia es explorar el valor instrumental del catalán en la movilidad social de madres y padres de origen colombiano y sus respectivas hijas e hijos, considerando el contexto de los flujos colombianos en Cataluña. Los resultados forman parte de una investigación financiada

por el Instituto de Estudios Catalanes mediante entrevistas biográficas realizadas a las familias.

A partir de los relatos juveniles se constata que las competencias lingüísticas son desarrolladas en la escolarización obligatoria. Existe una mayoría que se declara bilingüe respecto al catalán y castellano. Estas competencias, junto a otras, son valoradas positivamente por el mercado laboral. Las y los jóvenes entrevistados, al ser castellanohablantes, dan cuenta de la necesidad e importancia de desarrollar las competencias lingüísticas en catalán para promocionarse social y laboralmente. En las relaciones de amistad, vecindad o pareja, el uso del catalán, por parte de jóvenes de origen colombiano, es relativo ya que predomina cierta lengua en determinados espacios.

Para las hijas e hijos, el catalán posee una valoración simbólica como signo de pertenencia a la cultura catalana. Las competencias lingüísticas, por un lado, aportan en la movilidad laboral y, por otro, facilitan la movilidad social al actuar como un factor de integración y pertenencia de las segundas generaciones en la sociedad de destino. La valoración simbólica del catalán pasa precisamente por esta necesidad de integración. Para lograr una movilidad social satisfactoria es importante el sentido de pertenencia y reconocimiento en la sociedad de acogida y el dominio lingüístico, no basta con tener un empleo, educación o una vivienda, la integración también significa participar en la visión común que otorga el lenguaje. Con todo, se concluye que existe una valoración instrumental de la lengua catalana como vehículo de integración social y movilidad laboral para las segundas generaciones de familias colombianas en Cataluña.

RC53-476.2

ISKRA, Pavez* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, iskrapaz@gmail.com)

Sujetos de (ciertos) derechos: La participación de las niñas y los niños migrantes en Chile

El objetivo de esta ponencia es reflexionar sobre la participación y el ejercicio de los derechos de la niñez migrante en Chile. El estudio –parte de la Tesis Doctoral de la autora– se basa en la Sociología de la Infancia que comprende a la niñez en tres dimensiones. La primera, como una *construcción social* alejada de una idea esencialista del ser infantil y expresada de diversas formas en cada contexto sociopolítico. La segunda, como *categoría sociológica* permanente de la estructura social –aunque sus miembros se renueven constantemente–. Y la tercera, entiende a *las niñas y los niños* como "actores sociales con capacidad de agencia" que despliegan relaciones de poder generacionales y de género con otros actores, en sus familias y otros espacios sociales. No obstante, dicha *actoría* pocas veces es reconocida en la sociedad y en el ámbito académico debido al *adultismo* que les discrimina, esencialmente, por su edad y la posición de dependencia económica en que se encuentran, característica de la infancia moderna (Jenks 1982; Qvortrup 1994; James y Prout 1997; Mayall 2002; Gaitán 2006).

En Chile se han diseñado ciertas estrategias gubernamentales para garantizar algunos derechos a la niñez migrante, como la educación y salud, pero su alcance sigue siendo muy limitado. Se trata de un reconocimiento como sujetos de "ciertos" derechos; mientras otros, como la participación y la opinión, difícilmente pueden ejercitarse. Mediante observación participante y entrevistas en escuelas públicas, se concluye que los obstáculos para el ejercicio de derechos en las familias son las relaciones generacionales de poder y en las escuelas y el barrio, especialmente la discriminación y el racismo. Además, quienes viven en condiciones de pobreza padecen la exclusión socioeconómica. Con todo, se denota la falta de una política pública migratoria que garantice efectivamente los derechos de la infancia extranjera residente en Chile.

RC05-624.5

ISLEK, Mustafa* (Hacettepe University Institution of Population Studies, mustafaislek@gmail.com)

Forced migration and adaptation after Lausanne Convention: The case of Güzelyurt, Turkey

The objective of this study is to understand in what ways the emigrants, who have settled down in Guzelyurt county of Aksaray after the population exchange enforced by the Lausanne Convention, adjusted to the region. The main techniques used in data collection for this study are participant observation and in-depth interviewing.

This study surveyed the facts preventing the emigrants to have social relations with inhabitants of the region they settled down in and the factors which abolish these handicaps after the forced migration. Thus, the study focuses on variables such as spatial length and difference, demographic alteration, traditional differences and establishment of kinship relations. Some factors like traditional discrepancies, two different living spaces and the fact that emigrants had a greater population than the inhabitants after the population exchange prevented the emigrants to have social interactions for a long period. Later on, because the emigrants migrated outside the county, population advantage turned in favor of the inhabitants. This situation forced the emigrants to assemble into the dominant population.

Cultural interaction is a mutual process. However, acculturation process does not always take place mutually creating equal terms for both sides. Considering the issue from this point of view, it can be assumed that the emigrants are on the more changing side of the equilibrium.

One other point to take into account is that the traditions and customs of these two different societies are quite alike today. On the other hand, this cultural conformity can easily be decomposed into a competitive atmosphere of economics and politics. The current economic and political domain has been donating itself as a legal ground for both sides to express the othering attitudes they have been bearing towards each other.

[1]M.Sc. Dissertation, Ankara, 2009.

RC51-348.2

ITO, Youichi* (Akita International University, ito3045@gmail.com)

The Japanese kuuki theory: As applied to reality construction, problem resolution, and social change

The great earthquake that devastated northeastern Japan in March 2011 and the Fukushima Atomic Power Plant disaster have served to reacquaint the Japanese with the word "kuuki" and what that entails. Some linguistic equivalents of *kuuki* are words such as "air", "atmosphere", "climate", "environment" and "circumstance". These words originally referred to physical phenomena. They, however, can also be applied to human relations, reality construction, problem resolution, and social change.

Social or political problems that threaten an established social or political system tend to create *kuuki* at the macro level that is peculiar to each situation. It exerts social pressure and contributes to problem resolution. Manipulation of *kuuki* by a talented leader can bring about various social changes.

Western intellectuals have gradually accepted the idea of *kuuki*, and the word *kuuki* has been included in the fifth edition of the *Dictionary of Media & Communication Studies* (Watson & Hills, 2000) as an independent entry and "Japanese *kuuki* theory" has been included in the *Encyclopedia of Communication Theory* (Littlejohn & Foss, 2009).

So far, most of the studies on *kuuki* have been done in the areas of interpersonal and political communications. However, situation creates (through the "definition of the situation") its own *kuuki* (the "indexical" process) and *kuuki* affects the development or change of the situation (the "reflexive" process). This particular study is an attempt to relate the Japanese *kuuki* theory to modern sociological concepts and theories such as indexicality, reflexivity, reality construction, problem resolution, and social change.

RC44-693.2

ITZIGSOHN, José* (Brown University, jitzigsohn@yahoo.com)

Recuperated enterprises: Changing work?

Once the workers recuperate the enterprise they have to put it to work. This means that they have to find a way to reorganize the routines of the process of production or the provision of services. Workers know how this was done in the previous period, when they worked under a boss, but they did not want to reproduce that order. Yet, the challenge for the workers is to organize everyday tasks so they can generate income for the enterprise and for themselves. In fact, the question of self-management and increasing opportunities for self-direction and creativity at work has been a recurrent part of reform and utopian movements. Alienated work separates the workers from their fellow workers, self-management has the potential of overcoming this because workers have to come together to decide on how to organize work. In this presentation I investigate the ways in which the workers of the recuperated enterprises organize their work life. I focus on two aspects of the process of organization of work. The first has to do with the norms that organize work life at the enterprise. This chapter focuses on the concrete ways in which workers solve the problems that every

workplace—regardless of ownership or management—face: how to make sure that workers come to work and how to remunerate them. The second aspect has to do with the routines involved in the work process. To what extent are they able to organize the daily routines of work to allow for more self direction and less alienation?

RC19-560.1

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Políticas sociales y clientelismo. Límites de la inclusión social con igualdad de derechos en dos programas sociales en Argentina

En este trabajo se analizan la implementación de los programas sociales "Banco Popular de Buena Fe" que tiene como objetivo el desarrollo de microemprendimientos y "Argentina Trabaja", que promueve la conformación de cooperativas de Trabajo; para mostrar que los destinatarios no sólo se incluyen en las dinámicas que proponen estos programas sociales, sino que también lo hacen en redes clientelares de las que participan funcionarios municipales e intermediarios.

Se sostiene que si bien las redes clientelares permiten y garantizan el funcionamiento del Estado, ya que a través de ellas los programas sociales nacionales llegan hasta sus destinatarios; ponen en entredicho los principios universales de igualdad y de justicia en tanto que no todos los destinatarios poseen las mismas chances de acceder a los beneficios de los programas.

Con este argumento se discute sobre las limitaciones que presentan las propuestas de inclusión social incluidas en las orientaciones de políticas sociales del estado nacional y la posible superación de estas limitaciones por parte de otro programa social de corte universal (como la Asignación Universal por hijos) que se implementan simultáneamente con los programas anteriormente nombrados.

El trabajo se realizó a través de una metodología cualitativa que combinó observación participante y entrevistas en profundidad durante el 2010, en diversos ámbitos de implementación de los programas sociales nombrados, en un municipio de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

RC09-556.4

IVANOV, Dmitry* (St.Petersburg State University, dvi1967@gmail.com)

The 2017 problem: A next revolutionary situation

Similarities and regularities among recent revolutions in North Africa and historical revolutions of the 20th and 19th centuries can be explained with use of classical theories of revolutionary situations (V. Lenin, C. Tilly, T. Skocpol). Tunisian and Egyptian cases demonstrate that despite all specificities three components of revolutionary situation remain the same: 1) crisis of the old ruling elite ability to govern; 2) crisis of loyalty among youth cohorts of lower middle strata; 3) crisis of living standards what makes possible fast and massive mobilization. Classical theories have been focused on political and economic aspects of revolutionary situation while crisis of the youth loyalty represents also cultural dimension of 3D-configuration of revolutionary situation.

Theoretical model of three crises constellation could be projected on the period around the year 2017 when old-fashioned leaders of restricted and manipulated democracies like post-soviet Russia, Belorussia, Azerbaijan or Kazakhstan probably will face coincidence of 1) next cyclical recession of global economy entering the downswing phase of the 5th Kondratieff cycle; 2) inefficiency of legitimization and control patterns oriented towards 'baby-boomers' generation expectations and based on mass media and welfare; 3) uprising of alternative movements mobilizing the youth which avoids traditional patterns of political participation, uses non-armed violence, flash mob tactics, and newest media for ad hoc groupings.

For advanced democracies like USA, UK or EU the 2017 problem does not seem to provoke a wave of fast revolutions colored or flowered, but during next decade general social transformation can occur as absorption of new radical movements challenging relatively weak economy dominated by financial markets and global brands; politics saturated by image making in branding and show business styles; culture divided by intergenerational gap in value-orientations and patterns of communications.

RC09-37.2

IVANOV, Dmitry* (St.Petersburg State University, dvi1967@gmail.com)

The next transformation: From glam-capitalism to alter-capitalism

Globalization has resulted not in the 'world society' but rather in networked enclaves of globality like big cities: New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Moscow, London, Buenos Aires etc. People in such enclaves experience globality through intensive flows of consumer goods, technologies, migrants, money, media-generated images. And capitalism there has been transformed into glam-capitalism being in sharp contrast with traditional social reality. Preconditions for new form of capitalism have been generated by virtualization of social structures.

By the 2000s intensive commoditization of images and commercialization of networks had led to overbranding and triviality of the virtualization strategy that has provoked shift of competitive advantages to hyper-virtuality of glamour. Being since the 1930s specific aesthetic form, glamour has become now rationality of newest capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises when producers at the hyper-competitive market place must glamour consumers and when goods / services must be aggressively beautiful to be attractive for targeted groups. Value creation process now is related more to trends, than to brands, not only in traditional fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries. Owners and creators of trends compose new status groups – glam-capitalists and glam-professionals, which are core of new middle strata above shrinking traditional middle class.

Alternative movements like 'copy left', 'open source', and 'pirates' violating 'intellectual' property rights challenge regime of glam-capitalism and represent the authenticity revolt against hyper-virtuality of glamour. Non-armed violence of anti-globalist and anti-capitalist flash mobs undermines regime of glam-democracy.

Reaction of glam-capitalists to alter-social movements is initially oppression and then absorption like making 'open source' and 'free access' business models, commercialization of torrents, 'guerrilla marketing' etc. Creators of trends converging attitudes and patterns of glam-capitalism and alter-social movements are on the move towards alter-capitalism which is to become an 'after Baudrillard' regime: capitalization of flow of originals without copies.

RC07-8.2

IVANOVIC, Mila* (Université Paris 8/Labtop, milaivanovic@hotmail.com)

Burocracia, clientelismo y liderazgo: Una inmersión desde abajo en los retos y callejones sin salida de la democracia venezolana del siglo XXI

A partir de una investigación etnográfica empezada a final del 2004, y de una tesis doctoral en curso, quisiéramos interrogar tres grandes tópicos, o lugares comunes, de la política participativa venezolana. Estos temas son de gran relevancia tanto en el discurso científico como en el discurso de los actores de la participación (consejos comunales y militantes del PSUV básicamente), sin embargo no se le han dado suficiente ilustración empírica. Mediante una experiencia en diferentes sectores populares y de clase media de la capital venezolana, pondremos de relieve estos amplios problemas, no en una perspectiva exhaustiva sino para definir un patrón de entendimiento de los problemas que surgen a raíz de la "radicalización" democrática (Bosteels 2001, Parker 2001, Ellner 2003, Cohen y Fung 2004, Laclau, Mouffe 2009). Consideraremos las posibilidades que vislumbran en cuanto a los 13 años de experimentos, a la evolución de las expectativas en el seno de los actores participantes y las miradas subyacentes al "fenómeno chavista" (Ramos Jiménez 2002). Estos temas nos permitirán establecer unas consideraciones situadas con respecto a la orientación sociológica y politológica de la realidad venezolana, y los analizaremos de manera conexa a la idea de "cultura política participativa" a fin de subrayar los cambios producidos en este país.

RC55-516.5

IWAI, Noriko* (Osaka University of Commerce, n-iwai@tcn.zaq.ne.jp) and TAKEGAMI, Misa (National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center)

A feeling of hopelessness, health status and lifestyle in East Asia

The theme of the East Asian Social Survey (EASS) 2010 module was health and society in East Asia. Besides questions on physical conditions, lifestyle habits, and health-seeking behavior, the survey incorporated the Medical Outcomes Study 12-item Short Form (SF-12) designed to assess general health related quality of life (HRQOL). Although hopelessness has been found to be associated with mortality, cardiovascular disease, depression and suicidality in Europe, the prevalence of hopelessness and correlated factors remain unknown in East Asia. Using the Japanese and Korean data, the present study found the following results: (1) On average, hopelessness level was lower in South Korea, but the proportion of people who were in the "high hopelessness" group was higher in South Korea; (2) In both countries, high hopelessness was more prevalent among older women; (3) In both countries, high hopelessness was significantly associated with count of chronic diseases and low income; (4) High hopelessness was associated with less education and negatively associated with everyday exercise for men; (5) Korean men exercise more often than Japanese men; (6) Japanese men drank more often than Korean men, but their everyday drinking was negatively associated with high hopelessness, while more moderate frequency of drinking was negatively associated with high hopelessness for Korean men; (7) For Japanese women, high hopelessness was associated with smoking; (8) For Korean women, high hopelessness was associated with everyday drinking. (9) Hopelessness was strongly associated with Health-Related Quality of Life, especially with its vitality subscale scores. The results of China and Taiwan will be also discussed.

RC41-261.2

J, Balamurugan* (Pondicherry University, balasocio@gmail.com) and RAMATHIRTHAM, Gopalsamy (Pondicherry University)

Status of elderly in modern family structure

Population ageing implies the ageing of family and kinship networks. Because the absolute number of the frail elderly is set to increase, notwithstanding the increase in life expectancy in good health, a top-heavy intergenerational chain is likely both to put stress on the middle generation, and result in the older and younger generations competing for their support where Pondicherry, India not an exception. The familial care of elderly is undergoing a process of change in accordance with the changes in the family structure. The elderly people face verbal admonition through passive neglect to active forms of humiliation, harassment, physical violence etc..

In the present study to understand the socio-economic and health status of rural elderly in the study area and an attempt was made to understand the personal life style, living arrangements and familial relationship of elderly in the families. Descriptive research design with purposive sampling methods has been undertaken. The interview schedule was used to collect primary data for this study. The statuses of the elder's are more just after their retirement with gender difference. Those elderly who are single face difference status in their family. At the time of illness they are very much depend upon others for their daily works. Nevertheless, the elder in Puducherry are dissatisfied with their own social life form different aspects. The present study analyses the status of elderly in all aspects. Government support by old age homes is never replaced by the familial care to the elderly. However, the over all the status of elderly in terms of social security drags them to be abused, where single elderly spouse feel more isolated.

RC41-319.3

JACKSON, Natalie* (University of Waikato, natalie.jackson@waikato.ac.nz)

When does population 'growth' end? The case of New Zealand

Depopulation is typically acknowledged only when it is in evidence at the level of the total population. It would certainly seem some distance off in a population still growing at or above the global growth rate, as is the case for New Zealand. However sub-national analysis identifies that just on half of the nation's growth now occurs in just one city, Auckland, which, together with a further seven Territorial Authority Areas (12 per cent in total) share 80 per cent of all growth. The cause of this disparity is that the age structures of most non-urban areas are no longer conducive to growth, structural ageing from conventional drivers being accelerated by net migration loss at young adult ages and/or net gain at older ages. The paper argues that this scenario is now escalating, and will continue until zero growth or population decline embraces all but the major urban areas, with attendant social, economic and political implications. Accordingly the paper posits that it is time to re-evaluate the question: *when does population 'growth' end?*

RC54-628.1**JAGUDINA, Zaira*** (University of Skovde, Zaira.Jagudina@his.se)*Synchronization of forms of vitality dynamics in the music therapy*

This paper presents the results of the case study of the Functional music therapy sessions with the autistic children. It investigates how and to which extent an interpersonal interaction and understanding can emerge and be created between a music therapist and an autistic child. One interpretation of the empirical results is that a development of this kind of social interaction is enabled by the coupling of dynamic forms of vitality between a therapist and a patient. Vitality has a basis in physical action and in mental operations. The experience of vitality in human interactions arises through linking five events - movement, time, force, space and intention/directionality (Stern, 2010). Theoretical explanation is furthermore based on G.H. Mead's concept of gestures and a socio-psychological concept of spontaneous social responsibility. According to Mead (1934/1967), the objects are created within the social process of experience, through communication and mutual adjustment in behavior among the individual organisms. The interpretation of gestures is not a mental process; it is an external, open, and physical process which goes on in the sphere of social experience. 'Social responsibility' and engagement in the spontaneous play are fundamental prerequisites for our human subjectivity and wellbeing (Asplund, 1987/2004; Berg, 1992/2004). Music can be viewed as communication that engages emotions and thoughts and bodies. Even if it often does not have referential meaning, it still can mediate a dialogical process of mutual engagement.

RC22-80.5**JAIME, Martin*** (Diversidades. Centro de Investigación en Género y Acción Social, martinjaimeballero@gmail.com)*The Catholic church role within the human rights movement in Peru since 2000*

This paper deals with the relationship between human rights movement and the Catholic Church, through the following question: Which is the new relation between human rights discourse within the Catholic Church and the increasing political pluralism of human rights movement after 2000 in Peru?

It analyzes how has this ecclesiastical logic responded to new events related to human rights in Peru? Both events are: The public handing over of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report (TRCR) in 2003 and the enactment of the National Human Rights Plan (NHRP) in 2005. Both events have shown different aspects on the human rights discourse and practice, and also an underlying consistent logic on ecclesiastical policies.

The TRCR publication revealed two tendencies within the Peruvian Catholic Church: one for and one against. These disputes showed the discourse in every sector of the Catholic Church on human rights fostering, and also, they showed how these disagreements managed to mobilize and legitimize a life model based on ecclesiastical geopolitics.

Simultaneously, the Plan (NHRP) history shows the process in which the results of the work bench were altered by the Catholic Church intervention, which was interested in sexual and reproductive rights and LGBT rights within this process.

RC45-207.1**JAIME-CASTILLO, Antonio M.*** (University of Málaga, amjaime@gmail.com) and **MARTINEZ-COUSINOU, Gloria** (Centro de Estudios Andaluces)*Distributive effects and moral justification of corruption*

The moral justification of corruption differs within and across countries. In general terms, rich individuals will have more capacity to invest resources in corruption than low income earners. On the one hand, high income individuals can better face the cost of corrupt transactions, when necessary (for example, when bribes are required). On the other hand, high income individuals might have incentives to promote corrupt deals in areas where high public expenditure is involved, especially when accompanied by highly political discretion and lack of transparency. In this sense, as the public expenditure increases, those who are potential beneficiaries from grand corruption (high income earners), will increase their opportunities for rent-seeking. On the contrary, low income individuals not only lack enough resources to involve in petty corruption deals, but also they are more af-

ected by the deviation of public resources that grand corruption implies. As the literature points out, corruption distorts the efficient distribution of public expenditure. That is, corruption may imply that political decisions related to public expenditure favor some individual interests against the interests of the majority. In this sense, corruption diverts resources from the poor to the rich. Therefore, we can expect that income will have an impact on justification of corruption. We empirically test the relationship between income and the justification of corruption by using a sample of 50 countries worldwide. Multilevel models allow us to take into account the effect of contextual variables at the aggregate level. Specifically, we analyze the impact of inequality on the moral justification of corruption at the aggregate level and how inequality has an impact on the relationship between income and justification of corruption at the individual level.

RC32-320.6**JAIMES LEGORRETA, Luz María C.*** (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE MÉXICO, lmjl19@hotmail.com)*La violación a los derechos de las mujeres en Mexico; Un problema sociocultural*

El Estado Mexicano ha manejado un discurso de aceptación y compromiso con la protección, respeto y divulgación de los derechos humanos, como se desprende de las acciones realizadas tanto en materia de relaciones internacionales, como en el ámbito nacional, con la reciente reforma constitucional publicada el 10 de junio de 2011 en el Diario Oficial de la Federación. Sin embargo, continuamos enfrentando serios problemas de derechos humanos como detenciones arbitrarias, allanamientos de morada o el uso excesivo de la prisión preventiva, violencia contra mujeres, niños y adultos mayores, pues no obstante de que se han suscrito diversos tratados en la materia y se han promulgado leyes que reflejan explícitamente las obligaciones contraídas en normas internacionales, verbigracia, la Ley Federal para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación, la Ley General para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres; lo cierto es, que el tema de la desigualdad, discriminación y violencia contra las mujeres es un asunto pendiente.

Por lo que en este trabajo, partiendo de que hablar de género es referirse a una construcción teórica y analítica que permite reflexionar diferencias entre hombres y mujeres por patrones culturales. A asignaciones sociales que tienen repercusión no sólo en el ámbito familiar, sino también en el social, económico, político, laboral y jurídico, se pretende iniciar con el estudio de los conceptos de género y derechos humanos, para posteriormente abordar la problemática actual de las mujeres en México y las acciones realizadas por el Gobierno para la efectiva protección y defensa de los derechos de este sector de la población. Lo cual permitirá reflexionar sobre los avances que se tienen en esta materia, pero también sobre los obstáculos y retos a enfrentar.

RC12-121.1**JAIN, Rashmi*** (University of Rajasthan, rashmi.jn1@gmail.com)*Globalization and migration of indigenous people*

The process of development involves change in the desired direction motivated by the interests of public welfare. Often such change brings in conflict of mutually opposite interests. In terms of theory of social engineering as propounded by Dean Roscoe Pound, the individual, social and public interests come into conflict with each other. These conflicts are to be taken care of by the legislators, law makers and policy makers.

The proposed paper deals with the how mega development projects (e.g., major irrigation dam projects, Special Economic Zones, real estate projects etc.) are promoted in the interests of corporate world or to serve larger public interests at the cost of individual interests of those who are settled on the land for past many generations. This development leads to displacement and migration of multitude of people losing their livelihood, hereditary habitat, culture and community life.

This paper is concerned with the rights of these migratory people in the wider context of post-independent Constitution and Law in a socio-legal perspective. This paper raises various legal issues pertaining to various constitutional provisions and human rights in this regard so as to analyze it in a holistic socio-legal perspective of the phenomenon.

Key words: Migration, Human rights, developmental projects

RC13-735.2

JAIN, Rashmi* (University of Rajasthan, rashmi.jn1@gmail.com)

Youth and changing leisure patterns: A study of youth in urban India

The importance of leisure-time activities in the psychological, cognitive and physical development of young people is recognized in all societies. Leisure-time activities include games, sports, cultural events, entertainment and community service. Leisure can contribute to building a constructive personality. Appropriate leisure programmes for youth are elements of any measure aimed at fighting social ills such as drug abuse, juvenile delinquency and other deviant behaviour. While leisure programmes can contribute greatly to the development of the physical, intellectual and emotional potential of young people, they should be designed with due care and concern so that they are not used as a means for excluding youth from participating in other aspects of social life or for indoctrinating them.

Information and communication technologies have affected leisure time habits, as larger portions of socializing now take place through text messaging and on-line meetings replacing the face to face contact with virtual contact. The change in leisure tools has greatly impacted the inter relations between family, friends and colleagues.

The present paper attempts to study the changing patterns of leisure in the youth in urban India.

RC14-629.3

JALIF, Juan Ignacio* (UBA, juan_jalif@yahoo.com.ar) and **OLLARI, Marina Alejandra*** (IIGG, m_ollari@yahoo.com.ar)

Distintas perspectivas sobre la vinculación política- Juventud en la última década: El discurso de los medios y de los actores en clave comparada

El objetivo de nuestro trabajo es describir el imaginario existente en torno a la participación política de jóvenes de sectores medios urbanos en la última década a partir de una comparación entre el tratamiento que los medios gráficos han hecho sobre este vínculo y el relatos de los propios actores.

El imaginario sobre la participación/identificación política de los jóvenes pasó del hastío generalizado, resumido en el "que se vayan todos" de 2001, a ser estandartes de la generación del futuro. Consideramos que el contexto socioeconómico ayuda indefectiblemente a entender parte de este proceso y que es por ende necesario analizar estos dos momentos de ebullición social como elementos posibilitadores de redefinición de las identidades. Asimismo, entendemos que los medios de comunicación son una herramienta que permite un acercamiento complejo al imaginario de época en tanto no sólo reflejan la discursividad de algunos sectores sociales, sino que además construyen hegemonía discursiva.

Si bien los medios resultan un dispositivo que impone agenda e instala visiones y divisiones del mundo, resulta también esencial incorporar el punto de vista de los propios actores. En el marco de una investigación de mayor envergadura, realizaremos un análisis del discurso mediático en torno a la participación juvenil, para luego introducirnos en la descripción que hacen los jóvenes de su propia experiencia política en la última década.

Para ello, realizaremos en primer lugar un acercamiento exploratorio a partir del relevamiento de periódicos como Clarín y Página/12, seleccionados tanto por su masividad como por su diversidad ideológica que nos permita describir la construcción mediática de las identidades políticas de los jóvenes; y en segundo lugar entrevistas en profundidad a jóvenes de sectores medios urbanos que posean algún tipo de participación política y/o identificación partidaria, para acercarnos a la trayectoria de dichos actores y a la reconfiguración de sus identidades.

RC32-769.2

JAMES-WILSON, Sonia* (Catalyst Research and Development, soniajameswilson@catalystrd.com) and **JAMES, Laura** (Laura James Fine Art)

The nanny series: A postcolonial reading

In this sociological case study, Laura James, a professional visual artist, and professor Sonia James-Wilson draw on postcolonial theory and visual art to address issues of gender, work and motherhood. As a conceptual lens, postcolonialism was particularly fitting because it recognizes

both historical continuity and transformation, and more importantly, asserts the promise, possibility, and necessity for social change (McLeod, 2000).

In this research, James and James-Wilson were concerned with the ways in which identity is constructed and deconstructed for female domestic workers, and how their common experiences of exploitation and marginalization have fueled a grassroots social movement. Participants included women from former colonies in the Caribbean, Africa, and South Asia, and members of Domestic Workers United (DWU), an organization that advocates for industry work standards and a voice for all domestic workers, especially those who are not organized.

The Nanny Series, a collection of 20 paintings by James, served as a catalyst to encourage women born in the Global South to produce "texts" that told their stories, helping to make connections between their multiple identities. Interviews with family members conducted by James-Wilson revealed the consequences of their work for their own children, and focus groups conducted with DWU members illustrated how the practice of interrogating colonial discourses have empowered these women to advocate for better wages, improved working conditions, and the respect of their employers.

This proposed presentation will include a summarization of the design, data collection, data analysis, and findings of this case study, and a slide show of images from *The Nanny Series*.

RC19-428.4

JANG, Hyojin* (Asia Development Institute, Seoul National University, neipia38@snu.ac.kr)

Neoliberal globalization and the pension reform in Panama

For the economic crisis of the 1980s, the Latin American nations experienced neoliberal globalization. In the process, the financial problems of the Pay-As-You-GO (PAYGO) pension scheme, upon which most of the Latin American nations had their pension insurance basis, had been highlighted. While some Latin American countries including Chile and Peru reformed their pension system to have private insurance companies operating scheme as a solution to the issue, the others did not. Panama did reform their pension system as their financial status was at risk. However, Panamanian's choice was different from the countries that adapted neoliberal reform for their national pension system.

This thesis aims to analyze why countries like Panama chose the pension scheme that might not be endorsed by both the multilateral and bilateral donors; especially when Panama is not only vulnerable to the external economic pressure, due to its openness, but also subordinate to the external debtors such as international financial organizations and donor countries, for its large liabilities. By bringing the definition of globalization as the interactions between the outside forces and inside responses borrowed from Cerny(2005), this paper analyzes the processes and results of the pension reform in Panama.

Most of the research papers that have focused on the social policy in Latin America after neoliberal globalization are either statistical researches with the panel data in the range of whole Latin American countries or case studies with big countries in terms of economy and population such as Chile, Argentina or Brazil. However this paper attempts to find out how the small open economy in Latin America has responded to neoliberal globalization by the case of Panama's pension reform.

TG04-325.1

JAPP, Klaus Peter* (University of Bielefeld, klaus.japp@uni-bielefeld.de)

The risky comparisons of international organizations

The UN and many other INGO's are used to intervene into many affairs of modern society. One of the most critical affairs in this sense is state-building or peace-keeping in cases where the nation state has failed. This contribution will point out the contradictions and paradoxes of INGO interventions into systems which are (at least in principle) capable of and claim self-determination. These contradictions and paradoxes will be interpreted as risks of intervention into complex systems. The paper will focus on the destructive effects of risky comparisons by bureaucratic organizations itself.

The social order in failed states is routinely compared to some kind of a liberal (market or democratic) regime, which is taken as a global standard to which a disturbed social order should adapt (Paris). It is this comparison with an effective normative order (mostly liberal regimes) which devalues the existing identities as well as underlying structures in failed states. This

devaluation establishes itself in routine *operations* on military, administrative, economic and political issues – but it is presupposed and backed by the *cognitive* activity of comparing (and observing this act of comparison).

This paper will focus on forms of resistance – like devious cooptation, infiltration, insurgency and terrorism – to these social and cognitive pressures triggered by international comparison. Such resistance will not be downplayed as marginal or temporary as neo-institutionalist scholarship tends to do (Boli). It will be interpreted as reaction on risky interventions. Solutions of the denoted forms of resistance, which are perceived as problems in the process of state - or peace-building, lie in mobilizing alternatives to rigid liberal models (Barnett) as well as in tolerating operative deviances from those norms. These alternatives are simultaneously devices for reducing the risks of intervention by comparisons.

RC32-686.2

JAQUETTO PEREIRA, Bruna Cristina* (Universidade de Brasília (UnB), brunacjpereira@gmail.com)

Black women victimization of domestic violence in Brazil

In Brazil, recent researches indicate that 43.1% of women over 10 years have been victimized of domestic violence.

In the 1970s, feminism emergence as a solid and organized movement in Brazil was related in a great deal to combat battering. In the 1980's, when Women's Studies proliferated as a research field at Brazilian universities, they inherited the centrality of the topic from the feminist social movement. Such magnitude accounts for the remarkable production which has been developed about the phenomenon so far.

In parallel, 'race relations' are also a traditional and prominent research field in Brazilian academia. Theoretical and empiric investigations on the issue have contributed to the visibility of sharp disparities in social conditions and opportunities for whites and nonwhites.

However, investigations on the incidence of domestic violence which incorporates race as a control variable are almost nonexistent in Brazil.

Domestic sphere is permeated not only by the power asymmetries that are articulated in gender relations, but also incorporates other axes of hierarchy. 'Race' thus appears as an analytical category that may help to elucidate domestic violence against women as a social phenomenon.

On the other hand, appreciating the intersectionality of race and gender on the configuration of domestic violence against black women may contribute to the understanding that the category 'women' encompasses dissimilar experiences that should not follow unnoticed by academic research and public policies.

RC12-121.2

JARAMILLO, Verónica* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, veronicajaramillo@hotmail.com)

Las trabajadoras del servicio doméstico inmigrantes en la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. La normativa actual que las protege contrastada con el nuevo Convenio 189 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo

El objetivo de la presente ponencia es analizar el contenido del Convenio 189 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) y contrastarlo con la normativa actual que cubre a las mujeres inmigrantes insertas en el servicio doméstico, que viven en la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. La metodología a implementar es la revisión bibliográfica de ambas leyes.

Las personas que se insertan en el sector doméstico sufren discriminaciones entrecruzadas, algunas no están registradas y viven en situación de precariedad y vulnerabilidad. En la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, muchas de las mujeres inmigrantes dedicadas a esta labor están relativamente desprotegidas en términos legales, ya que, la normativa que las cubre data de la época de la dictadura (el decreto-ley nacional 326/56 de 1956 y el decreto reglamentario nacional 7.979/56). Adecuar la normativa nacional a las normas internacionales de Derechos Humanos y de Derecho Internacional Laboral se hace necesario para proteger a este sector de la población.

En junio de 2011 se aprobó en la reunión número 100 de la OIT un nuevo convenio internacional que considera la necesidad de implementar el trabajo decente para las trabajadoras[1] domésticas en el mundo. Este instrumento internacional, numerado como el Convenio No. 189, considera a un sector de la población mundial que ha estado desprotegido históricamente

en términos legales, pero que ahora pretende equiparar al resto de los trabajadores incluyéndolos en el régimen de contrato de trabajo.

[1] Para la presente ponencia se hablará en femenino dada la excesiva feminización del sector doméstico, sin desconocer que muchos hombres están dedicados a esta labor.

RC47-215.5

JARDIM PINTO, Céli Regina* (UFRGS, celirjp@gmail.com)

Responsabilidad como justicia: Espacios de los movimientos sociales en democracias emergentes

El artículo parte de dos ideas centrales: La primera es que la consolidación y la radicalización de los derechos sociales en países de democracia emergente necesitan incorporar el tema de la responsabilización como sinónimo de justicia. La segunda idea es que los movimientos sociales que empezaron expresarse en el año de 2011 (Primavera Árabe; Indignados en España y Estudiantes en Chile) apuntan para un nuevo espacio de lucha política frente al desgaste de los pactos políticos que gobiernan las democracias liberales representativas.

Para avanzar en la primera idea, el artículo trabajará, en una primera parte, con el concepto de responsabilidad desarrollado por Iris Young en su libro "Responsibility for Justice" (2011. Oxford: Oxford University Press), donde establece una relación entre esta noción y la cuestión de justicia social, principalmente, en las democracias emergentes.

En la segunda parte, el artículo discutirá de forma rápida la limitación de los pactos políticos vigentes en enfrentar la cuestión de la justicia social, para después analizar los movimientos sociales que empezaron a manifestarse en 2011. Mi propósito con esto es indicar las potencialidades y los límites de estos movimientos de que sean los portadores de la lucha por responsabilización y justicia social a través de nuevas formas de relacionarse con el campo político.

RC24-740.3

JARVIKOSKI, Timo* (University of Oulu, timo.jarvikoski@oulu.fi) and **KARJALAINEN, Timo P*** (University of Oulu, timo.p.karjalainen@oulu.fi)

The role of environmental sociology in interdisciplinary environmental research

In the tradition of sociology, we find quite different views on cooperation between sociology and natural science, and the same goes with environmental sociology. Today in environmental research broad interdisciplinarity, interaction across the deeply rooted conceptual and cultural boundaries between natural and social sciences, is increasingly favoured in research calls, for example. At the same time, societal, political, scientific and managerial trends are pushing environmental policy and natural resource management towards more collaborative approaches. Stakeholder engagement, collaboration, or participation and shared learning have become buzz-words and hardly any environmental assessment or other policy effort today can be presented without some reference to public participation, stakeholders and their involvement in the process. It seems that we need methodological solutions and analytical tools which, on the one hand, allow citizens and stakeholder groups to participate in their own terms and with their expertise, and which, on the other hand, can be used to make information (originating from different sources or disciplines) commensurate for environmental decision-making. This paper explores the role of environmental sociology and sociologists in the field of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary environmental research. First, it discusses the theoretical premises of sociology as a discipline in interdisciplinary research. Then it looks at the definitions, categories and typologies of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research. Third, the paper examines research cases in which environmental sociologists have participated. It is suggested that the most comprehensible role for sociologists is in empirical and methodological interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary cases in which integrated approach as well interactive and dialogic expertise are needed. Sociologists are good knowledge facilitators or mediators between different sources of knowledge reminding, for example, that lay knowledge(s) cannot be considered stable and fixed, but evolving as science does.

RC55-346.4

JASSO, Guillermina* (New York University, gj1@nyu.edu) and **ROSENZWEIG, Mark*** (Yale University, mark.rosenzweig@yale.edu)

Remit or reunify? U.S. immigrant parents, remittances, and the sponsorship of children

This paper explores the relationship between the sponsorship by an immigrant of family members - family reunification - and remittances provided to family members using data from both rounds of the New Immigrant Survey. In this preliminary exploration, we assess to what extent the two behaviors are linked, using a simple model of the household to guide our analysis in which an altruistic family selects who among its family members to sponsor and to whom to provide transfers. Our findings on transfers conform to those from most of the literature on transfers - transfers flow from higher-wage migrants to lower income recipients. We find that among immigrant's children, the less educated who are resident in low wage (low prices of skill) countries are more likely to receive transfers. However, our estimates on sponsorship indicate that parents choose to sponsor those who are higher-skilled and living in countries where skills are less rewarded. Thus we find that family reunification is positively selective on skill and negatively selective on the home-country skill price, while remittance behavior is negatively selective on both skill and the price of skill in the origin country.

RC34-268.4

JAYASINHA, Ranmalie* (University of New South Wales, r.jayasinha@unsw.edu.au) and **TRAVAGLIA, Joanne** (University of New South Wales)

Multiple sources of belonging, difference and resistance: Conceptualising second generation youth identity(s) and experience(s)

Situated within the narratives of 'home', and notions of 'migration' and 'settlement', second generation youth identity construction is bound to both individual and collective experiences. In this paper, we draw on in-depth interviews conducted with second generation youth of New Zealand descent in the Australian context to examine the dynamics of negotiating and 'establishing' identities shaped by, and through, access to multiple sources of 'knowing' and belonging. We argue that current discourses of second generation identities and experiences purport an essentialised, static notion of second generation 'youth-hood' as a 'culturally conflicted' stage between migrant family, community and the 'host'/'mainstream' society. Instead, we highlight that second generation youth identities are somewhat bound to migration as a physical process of relocation and a socio-political experience, through the memories and narratives of 'significant others', as well as personal imaginaries of the 'home', often maintained and fostered through transnational and local linkages and journeys. In particular, the seemingly convivial bilateral relationship and distinct relations of migration, involving a relatively unrestricted migration arrangement, between Australia and New Zealand provides a unique, and equally complex, foundation for the construction of second generation youth identities within and across multiple boundaries. Within this context, the process of identity construction for second generation youth draws on connections to, and engagements within, collective 'spaces' of difference and resistance, including 'cultural' groups and 'communities', virtual spaces and 'mainstream' institutions. We thus argue that the identities of second generation youth are ultimately (re) shaped and (re)presented at the intersection(s) of collective spaces and individualised understandings of difference and belonging, located within the socio-political dimensions and narratives of everyday life.

TG04-727.5

JAYASINHA, Ranmalie* (University of New South Wales, r.jayasinha@unsw.edu.au) and **TRAVAGLIA, Joanne** (University of New South Wales)

Risky or resilient? Moving towards an understanding of multiplicity and difference in youth experience(s) through a conceptual framework of 'resistance'

Discourses of risk and resilience have come to dominate studies of youth across sociology, psychology and health, vying for attention and prominence as operative logics. On the one hand, resilience theories, derived from psychology, promote a strengths-based view of youth wellbeing,

highlighting the ability of young people to become 'resilient' through exposure to different life experiences and situations, seemingly building their capacity for empowerment, both individually and collectively. Alternatively, notions of youth 'risk' and 'vulnerability', suggest a 'deficit-model' of conceptualising 'youth-hood', insofar as this life stage is constructed as a period of uncertainty and turmoil as youth struggle to grapple with the challenges of life. These challenges are said to include 'identity crises' and issues negotiating conflicting experiences within the 'spaces' of everyday life, such as the 'school' and 'home'. In this paper, we argue that both the 'resilience' and 'risk' research frames present limited possibilities to (re)present the complex nature of youth health and wellbeing, primarily by framing youth as either dependent or 'passive'. In this paper, we begin by charting the development of these theoretical perspectives, highlighting the way in which they have come to occupy positions of considerable influence within current understandings of, and research into, youth health and wellbeing. Then, drawing on a number of case studies from within the Australian context, we propose the notion of 'resistance' as a nuanced conceptual framework from which to explore young people's ability to navigate the journey of 'youth-hood'. We argue that a 'resistance' framework allows for an appreciation of both *structure* and *agency*, as an interconnected, bi-directional dynamic, by introducing the 'political' as well as the 'spatial' within discourses relating to the positioning of youth amidst social change.

RC32-90.7

JAYME, Juliana* (PUC Minas, julianajayme@pucminas.br), **CHA-CHAM, Alessandra** (PUC Minas) and **MORAIS, Mariana** (PUC Minas)

Sex work, identity and space occupation in the downtown of Belo Horizonte, Brazil

This article aims to discuss the relationship between gender, identity, work and territory among women who work as sex workers in the central area of Belo Horizonte. We sought to think if and in what measure the construction of a professional identity can contribute to the empowerment of these women in the sense of favoring an organization that allows them to demand among other question, their permanency in this area that has been historically a territory of prostitution in the city. Despite this historical occupation by sex workers, this is a region that has always been targeted by urban planning policies that sought "to clean" the area, removing from there the hotels and pension where those women sell their services. So, if sex workers are seen as hierarchically inferior, in the sense employed by Rubin's definition of sexual hierarchy, and therefore, stigmatized, the idea that they have to be "rescued" or at least hidden is a very common one, as well as the proposal to remove prostitutes from the downtown of large urban areas. However, in Belo Horizonte these proposals never went ahead and they still are in the area, in spite the fact that there is a huge project to revitalize the central area in consonant with the preparations for the World Cup in two years. Today, there are in the region around twenty hotels where almost two thousand women work daily. Hence, our discussion if in this area of the city, the construction and maintenance of their identities as prostitutes - identity that implies in the sharing of meanings about their profession, gender and of a space - would contribute to their political organization face to the "other", non-sex workers.

RC54-6.1

JENA, Asima* (Central University of Gujarat, ashimajena@gmail.com)

Body as a site of contestation and reconciliation: Learning from an "STI management program" in India

This paper draws from research on a global health initiative to prevent HIV/AIDS among female sex workers [FSWs] in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, India. Treating and preventing STIs among FSWs was a critical goal of the initiative to protect the health of the women and their communities. It was also a cost-effective way to slow the spread of HIV, especially in rural areas where laboratory facilities are unavailable. In this context, the STI program was implemented in a two-pronged strategy. The first involved setting up a clinic and providing STI services that included condom promotion, regular check-ups, asymptomatic treatment, syndromic case management and counseling. The second included the formation of a Health Committee, consisting of FSWs, PEs [Peer Educators] from the FSW community, and medical doctors to monitor the program, ensure quality treat-

ment and so on. While the latter strategy emphasized "community ownership" and had as a goal that FSWs would eventually own the program and take decisions, the former strategy gravitated towards close surveillance and regulation of sex workers' bodies. On the other hand, sex workers' reactions to these strategies varied over time: from contestation or resistance in the initial period to negotiation and reconciliation later on. Following the arguments of embodiment theorists, we argue that FSWs' response to the STI management program cannot be reduced to "body governance" which over-emphasizes "docile bodies", making bodies subservient to discourses, technological advancement and structures of society. Rather, we illuminate how the body also exercises agency in the world and therefore, is also an instrument of refusal and rejection. Indeed, FSWs reconciled with the STI management program only when the intervention restructured the program in ways compatible with FSWs' convenience.

RC12-725.1

JENNESS, Valerie* (University of California, Irvine, jenness@uci.edu) and **CALAVITA, Kitty** (University of California, Irvine)

Inside the pyramid of disputes: Naming problems and filing grievances in California prisons

Literature on disputing and legal mobilization suggests that stigmatized, self-blaming, and/or vulnerable populations often face insurmountable barriers to naming a situation as injurious and claiming redress, even in the face of seemingly dramatic harms. Contrary to this literature, prisoners in the United States—among the most stigmatized and vulnerable of populations—file tens of thousands of grievances annually to contest the conditions of their confinement. To explore this apparent paradox, we draw on an unprecedented data set comprised of face-to-face interviews with a random sample of 120 men incarcerated in three California prisons. These data, supplemented with a random sample of 459 inmate grievances, interviews with prison staff, and official data, reveal that almost all of these prisoners are willing and able to name problems, and almost three-quarters of them have filed at least one grievance. While some prisoners expressed self-blame for their incarceration and most of them said there were staff reprisals for filing a grievance, the majority overcame these potential impediments to filing. We argue that the institutional context of prison—a total institution in which law is a hyper-visible organizing force—may enhance this form of legal mobilization by prisoners, trumping the very social and psychological factors that that context otherwise produces and that in other populations tamp down claimsmaking. However, these men are by no means immune to the pressures of the prison context. While staff disrespect was named frequently as a leading problem in prison, grievances against staff—a category of appeals that these prisoners reported triggers the most retaliation—were relatively rare. In concluding, we note that the U.S. Supreme Court recently found California prisons violate the 8th Amendment's ban on cruel and unusual punishment, a finding that reveals the inadequacy of the inmate appeals system despite prisoners' repeated efforts to hold the State accountable.

RC22-330.1

JENNISON, Karen* (University of Northern Colorado, USA, karen.jennison@unco.edu)

The effects of religious beliefs and practices among urbanites on attitudes toward gender roles in marriage: Cross-national perspectives in 38 countries

Objectives: Despite evidence of real changes in gender equality, attitudes toward marital gender roles continue to be a matter of inequality and controversy in much of the world. This research examined variability in the relationship between religious beliefs and practices and attitudes toward gender roles in marriage within urban populations worldwide. **Sample:** Data used were from the International Social Survey Programme: Religion III (ISSP 2008; N=38, 562). **Findings:** The opinions of urban married men in the study were inclined toward hierarchical gender role traditionalism in marriage while gender role equality was the preference of urban married women and women in general. Sex role traditionalists among religious urbanites of both genders were more likely than egalitarians to hold fundamentalist Christian beliefs of authoritative biblical literalism and regarded belief in the supernatural and sacred (heaven, hell, life after death, religious miracles) as integral to their faith. Traditionalists had higher church attendance rates than egalitarians, attributable in part to the influence of family

religious socialization among conservative Catholics and Evangelical Protestants. Urban egalitarians on the whole tended to be more secular and viewed the bible in decidedly rational terms as an ancient book of legends and moral precepts recorded by men. Protestants who believed in gender-role equality in marriage were likely to retain denominational homogamy from childhood (11-12 years old) into adulthood which contributed to significant marital homogamy. Traditionalists in relation to the labor market were characterized by the historical typology of working male head-of-household and the status of women as housewives. In contrast, rising levels of women's workforce participation have increased the influence of the egalitarian viewpoint among women worldwide; this trend has been heightened in dual-earner families with children when each spouse is in the paid labor force and working full-time or part-time outside the home.

TG04-232.2

JEOLAS, Leila* (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, leilajeolas@gmail.com) and **KORDES, Hagen*** (Münster Universität, mourabri@hotmail.de)

Corps-machines dans le jeu du vertige-contrôle: Les jeunes et les courses de voitures et des motos

La recherche ethnographique a comme thème les courses clandestines des voitures et des motos (« *rachas* ») à Londrina-Brésil, dont une partie s'exerce dans l'autodrome, dans une tentative d'institutionnalisation de ces pratiques dangereuses. L'objectif est d'appréhender comment les jeunes hommes proposent des défis, en prenant des risques qui mettent en danger leur vie, contrairement aux discours dans lesquels les risques sont niés et contrôlés dans notre monde technologisé et sécuritaire. Il s'agit de comprendre les significations qu'ils attribuent au risque encouru dans ces courses ainsi que à l'expérience de la vitesse et à leurs expérimentations de dérapage, de dérapage et de manoeuvres. Dans leurs récits, ils préfèrent valoriser leur capacité de maîtriser leurs machines, de jouer et de jouer. Cela s'exprime sensoriellement par le visuel (les phares *appelant au « racha »*), par l'auditif (le son des moteurs), par l'olfactif (l'odeur de carburant et des pneus) et par le tactile (la trépidation corporelle). Conjuguer le vertige de la vitesse (dérapage contrôlé) avec celui de la maîtrise dans la « *rigolade* », c'est ce que semble rechercher ces jeunes. D'autres pratiques à risque font interagir cette double recherche de vertige et de contrôle, en permettant à l'individu d'exorciser son sentiment quotidien d'impuissance à partir du sentiment de contrôle de son corps. L'expérience proportionnée par les machines semble causer une (re)intensification des sensations corporelles et des émotions, et en plus gérer aux jeunes un sentiment d'appartenance et la possibilité d'échapper à la sensation de déracinement et au piège de l'uniformité moderne. Ainsi, il n'y aurait pas de contradiction entre la surestimation de soi et la sous-évaluation du risque de la part de ces jeunes dans un contexte socioculturel, qui, d'un côté, conjure les risques et multiplie les assurances et, de l'autre, valorise le succès matériel, l'initiative, la *performance* et la reconnaissance personnelles.

RC33-116.1

JEPSSON GRASSMAN, Eva* (Linköping University, eva.jepsson-grassman@liu.se)

To study lives over many years. The meaning of ageing in the research process

The aim is to present some reflections over a methodological issue that is hardly ever addressed in ageing research: How does ageing – not only the respondent's/participant's ageing but also the researcher's own ageing – influence their relationship and the shaping of the research process, in longitudinal qualitative studies? What is the impact of their historical location and the passing of time, not only for the participant's meaning making, but also for the researcher's perspectives and priorities? And what are the long term implications of the relationship between the researcher and the participant, not only for the research but also for their respective lives? The presentation builds on a study in which a group of chronically ill, visually impaired people were followed through repeated interviews over 30 years.

The historical location was important for the original design of the study. However, norms and timebound themes took on more complex functions in later phases of the research process and its design. The researcher's own ageing influenced – changed – the focus of the study over time. In the 30 year-perspective, it also seemed clear that the relationship between the researcher and the participant had been more important for the researcher

than it had been for the participant, in his or her life. In retrospect, the results from the study appeared quite fluid, under constant change. Some of these observations seemed to give reasons to problematize the common tendency in research to draw conclusions from an analysis based on data collected on one single occasion. Furthermore, the qualitative researcher probably often tends to overemphasize his or her importance for the participants and their lives, this is a conclusion that will be drawn.

RC47-278.6

JESUS, Loza* (Universidad de Guadalajara, maestrialoza@gmail.com)

Globalismo, individualización y clase media

Como sabemos, en el régimen de bienestar social, las clases medias se fortalecieron, principalmente con la creación de universidades públicas y el acceso a estas de un amplio sector de los hijos de los trabajadores, que con el tiempo, una parte, se convirtieron en profesionistas asalariados burócratas.

Sin embargo con la implementación del régimen neoliberal, esta clase social y en específico su sector social, los profesionistas asalariados se han visto vulnerados en sus derechos sociales y laborales.

Siendo ellos principal base de contribuyentes cautivos, son los menos favorecidos, pues los gobiernos benefician con sus políticas, públicas, programas sociales a los más pobres y a los más ricos.

Ante este adelgazamiento de las funciones y políticas sociales del Estado-nación, aunado a la expansión del modelo del globalismo capitalista se ha generado un proceso cosmopolita del sistema de clases sociales en las ciudades *globales*, como es en lo particular, la ciudad de Guadalajara, Jalisco, México, simulando un sentido imaginario colectivo de ser una sociedad de clase media.

Mas, la clase media y sus estratos sociales experimentan un proceso de reconfiguración, o en términos de Lash, una *des-diferenciación* en la praxiología del *habitus*, modificando procesos de usos y posesión de capitales (económico, social, y cultural –simbólico-) y su posición en los diferentes campos sociales, así como en sus derechos sociales y humanos.

Esta *des-diferenciación* se refleja en la individualización del individuo, la autonomía y des-salarización laboral, así como la globalización y flexibilidad del mercado laboral, que afecta el estilo de vida cotidiana y visión social, por lo que el sentido de comunidad se desvanece.

Por lo tanto se hace imperante crear programas sociales de acción colectiva ciudadana que contribuyan a consolidar sistemas autogestivos comunitarios y la construcción de ciudadanía para gestionar políticas públicas para el desarrollo social de este sector vulnerado.

RC23-536.1

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Research projects coming from the bottom-up in the economic south countries, should they be encouraged?

Third World countries insist on pursuing the road to development followed by the industrialized countries. With respect to science, this has not produced the desired results due to the social and economic conditions of Third World countries, quite distant from that in the First World; hence it results somewhat utopian to try to close the scientific-technological gap in just a few decades. Countries in the economic South arrive late into modernity having a too small impact. Statistics show that the expense in S,T&I of countries of the economic South is very small compared with the budgets of industrialized countries.

Some scientists in countries with a low development level have realized important efforts to produce science aimed to solve local/regional/national problems felt by the community, with good results. The examples described in this paper give a short account of alternative forms of learning, that place

emphasis on the student and his learning experience vs. the traditional emphasis on teaching. These alternative forms are offered by CIDE (Centro de Innovación y Desarrollo Educativo, *Centre for Innovation and Educational Development*), and the paper will focus on this experience.

Efforts made so far by the countries in the economic South to expand their academic communities is not negligible, on the contrary it has allowed them to maintain certain international visibility and keep themselves informed of the current advances of science. Moreover, a number of Third-World scientists belong to the elite that lead international science. This endeavor should continue. What we claim is that the "other" way of doing science –bottom-up- should be encouraged and institutions like CIDE should be officially supported. This paper aims to show some successful examples of research inspired from local conditions solving felt problems of the population with immediate benefit for them.

RC34-164.6

JIMENEZ, Luciene* (Universidades Anhanguera/UNIBAN, lucienejimenez@hotmail.com)

El género de la "delincuencia"

Este estudio tiene como objetivo describir y analizar las actividades y los discursos desarrollados por los educadores junto a los y las adolescentes en conflicto con la ley que cumplen las medidas educativas en entorno abierto en una organización no gubernamental en el distrito de Ciudad Ademar/San Pablo, Brazil. El énfasis central está en la capacidad de desarrollar enfoques que tengan en cuenta que un 88% de ellos son varones y presentan un perfil socioeconómico y demográfico de convergencia con lo que ha sido diezmada por el asesinato: son pobres, baja educación negros, y viven al margen de las grandes ciudades. Este es el grupo para el que la Organización Mundial de la Salud pide prioridad en la ejecución de acciones de los distintos órganos en el esfuerzo por revertir un marco nacional clasificado internacionalmente como un "verdadero genocidio". El predominio masculino se entiende en esta investigación, a partir de los estudios de género sumado a la comprensión que Foucault ofrece acerca de los mecanismos de seguridad para reflexionar sobre cómo las penas se distribuyen en el funcionamiento de la sociedad como dispositivos que organizan, regulan y distribuyen poder. El procedimiento metodológico es un estudio cualitativo exploratorio desarrollado a través de visitas al campo y entrevistas semi-estructuradas entre los años 2011 y 2013. El marco para la interpretación del discurso es la teoría de Foucault. Durante el año 2011 se desarrolló la primera etapa y las principales consideraciones son: 1) la llegada de los adolescentes depende de la temporada del año, 2) hay indicaciones de un aumento de mujeres adolescentes involucradas con actos infraccionales, 3) la aplicación por el Poder Judicial de diferentes medidas sociales y educativas, más fuertemente sobre los adolescentes que no cuentan con la participación de la familia en el proceso judicial o tienen peor aspecto.

RC32-130.1

JIMENEZ, María Lucero* (UNAM, ljimenez@unam.mx)

Changes in gender relations. Economic and labor changes and its effects

El trabajo que presentaré trata de los cambios que se están suscitando en México y otros países de América Latina, especialmente en Argentina, en las relaciones entre los géneros, derivados al menos en parte, de las transformaciones en la economía y en el mundo laboral. Un mundo con pérdida de derechos y amplias precarización laboral; con largas jorandas de trabajo, mal pagado, en lo que las mujeres llevan la peor parte. También analizaré los efectos que estas realidades socio-económicas tienen en la vida de las familias, en hombres y mujeres, así como en el incremento de la violencia intrafamiliar y fuera de las familias, así como en las actividades delincuenciales, ante la falta real de alternativas de insertarse en el mundo productivo. Se aportarán también resultados de investigaciones realizadas en México y Argentina, que yo coordino, en relación con los jóvenes y el trabajo, desde la perspectiva de género, preguntándonos y ahora que pasa con la educación superior? cuál es su papel en nuestros países?

RC43-434.3

JIMENEZ HUERTA, Edith* (Universidad de Guadalajara, ejimenez@cucea.udg.mx) and **CRUZ SOLÍS, Heriberto** (Universidad de Guadalajara)

Land and housing markets in consolidated irregular settlements - Findings from the LAHN project

A project was undertaken in Guadalajara (LAHN, Guadalajara), between 2007 and 2011, to look into the current situation of low-income settlements that were formed more than twenty years ago. As most of the residents of these apparently consolidated settlements have services and legal titles, they are thought to have no pressing problems. Little attention has been given, in the literature and by policy makers, to the opportunities that these settlements offer to low-income groups. The study reveals that the residents do have problems. One is that the housing market in these consolidated settlements is almost frozen. This is a growing problem, because when the owners die, the children who inherit the property cannot sell it to divide the inheritance. The study also shows how a great variety of land and housing options, that these originally informal settlements offer to low-income people, has changed as they consolidate. It highlights the fact that these settlements are quite significant, as they cover almost as much land as that occupied by the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara's expansion in a decade. This supply of housing is significant as the public sector and formal private sector have little to offer to the 69 per cent of the population earning less than 3 minimum salaries in Guadalajara. Currently, even when the supply of land in these settlements is nearly exhausted and the housing market is practically "frozen", there is still a wide variety of housing available. Thus, changes overtime to households, have prompted changes to the plots and houses, and also to the tenure. The new arrangements and needs in these settlements, require public interventions with appropriate policies and programmes that can alleviate the problems of the low-income groups who are now in a new phase of housing problems that has remained almost invisible.

TG07-649.2

JIMÉNEZ ZUNINO, Cecilia Inés* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, cecilizunino@hotmail.com)

Estrategias simbólicas y contextos migratorios

Toda migración implica un proceso mediante el cual se cambian las fuerzas que actúan sobre los sujetos. Las personas que emigran pueden, con este movimiento, desplazarse tanto del influjo de las fuerzas materiales cuanto simbólicas que pesaban sobre ellos en el país de origen. Desde la teoría de Pierre Bourdieu buscamos analizar cómo las estrategias simbólicas de los migrantes se apoyan en la discordancia entre lo nominal y lo real, acrecentada por el contexto migratorio. En el mismo, no sólo se trata de la diferencia entre todo sistema de palabras enclasadadas y enclasantas, y las distribuciones materiales. En el contexto migratorio se suma, además, la discordancia entre dos sistemas clasificatorios: el que se trae incorporado desde el espacio social de origen, y el que funciona en el espacio social de destino.

En esta comunicación nos proponemos explorar cómo ha afectado la migración a los *enclasmientos* de un grupo de inmigrantes argentinos en España, y las estrategias simbólicas que los mismos han elaborado durante el proceso migratorio. Analizaremos estas estrategias en torno a dos ejes clasificatorios: la condición de inmigración y la adscripción de clase. Asimismo, indagaremos cómo inciden estas percepciones en el espacio social de destino, redefiniendo los proyectos migratorios de los sujetos.

Las referencias que los migrantes hacen de los enclasmientos en el espacio social de origen tienen consecuencias diversas para dotar de sentido a los propios proyectos migratorios. Una de ellas es que, al tensionar los esquemas de percepción (*habitus*), éstos son aplicados a un medio para el que no son del todo adecuados. Esto hace que los agentes *lean* el espacio social español con las categorías de percepción del argentino. Además, esta disonancia permite a los migrantes jugar con el (supuesto) status logrado en destino, de cara a los grupos de referencia en origen.

RC25-708.2

JOHNSON, Amanda* (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, amyj@mit.edu)

Laughs in the stream: Discourse and networks in Twitter parody accounts

This paper examines Twitter parody accounts focused on the Arab world from both a sociolinguistic and a sociotechnical perspective. It contends that the design of Twitter and the way Twitter integrates parody accounts, official accounts, and accounts of everyday citizens fosters a com-

puter-mediated form of parody significantly different from previous forms of parody in terms of both performance and audience. Within this context, this study investigates the discourse and conversation features of tweets from such parody accounts as well as the networks they perform within and to.

Data is drawn from almost two hundred parody accounts collected since January 2011. Parody accounts focusing on the Arab world have proliferated ever since the 2010–2011 Tunisian revolution triggered popular protests across the Middle East and North Africa. While most perform a character based on a specific real-life individual, others parody a particular state media service, and still others personify more amorphous groups, such as *baltagiya* (governmental thugs) or *mokhabarat* (intelligence services), without situating these in a specific region or regime. Accounts vary in terms of frequency of tweets, content of tweets, language and script choices, types of interlocutors, and target audiences.

This study first asks, what are the characteristic elements of a tweet from a parody account? Within this context are examined linguistic codes, speech acts, hashtag indexing, inclusion of hypertext, and popularity (measured through retweets). Second, this study investigates the composition of parody accounts' networks through: 1. Analysis of public "conversations" formed by directed tweets (messages addressed to specific Twitter accounts; these may be other parody accounts, official accounts, or neither); and 2. Examination of follower patterns and how they change. The paper concludes with a brief description of how the design of Twitter itself grants a certain parity of authority to tweets from parody accounts.

RC36-221.2

JOHNSON, Jacqueline* (Adelphi University, jjohnson@adelphi.edu)

Mass incarceration as a contemporary mechanism of racialization in the United States, United Kingdom, and Brazil

This paper discusses the broader consequences of prison expansion by focusing on the concentration of men of African descent in prisons in the United States, England, and Brazil. While these countries have different histories of race and racial identification, their prison populations reflect similar patterns of racial disproportionality. A great deal of research has focused on the causes and consequences of disproportionate rates of incarceration for African American men, but few have addressed the racial implications of mass incarceration in an international context. Ultimately, this paper develops the idea that mass incarceration operates in various countries as a contemporary mechanism of racialization—a structure for economic marginalization and social stigma that reproduces racial caste.

RC07-248.1

JOHNSTON, Hank* (San Diego State University, Hank.Johnston@sdsu.edu)

Fear abatement and oppositional mobilization: Comparative perspectives on democratic movements in repressivestates

Abstract: This research paper focuses on two theoretical threads in the field of protest studies that have been present for about a decade: (1) the renewed interest in emotional aspects of collective action; and (2) a dynamic and relational approach to collective action, specifically the search for general mechanisms and processes (McAdam, Tarrow, and Tilly 2001) that operate across different episodes of contention. Drawing on empirical examples both from current events in the Middle East, Russia and China, and from several separate research projects in authoritarian states, the study elaborates the *mechanism of fear abatement* as a necessary process in the development of democratic oppositions in repressive settings. The research suggests that the fear abatement mechanism develops out of the internal contradictions of authoritarian control in complex societies, which allow cracks in the repressive apparatus where free spaces develop. The social exchange and network basis of these free spaces change calculations of risk and experiences of fear, undermining Kuran's notion of "preference falsification" in the public sphere. There is also evidence of hidden but significant cases of "preference facilitation" among middle-level state authorities. The result is that relationship between protest and repression is neither linear nor curvilinear, as existing theories might predict, but rather path dependent on the social relations among state and society of late authoritarianisms. These relations can intensify, mask, and redirect or mitigate emotions. The notions on "losing your fear" and "fear being dispelled" were widely reported in accounts of the democracy movements in Tunisia, Egypt,

and Syria, and it is important that our theories of democratization account for them. Drawing on data from the cases mentioned above, this report elaborates the mechanism of fear abatement as first step in imaging a democratic future in nondemocracies.

RC48-655.1

JOHNSTON, Hank* (San Diego State University, Hank.Johnston@sdsu.edu)

Movimientos democráticos en regímenes autoritarios de alta capacidad: Comparaciones desde el Medio Oriente, la Rusia, y la China

This paper examines democratic opposition movements against authoritarian states in a broadly comparative perspective. It draws on examples of movements in numerous authoritarian states, but with special analytical focus on the prevailing strategies (Koopmans and Kresi 1998) of China, Russia, Iran, Egypt, Tunisia, Lybia, and Syria. The goal is to identify the generalizable processes of democratic mobilizations and state responses to growing demands for political openness. The analysis focuses on three dimensions of high-capacity authoritarian states: (1) diversity of elite interests, (2) the complexity and vertical structure of social control apparatus, and (3) the microlevel, quotidian reality of interaction between the political opposition and forces of social control. Each has its own impact on the outcomes of protest mobilization at different junctures in the development of the opposition. Drawing on examples from several high-capacity authoritarianisms mentioned earlier, I identify junctures when elite interests may diverge, thereby creating opportunities for oppositional mobilization. Another goal is to identify patterns of challenge and threat when elite interests converge, thereby leading to increasing repressive measures. The dual principles of divergent elite interests and vertical state heterogeneity (as measures of state capacity), however, make broad generalizations difficult, as is apparent in variable outcomes of Arab democratic movements, and stalled democratization in China and Russia. The forces of political opposition and state repression are engaged in a "dark dance" that is dynamic, recursive, and iterative. Moreover, the complexities at different levels of the social control apparatus of high-capacity authoritarianism makes democratic outcomes highly contingent on elite adaptability.

RC23-249.2

JONKERS, Koen* (CSIC IPP, koen.jonkers@cchs.csic.es)

The influence of scientific mobility on the direction of research collaboration

Highly skilled return migrants contribute to the establishment of sustainable ties between the home and host system. This phenomenon offsets some of the costs implied by the theories on brain drain and return brain drain. This paper studies how the scientific social capital which Argentinean researchers built up during the time spent in foreign research systems influences their collaboration behavior upon return. Not only does it confirm the expectation that having foreign work experience is positively correlated to the propensity to collaborate internationally, but it also shows that researchers collaborate to a higher degree with their former host system. The latter is an effect of scientific social capital, which is independent of scientific human capital. Another central finding is that the impact of articles published by returnees is considerably higher than that of the average Argentinean paper. This effect wears off over time.

RC21-622.7

JORGE, Sílvia* (Faculty of Architecture at the Technical University of Lisbon, aivlisjorge@gmail.com)

Planning instruments and practices in adjacent areas to the city centre: Maputo's case study

The urban population's increase is at pace with the rapid urbanisation of developing countries and the global neoliberal hegemony, a combination that reflects itself in the peri-urban expansion, densification, and the rise of social and spatial inequalities (Davis, 2006).

In Maputo, planning instruments and practices seem unable to counter the existent duality between the urbanised city centre and the peri-urban areas, semi-urbanised, where most people live. By the end of the 1980s, the opening up to the market economy is accompanied by the State's withdrawal, along with the privatisation of urban services, the appearance of

an urban land market (albeit land was nationalized in early independence years) and the adoption of urban management frameworks of neoliberal inclination (Raposo, 2007). The city centre is valued and progressively rehabilitated, causing adjacent areas to be under intense real estate pressure, thus driving the urban poor away from the centre, either due to market pressure, either by choice.

In order to unpack the operative planning instruments and practices used in these adjacent areas, two paradigmatic interventions will be approached as case studies: Maxaquene and Polana Caniço. The aim is to analyse the role of the producers of space – herein understood as a product of the social and capital realms, in line with Lefebvre (1974) and Harvey (2001) – and to understand in what measure do these interventions reveal a more significant socio-spatial (in)justice.

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RC32-484.4

JOSEPH, Cynthia* (Monash University, cynthia.joseph@monash.edu)

Malaysian immigrant women in Australia: Culture, education and work

This paper is about the transnational identity practices of a group of Malaysian immigrant women working in the Australian education sector. These immigrant women negotiate cultural and occupational discourses vis-a-vis cultural politics, and work ethics within highly stratified, ethnicized and politicized Malaysian context. They also negotiate discourses in relation to migration, and work within the Australian 'western', capitalist, secular society. Contemporary immigrants from the Asian regions (eg Malaysia) are not only highly skilled and educated, they also possess cultural resources to live and work in diverse cultural spaces given the multi-ethnic and religious contexts of their home countries. The majority of these Asian immigrants come through the skill stream to Australia. However, this mobility of 'intellectual labour' is not fully tapped into given the work, social restrictions and discrimination in Australia. There are questions around aspects of social integration and the ways in which their culture, knowledge and skills from their pre-migration experiences shape their new lives post-migration. In-depth interviews focus on the ways in which these immigrant women draw on multiple cultural and educational resources in the (re)making of their identities as transnational educational workers. These women deploy essentialist definitions of binaries that are located within multiple discourses (such as Asian/Malaysian, Australian/Western, Chinese, Muslim, Indian) in coming to understand their transnational material realities as migrant educational workers. Yet at the same time, their transnational identities are located at the interplay of structure and agency.

RC55-670.2

JOSEPH, Tiffany* (Harvard University, tjoseph@rwj.harvard.edu)

'The U.S. is for working, Brazil is for living': Quality of life expectations for Brazilian migrants in the U.S.

Much research has examined how immigrants socioeconomically adapt to and are incorporated into their host societies, generally in the Global North. Yet, less research has explored how these immigrants perceive their quality of life in the host society relative to their home society. Furthermore, less research has explicitly examined how individuals' motivations for migrating influence migrants' expectations for their quality of life in the host country. Using data from interviews with 49 Brazilian return migrants (who migrated to the US and subsequently returned to Brazil) in Governador Valadares, Brazil, I demonstrate how respondents' quality of life expectations differed based on the country where they were residing. Respondents intended to temporarily migrate to the United States for the purpose of earning money and returning to Brazil to start a business or purchase a house. Therefore, they did not expect to have a "better" quality of life in the US.

Their perception was that life in the US was for working while "living" would occur in Brazil after returning from the US. This perception influenced many respondents' decisions to work extremely long hours in physically taxing jobs in order to have delayed gratification and relaxation once getting back to Brazil. I also discuss how the return migration was less than ideal for respondents and argue that the respondents led liminal or marginal lives due to their difficulty to readapt to life in Brazil after the US migration.

RC05-762.2

JOSEPH, Tiffany* (Harvard University, tjoseph@rwj.harvard.edu)
Race, migration, and the transnational racial optic

In recent years, many immigration researchers have examined how transnational migration affects gender relations, political involvement, and religious practices among immigrants in receiving societies. However, less research has explored how moving across geo-political borders can reconfigure immigrants' understandings of racial classification and relations in their host and home societies. In this paper, I develop the theoretical framework of a "transnational racial optic" to consider how immigrants to the United States negotiate race "here and there." I define the transnational racial optic as a lens which immigrants utilize to observe, interpret, and ascribe social meaning to race in the US, but also to readapt to race after temporarily or permanently returning to their countries of origin. I argue that five factors influence the strength of the transnational racial optic for migrants: (1) age of arrival to host country; (2) differences in the social construction of race in the home and host societies; (3) ethno-racial background of the migrant; (4) strength of transnational ties with home society during migration; and (5) temporary or permanent returns to the home society. The contentious history of race relations and rigidly-defined racial categories in the US is challenging for many immigrants to understand and negotiate. Thus, exposure to the US racial system provides another lens -the transnational racial optic- that transnational migrants develop to help them renegotiate racial relations in their countries of origin after the US migration. Using data from 49 interviews conducted with Brazilian return migrants (who migrated to the US and subsequently returned to Brazil) in Governador Valadares, Brazil, I illustrate how the transnational racial optic shaped these individuals' racial classifications, perceptions of racial stratification, and awareness of racism in the US and Brazil during and after the US migration.

RC38-564.5

JUAN, Hsiao-Mei* (Academia Sinica, hsiaomei.j@gmail.com)
The inclusion/exclusion-process of the foreign brides in Taiwan

This article will look at marriage migrants from Southeast Asia and China coming to Taiwan. Using mostly empirical discourse and interview data from politicians and marriage migrants, it attempts to analyze critically the social constructions of marriage migrants in Taiwan from the perspective of exclusion and inclusion.

The following points will be discussed:

1. The naming of foreign/continental brides as being a by-product of Taiwanese national identity, which is constituted in the exclusion of disqualified citizens and elements. This exclusion must happen in Taiwanese society and contributes to the formation of Taiwanese society in the full sense, paradoxically a racist identity. In this sense, foreign/continental brides are - in an excluded way - included in society.
2. That the self-naming of marriage migrants as new migrants is an effort of self-empowerment. It is reasonable that marriage migrants begin to interpret and define themselves. But on closer inspection, this new definition is still made at the collective level, though of course in a positive way. It could not distinguish one new migrant from another and is therefore not sufficient to explain the gradually apparent claim for someone to be "exclusive" as an individual in her own right.
3. Following the reflection on the categorizing, even if positively made, I will discuss the possibility of exclusive individuality. According to this idea, the focus will be placed on the exclusive individuality as unique, de-categorized.
4. Finally, this article will suggest that in addition to the idea of humanity and full citizenship "all men are created equal" (inclusive individuality), the idea of otherness "all men are created different" (lifestyle, habits of eating and so forth) should also be underlined. In so doing,

a new idea of integration is proclaimed, that is, otherness is a social resource, but not a barrier that forestalls social integration.

RC02-585.6

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A experiência internacional na formação de executivos de empresas transnacionais Brasileiras

A internacionalização de empresas brasileiras é um processo importante no cenário econômico da história do país, aparecendo como mais proeminente na década de 90. Essas transformações tornam-se mais dinâmicas com a criação do Mercosul, as privatizações e a abertura de mercado, causando mudanças significativas para a gestão das empresas nacionais. A competitividade torna-se maior, forçando as empresas a inovarem tecnologicamente e buscarem qualificação dos seus quadros. Nesse contexto, em que os executivos deparam-se com um novo cenário de internacionalização, as competências gerenciais a serem desenvolvidas devem estar no nível de seus novos concorrentes, assimilando conceitos e posturas multinacionais. Com o desenvolvimento econômico mundial, o profissional torna-se mais técnico e o apelo aos conhecimentos técnicos inovadores tomam mais espaço, dando abertura a capitais diferenciados. Ao sentirem esse impacto na mudança de direção no modelo de profissionalização, observam na carreira internacional uma forma de reconhecimento e de inovação para diferenciação no mercado de trabalho. A necessidade constante de aperfeiçoamento dos profissionais, impulsionados pela competitividade dentro do mercado de trabalho, influenciam não só o campo da gerências das empresas transnacionais como também o tipo de formação acadêmica e profissional dos executivos, que legitimam essas mudanças expandindo para a sociedade como um todo as transformações ocorridas, determinando os agentes que se colocam como dominantes de poder de decisão sobre os rumos da área. O estudo internacional faz-se um meio de inserção competitiva no mercado, onde a importação de conhecimento caracteriza-se como um elemento de destaque para aqueles que se pretendem uma alta posição em suas áreas. A disputa por espaço, onde se tenha evidência profissional, configura-se como uma competição em torno de controle de valores individuais, não só do mercado ou do Estado, mas de significados que atuam na direção dos modelos pretendidos.

RC44-180.1

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Creating activists. How do U.S. unions try to build membership-based campaigns for collective bargaining?

In the US, labor contracts are usually only enforceable on each particular worksite. At regular intervals, local unions bring to the negotiating table their members' working conditions. Hence, negotiating labor contracts is both exceptional and usual in the local unions' life. It stresses the relations between members and union staff. I focus on strategies developed by union staff in order to get members involved in negotiation campaigns. Indeed, most union staff convoke members only at the end of the collective bargaining round for a ratification vote of the new labor contract while few of them, decide to take other paths.

Based on a one-year ethnography of one of the largest UFCW local unions, this presentation deals with a major collective bargaining campaign this local had to cope with. The local union had to negotiate a new labor contract that covered half of its membership employed at various positions by supermarket chains belonging to the same European company. This multinational recently extended its power over UFCW by acquiring non-unionized supermarket chains where organizing campaigns remained difficult to win, primarily because of the workforce's specificities. It allowed the company to be more reluctant to any conciliation in already organized workplaces. Facing this new resistance, the local re-organized the shop-steward structure, carried out a members' engagement program and even hired some members within the staff.

I will pay attention to the organizational and ideological shift that happened in this local at the end of the year 2000, with new elected officials and union staff. I will show that members' engagement program produced an ephemeral and staff-driven activism, strategically used during the campaign by some newly hired staff dedicated to this task. I will point out that staff-driven activism incrementally overshadowed the previous staff/mem-

bers relationship inherited from social distance and years of servicing members.

WG02-282.3

JUNG, Chungse* (Binghamton University, SUNY, chungse.jung@binghamton.edu)

Rethinking state capacity: A comparative study on the colonial state and the neoliberal state in Korea

This study examines a transformation of the state capacity through a comparative analysis on the *Irrigation Association Project* (IAP) of the colonial state in the early colonial Korea (1910-1930) and the *New Town Project* (NTP) of the neoliberal regimes (2002-2010) in South Korea. On a comparative-historical perspective, we could answer the following puzzles as analyzing two historical institutions: First, what are institutional efforts to consist of state capacity? Second, how does the state try to formulate institutional interactions vis-à-vis a society? Third, how can the society respond such an institutional framework? Fourth, what is a critical factor to transform state capacity?

In the early colonial Korea, the colonial state tried to achieve state's economic and political purpose by constructing efficient governance structure through the IAP. These institutional efforts were propelled by *strong* state capacity by producing institutionalized interactions with colonial society. Landlord class positively responded to such an incentive structure in order to maximize their economic interest. Peasants and tenants, however, were structurally excluded from the institutional framework, and they objected to being incorporated within the IAP.

In the beginning of twenty-first century, the neoliberal state initiated the NTP at the metropolitan areas for the economic stimulus and the political interest. Land and building owners and the capital sector – construction corporations and financial institutions – actively responded to such an incentive structure in order to maximize their economic interest. However, small land and building owners opposed to being incorporated this structure, and tenants were structurally excluded from this institutional framework. Particularly, the global economic crises brought a political cleavage about incentive structure among the state, the society, and the capital sector. Consequently, forces of global factors and a growing organizational capacity of the society against the NTP have overwhelmed forces of state capacity to promote the NTP.

RC47-155.3

JUNG, Chungse* (Binghamton University, SUNY, chungse.jung@binghamton.edu)

World-historical structure and dynamics of protest waves on the global south, 1894–2010

In this research, I attempt to examine the world-historical structure and dynamics of protest waves on the global South over the twentieth century. From a world-historical perspective, we can find the process that each single protest located in different regions is linked to each other by the world-scale layer of governance structure and the incidence of popular protest is related to cyclical rhythms of the world-economy, particularly to cycles of global hegemony and rivalry. For overall mapping out world-historical pattern of protest waves, I use the *New York Times Index* and the *Times Index* to generate systemic and long-term records of popular protest.

One of the most immediately distinguishable features of the world-historical protest wave in the global South is the interrelationship between worldwide radical mobilizations and the worldwide intensification of nationalism and democratization. In the initial observations, there are found that key movement clusters of the period in overall popular protests in the global South are the year during the great resistance for national liberation and democratization in Latin America, Asia, and Africa in 1929-1937, 1958-1968 and in Asia and Eastern Europe in 1986-1990. The results show to concentrate on charting temporal and spatial diffusion of *antisystemic movements* across a large set of countries.

From this overview, I draw out the following questions to compare each period and location: First, why did protest activity frequently appear in 1930s, 1960s, and the late 1980s than others? Second, what were the social bases of the protest waves and where were the geographic locations of these clusters? Third, what was the main issue of each protest cluster? Fourth, what kind of movement ideology did support the mobilization? Fifth,

what is the interrelationship between the current protest waves and the past protest waves?

RC07-705.5

JURAVICH, Nicholas* (Columbia University, naj2108@columbia.edu)

"Opportunity of a lifetime": Paraprofessionals in New York City schools, 1967-1978

This paper examines the impact of paraprofessionals on public schools in New York City, the United Federation of Teachers (the local teachers' union), and the local communities from which the paraprofessionals themselves were drawn. Launched in 1967, the paraprofessional program sought to improve classroom education, create jobs, and enhance school-community relationships through the recruitment of local women on public assistance in New York City's "poverty areas." Hired as low-wage workers, paraprofessionals organized through the United Federation of Teachers (UFT) at a time when the UFT was deeply distrusted in their communities on account of the racially-inflected fight over "community control" of schools in 1968. Asserting their status as pedagogical employees and their right to a living wage, these women, the vast majority of whom were African-American or Latina, won sizable raises and developed a career ladder program through their contract that helped many of them to become teachers. As paraprofessionals, they also engaged their communities, working to improve relationships between parents and teachers and educating teachers on local perspectives, needs, and cultures. Running counter to the dominant narratives about the failure of community control, the limits of the War on Poverty, and the power of the conservative backlash, the paraprofessional story demonstrates the potential for a seemingly marginal group to reshape education and open municipal bureaucracies to local issues. While the paraprofessionals were not and are not a panacea, their experience suggests lessons about the ways in which education might be democratized and improved through engagement with communities.

RC19-365.5

JURCA, Ricardo* (Unifesp - Universidade Federal de São Paulo, rjurma@yahoo.com.br)

Sistema de saúde brasileiro: Mudanças e reconfigurações (1988-2010)

A ideologia se faz presente em todos os aspectos da sociedade, inclusive na produção intelectual das ciências sociais. O objetivo desta pesquisa é investigar as questões ideológicas que colaboram para que os serviços públicos em saúde sobrevivam em condições precárias. Um eixo inicial de análise partirá dos discursos sobre a "individualização" e da "eficiência" aplicados à saúde como uma configuração ideológica que se opõe à ideia de direitos sociais. Um dos focos do trabalho está na transição do SUS, de suas origens no movimento sanitaria dos anos 1970 até o presente, analisando as origens da precarização dos serviços do SUS e o fomento à expansão do sistema de saúde complementar. A análise teórica reflete sobre o discurso da individualização, que será considerado a partir de duas vertentes: a primeira se refere à concepção tradicional, ou seja, no sentido de "individualismo metodológico", que fundamenta as estratégias de mecanismos de mercado na prestação de serviços públicos; a segunda corresponde à tese da individualização institucionalizada, como proposta por Ulrich Beck e Elisabeth Beck-Gernheim. Ainda há muito a fazer para que o sistema de saúde brasileiro se torne universal. Nos últimos vinte anos houve muitos avanços, como investimento em recursos humanos, em ciência e tecnologia e na atenção básica, além de um grande processo de descentralização, ampla participação social e maior conscientização sobre o direito à saúde. No contexto atual, as relações entre o SUS e a saúde suplementar, provocam desafios para o futuro do sistema universal.

RC05-441.2

JUREIDINI, Ray* (Lebanese American University, ray.jureidini@gmail.com)

The politics of 'reform' of migrant labour regulation in the Middle East

In this historical period of the "Arab Spring", there is increasing pressure from NGOs and human rights activists not only for improving the democratic rights and conditions of citizens, but also those of non-citizens such

as unskilled migrant workers, who in some Gulf countries far outnumber nationals in their populations and workforces. The paper highlights attempts at contract and legislative reform in Lebanon, Jordan, Bahrain and Qatar and looks specifically at two examples of proposed reform of the *kafala* migrant sponsorship system – in Lebanon with regard to female migrant domestic workers; and in Qatar with regard to male workers in the construction sector. It is argued that despite evidence of political will to introduce reforms that are consistent with international labour standards and conventions, the core elements of the *kafala* system remain that ensures a lack of freedom and the vulnerability of migrant workers to abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

RC21-41.7

KADI, Justin* (University of Amsterdam, j.kadi@gmx.net)

Comparative urban housing market neoliberalization – A methodological framework

For some three decades neoliberalism has dominated housing policy discourse and formulation across advanced capitalist societies. In recent years, particularly urban housing markets have become central to market-based reforms. Initially, theories of housing neoliberalization have been developed mainly in the North-American and UK context. But over the last years a growing body of work focusing on the continental European and Asian experience has become available. However, studies that deal with housing policy change at the level of cities and systematically compare reforms across diverse political, geographical and cultural contexts have so far been rare. As a result, to date, little is known about contextual differences in form and effects of marketization across cities. This paper presents a methodological framework to investigate market-based housing reforms in a comparative manner. Housing marketization thereby is understood as a general feature of contemporary urban development, which however takes path-dependent, locally-specific forms in different contexts. The applicability of the proposed framework is demonstrated with a case study of reform experiences in three world cities located on different continents, New York, Amsterdam, and Tokyo. Main argument of the paper is that a comparative perspective on urban housing market neoliberalization is urgently needed to shed light on the context-contingent forms of market-based policy changes that transform cities across (advanced capitalist) societies in the contemporary period.

TG07-324.3

KALEKIN-FISHMAN, Devorah* (University of Haifa, dkalekin@edu.haifa.ac.il)

Beyond the distinction between 'music' and 'noise': Representing sounds

Hearing is an unprotected sense. While one can choose what to see, to touch, and in many instances, what to smell, only 'technology' can screen out sounds. This does not imply that the interpretation of sounds or their representation is unambiguous. During the last century, sound recordings have been used, among others, to classify sounds mathematically, measure physiological reactions, trace the distribution of sounds in language, or investigate them as evidence of types of interaction and of psychological states. In the realm of aesthetics, grasped as a unique domain, sounds are researched in comparative musicology, while the use of 'natural' sounds in and as music is also extensively discussed. In sociology sounds can be seen as a channel for mapping performances of everyday life shaped by hegemonic social structures,^[i] that impose taken-for-granted reality through the control of sound configurations. Relating to the variety of approaches to studying sound, Potamitis and Ganchev^[ii] state that the differentiation of frameworks for analyzing sounds undermines scientific understanding. They conclude that 'there is much space for knowledge transfer between the different subfields of sound classification, which seem to evolve independently ...'. Knowledge transfer can begin with representation. Once the cognitive barriers between 'music' and 'noise' are removed, it is possible to see that categories deployed in musical performance can represent sounds of all kinds, and provide the ground for comparison across 'subfields'. Illustrations from kindergarten ethnographies shed light on the potential of such analyses.

[i] Kalekin-Fishman D (2010) Sounds that unite, sounds that divide. (pp. 19-39) Kalekin-Fishman, D and Low KEY, *Everyday Life in Asia*. Surrey: Ashgate.

[ii] Potamitis I and Ganchev T (2008) Generalized recognition of sound events: approaches and applications. *Studies in Computational Intelligence*, 120/2008: 41-79. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-540-78502-6_3. Retrieved, 7 December 2011.

RC04-380.7

KALERANTE, Evaggelia* (university West Macedonia, ekalerante@yahoo.gr)

University level educational policy in economic crisis : Observations and interpretations by Albanian immigrant university students

Our study looks at Albanian university students in Greece reacting to the aftermath of the recent higher education reform after the removal of official and unofficial immigrant student support systems. A research, interviews and questionnaires were conducted in order to bring to light general tendencies and special issues.

More specifically, we describe economic crisis dictated measures taken by universities and their impact on immigrant students as perceived by them. Specific measures: a. Teaching personnel reduction ,b. Scientific paper distribution reduction, c. Library financing reduction, and d. special benefit reductions, against the backdrop of prevailing economic circumstances that recast higher education operational cost management and reconsiders the investment return value of education in terms of future professional accomplishment and its expected socioeconomic concomitant of high status.

We note the sample students' interpretation of the step by step defoliation of the substitution of even an imperfect educational provider by a cost minded redesigned and operationally restructured educational model. The rising rate of their successful access to higher education in connection with the overall Albanian family upper mobility and professional placement in the host country is juxtaposed with the phase of instability that undermines at present their very status as immigrants. As University serves as a minimal educator spring board to further basic training of the lower strata to be channeled to a lifelong ever variable market determined educational process, immigrant students stand out as destined to exclusion on account of their immigrant identity, in addition to being excluded in terms of class along with the rest of socially and economically downtrodden humanity.

The point in question is the silent contribution to vertical social discrimination in times of economic crisis that legitimates the political system and further limits the already limited educational privileges accorded to immigrants within the framework or civil rights.

RC21-299.8

KAMINKER, Sergio Andrés* (Centro Nacional Patagónico (CENPAT-CONICET), kaminker@cenpat.edu.ar) and GHELFI, Federico (Instituto Nacional contra la Discriminación, la Xenofobia y el Racismo (INADI) / UBA-UNTREF)

Entre la xenofobia y el derecho a una vivienda digna

Este trabajo problematiza la forma de emergencia del derecho a migrar y el derecho a una vivienda digna en el marco de los conflictos, reivindicaciones o problemáticas contemporáneos en torno al acceso a la tierra y al hábitat.

Un primer objetivo es discutir la potencialidad –política- del "derecho a la ciudad" para canalizar las demandas de los sectores afectados, así como la productividad –teórica- de estudiar los fenómenos de desigualdad espacial, segregación residencial y la espacialización de la pobreza urbana desde las propuestas conceptuales acerca del "derecho a la ciudad".

En segundo lugar, se brindarán elementos de análisis para contrastar y comparar casos concretos de manifestación de conflictos por la tierra y la vivienda en dos ciudades argentinas de tendencia y consolidación urbanas diferentes (Ciudad de Buenos Aires y la Ciudad de Puerto Madryn, Chubut) en relación a dos ejes relacionados: i) la naturaleza de las operatorias discursivas xenófobas y racializantes, que se manifiestan a través de la "extranjerización" de los actores y de una interpretación de la cuestión social-habitacional como un *problema migratorio*; ii) la consolidación de la incidencia espacial de la lógica inmobiliaria (junto a la creciente mercantilización de las relaciones y los espacios públicos) y la interacción/asociación de las instituciones y agencias estatales con el mercado para la definición de la forma urbana y de los contornos de las nuevas desigualdades espaciales.

RC05-752.2

KAMINKER, Sergio Andrés* (Centro Nacional Patagónico (CENPAT-CONICET), kaminker@cenpat.edu.ar)

Racialización y migrantes limítrofes, hacia una lectura del lugar del inmigrante en la ciudad de Puerto Madryn

En la Argentina no se suele considerar a la raza como una categoría importante a la hora de analizar formas de jerarquización sociales. Sin embargo, a la luz de la revisión histórica que significó la aparición pública de colectivos como los pueblos indígenas y los afrodescendientes se ha puesto en duda la narración de la nación según la cual Argentina era la más europea de América Latina. Al poner en duda el modelo de "crisol de razas" que excluía de la nación a estos colectivos, se empiezan a vislumbrar distintas formas de imbricación entre clase, género, etnia y, de a poco, se comienza a poner en cuestión el lugar de la raza en este entramado de formas de jerarquización social. En este proceso, resulta de particular interés el lugar del inmigrante limítrofe, que ha adquirido una creciente visibilidad en los últimos veinte años.

El presente trabajo indagará en el lugar del inmigrante limítrofe en la historia argentina, y buscará comprender cómo leer las marcas de su hipervisibilidad actual en nuestra sociedad, a la vez que explorar en los sentidos que cobra esta dimensión en una ciudad pequeña pero de importante crecimiento demográfico relativo de la Patagonia argentina como es Puerto Madryn, en la Provincia de Chubut, para finalmente analizar la extranjerización que se hace de sectores populares protagonistas de conflicto sociales en términos de racialización o etnicización.

RC45-447.4

KANAI, Masayuki* (Senshu University, mkanai@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp)

Interaction between public policy and social capital: Child-care policy and birth rate

This exploratory empirical study examines whether municipal policy for child care (i.e. institutional environment) enhances or counteracts the effect of its residents' support network size (i.e. social capital embedded in network) on the expected number of their children. Residents living in four purposive sampled municipalities with progressive child-care policies (n=321) and those in four random sampled ordinary municipalities (n=310) in Nagano prefecture completed surveys about satisfaction with their municipal policies, support network size, and the number of their children. Descriptive statistics shows that the level of satisfaction with child-care policies, such as consulting service for child bearing/rearing and financial support for public education, is higher with residents of progressive municipalities than those of ordinary ones. An OLS regression of the number of children to progressive municipality dummy, support network size, and the interaction term of both of them controlled by age indicates that the interaction of municipality and network size has significantly negative effect on the number of children. This means that institutional environment (public policy) could diminish the necessity of social capital embedded in network for one's life chance.

WG02-569.7

KAPLAN, Carina Viviana* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - Universidad Nacional de La Plata - CONICET, kaplancarina@gmail.com)

School and political conscience. Representations of the young people on the inequality and the exclusion

Young people historically have been crossed by his condition of subalternity. A testing for our social history demonstrates that the student mobilizations simultaneously that have helped to generate social own conscience have paid a high cost in young blood. There is a two faced argument about young people: they are the promise of the future as well as violent criminals who threaten "social peace". The extensive fear to which the young people commit homicides does not condice with the facts and statistics but it does prevail as axis to justify the social view of dangerousness. There a social-speech sublies which tries to be imposed as truth establishing a sense of the doxa: the image of the secondary juvenile thing since delinquent has deep roots in our social counterfoil. In this work, on the one hand I will support the need and the relevancy of historicizing the social look, enclosing racism, who has constructed respect of the young people themselves, as social category, which is reinforced in contexts of strong differentiation and

inequality. At the same time, I will detain in the analysis of a series of results of groups interviews made to students of secondary education of the province of Buenos Aires, in Argentina, which allow to understand the dynamic social cause of the stigmatization and the exclusion and to interpret the symbolic effects on the auto-stigmatization and auto-exclusion of the young people. I will contribute a series of dimensions to think about the political formation in the school life from the subjective experiences of the consulted young people.

RC38-646.2

KARACAN, Elifcan* (Siegen University, elifcan.karacan@gmail.com)

Same past, different narrations

The presentation is based on the PhD project dealing with remembrance of 1980 military coup d'état in Turkey. On 12th of September 1980 in regard to stop increasing opposition of left movement, military realized a coup in Turkey. Hundreds of rebellions were executed, thousands were tortured in military prisons, many were arrested for years and many took refuge in European countries. The research aims to understand how the same past of military coup d'état is being reconstructed by victims of military coup d'état who continued to live in Turkey and exiles who moved in Germany. Within last two years I conducted 18 interviews in Germany and Turkey with the 'victims' who are still active in political movements. Additionally I participated in different activities on September the 12th of different political organizations. These commemorations give me the possibility of locating biographical narratives within the collectivity which at the end will help to analyze the collective memory of the rebellions. The research, shows that, as argued by Halbwachs' theory of collective memory and remembrance practices, individuals tend to remember the past within surroundings of their present needs and beliefs. Besides these multiplicity and differences in remembering process (or in opposite mostly similarities) the other important finding of this research which should be emphasized is the remembrance of exiles in Germany. Exiles have experienced both violence of September the 12th and the phenomenon of being asylum seeker. We may assume that their memories of military coup d'état would be even stronger since it is one of the basic reason of their migration and so to say part of their identity as refugees. I will try to discuss in my presentation how memory is being reconstructed by individuals and groups to meet the needs of present in the case of September the 12th.

RC37-370.3

KARAISKOU, Vicky* (Cyprus Open University, v.karaiskou@ouc.ac.cy)

Public sculptures and ceremonial behaviors in the public sphere: Cyprus as a case study

Cyprus is an exemplary case of emotionally and historically charged site. The sculptures situated in its public spaces preserve a strong visual narrative element and militaristic character and reflect to a high degree social notions and political behaviors. The vision alongside the wording, in the form of slogans or identity data, obtain a complementary role in these monuments and shape a complex, multi-layer ideological construction strengthening the collective memory in the internal of the social body.

Public sculptures have a dual function as they build cohesions both between general and individual concepts based on the interpretation of their iconographic and symbolic components. These cohesions nourish ceremonial behaviors and become part of society's cultural structure: they intervene in the everyday life shaping ethical codes and imposing distorted approaches of reality. It is interesting to note that the element of visual narration is dominant on the Cypriot flag too, drawing the attention to the past heroic sacrifices of the country and, thus, identifying the Cypriot nation to a heroic pattern altogether. The sacred dead heroes create sacred territories, real or imaginary at the same time, and become the fertile soil for intervention and reaction against the 'other' which is differentiated to the 'us'.

In the above context, artworks are deprived from any aesthetic quest. They become merely the means through which emotion, focused on the grief of the heroic sacrifice, the innocence of the victim and lamenting, is expressed. A comparative study of the island's public sculpture proves that modern sculptures are extremely rare and usually make part of the outdoors premises of private entities.

RC07-84.4

KAREHOLT, Ingemar* (Aging Research Center (ARC), Karolinska Institutet anmd Stockholm University, ingemar.kareholt@ki.se)

Socioeconomic position and political participation in terms of voting among elderly 77+ in Sweden

RC44-409.5

KARJALAINEN, Timo P* (University of Oulu, timo.p.karjalainen@oulu.fi) and **JARVIKOSKI, Timo** (University of Oulu)

Being deliberative and analytic in environmental policy contexts – An analysis of effectiveness of scientific advice in environmental assessments and management

There is great demand in environmental policy contexts to improve the simultaneous use of analytical tools and deliberative processes needed for good environmental decision making. Due to high degree of complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity in many areas of environmental policy, a combination of thorough analysis and informed deliberation is clearly useful and important for management and policy formulation. In the best cases, there are innovative interdisciplinarity and transacademic collaboration in the process, and scientists and analysts in these cases can be seen as 'honest brokers' showing or opening up different views and policy options, or in the worst cases, they end up to closing down issues, and using 'black box' methodology which nobody can understand. This paper discusses theoretical, methodological and empirical challenges applying analytic-deliberative approaches, especially interactive decision analytic approaches, in cases of natural resource governance and impact assessment. It evaluates what additional value this kind of framework can bring to environmental management and assessments. This evaluation is based on the concept of assessment effectiveness. According to that idea assessments and scientific advice is most likely to be effective in influencing decision making to public issues to the extent that they are perceived by their audience and relevant stakeholders as demonstrating *credibility* (expertise; scientific credentials of assessment), *salience* (relevancy of assessment; addresses key problems) and *legitimacy* (assessment perceived as fair).

RC34-216.8

KARKLINA, Ieva* (Primary author, ieva@petijums.lv), **ALEKSANDROVS, Aleksandrs** (University of Latvia) and **KOROLEVA, Ilze** (University of Latvia)

Occupational choice for personal vs. public benefit: Comparison of Soviet and post-Soviet youth cohorts

Increase of population education level is supposed to be tightly related with economy growth, increase of wealth, and decrease of poverty and unemployment. After the restoration of independence in Latvia in 1991, a constantly increasing number of students in higher education and graduates broke into the labour market. At the same time, the transition to market economy fostered inequalities: rapid stratification based on wealth, and spreading poverty. In the paper we approach these contradictions through cross-generational comparison of young people's transition from education to employment, their occupational choices, and effects of education on further life-paths. Analysis is based on the data from representative national youth surveys carried out between 1970 and 2011.

Just 25 years ago, upon graduating from secondary school there were only two options provided for young people: to start employment, or to move towards a higher education diploma. Each kind of secondary education came with rigid programme and corresponding type of career path. At the time, close links between education levels, corresponding economy sectors, and assignments of work places, kept education system and labour market synchronised; thus, transition from education to employment was clear and foreseeable.

The following decades released all forms of higher education from imposed limitations and stimulated development, which led to the growth of student cohorts.

The present day young people's career values are powered by requirements of well-paid positions and progressive career opportunities. However, regardless of labour market demand, school graduates' actual choices still show dominance of social, law and business disciplines. Then, transition from education to labour market puts graduates face-to-face with other reality: unemployment, uncertainty, job insecurity in long term, low pay that

often doesn't correspond to education level — these are just few of risk factors that threaten youth inclusion into labour market nowadays.

RC03-19.2

KASI, Eswarappa* (National Institute of Rural Development, kasieswar@gmail.com)

Socio-cultural dynamics of institutions among the Sugalis of South India

As south Asia is hub of under-privileged communities, it is very crucial to understand their institutions and its effects on their lives and livelihoods. Despite of geographical limitations and introduction of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's), these communities have retained traditional institutions with lot of fervor. These institutions play crucial role in the maintenance of community well-being and social relations between them and in and outside of the community. It is clearly evident from the different studies that the institutions such as family, marriage and kinship and inter-relationships among them resulted shifts and turns but maintain its traditional functions. Though there is outside cultural and social influences, these institutions still got prominence among the Sugalis lives and livelihoods. This is clearly evident from the Sugalis of south India. The present paper tries to bring out these shifts and turns of socio-cultural dynamics prevailed among Sugalis and also the changing nature of these institutions due to the influx of outside culture. The present paper draws its inferences from the data gathered from the empirical study among the Sugalis of south India.

RC11-214.2

KATZ, Jeanne* (The Open University, UK, j.t.katz@open.ac.uk), **HOLLAND, Caroline** (The Open University, UK) and **PEACE, Sheila** (The Open University, UK)

Exploring the goals of older people with high support needs in the UK: Does their consumption match their aspirations?

Much has been written by policy makers, think tanks, practitioners, gerontologists and others about the importance of involving older people in determining what they need in order to function in the ways that they choose. As part of a larger programme entitled The 'Better Life' programme funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation in the UK, this study (Katz et al 2011) explored the views of a diverse group of 25 older people with high support needs including those with differing lifestyles, past experiences, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, financial and other resources, family and network composition, education. These individuals might face additional challenges resulting from complex health conditions as well as discrimination.

This study which took place across the countries of the UK focused on (a) ascertaining whether previously unresearched older (and some younger) people with high support needs (PHSN) would validate values identified in the few prior studies undertaken, and (b) enabling participants to describe their specific needs and express freely their own aspirations. This paper describes the contexts in which these questions can be asked through identifying some of the challenges of interviewing people from different backgrounds, with varying degrees of literacy and with a wide range of high support needs, including severe communication or sensory difficulties. The Facets of Life Wheel (Peace, Holland and Kellaher, 2006) was adapted for this purpose and interviews were video and/or audio recorded.

This paper will present findings from this diverse group of people with high support needs including issues about service provision, information, finance and biographical factors, to explore individual participants' experiences of accessing, and of failing to access, goods and services that they maintain could enhance their quality of life. Age discrimination and human rights are central to this discussion.

RC11-214.4

KATZ, Jeanne* (The Open University, UK, j.t.katz@open.ac.uk) and **HOLLAND, Caroline** (The Open University, UK)

Understanding informal carers' decision-making in choosing a care home for a person with dementia in hospital

This paper describes findings from a recently completed two-phase study undertaken in the UK by a multi-disciplinary research team. The first phase of the study consisted of an on-ward semi-structured interview with the person with dementia (PWD) if they were assessed as able to respond,

and with a family member self-identified as involved in their care at that stage.

111 pairs of PWD/carers were recruited from patients referred to a specialist psychiatric liaison service in two general hospitals in England. Data was also obtained about quality of life (QoL-AD and EQ5-D0), severity of dementia (MMSE), carer stress (GHQ), activities of daily living (I-ADL) physical illness and depressive symptoms (GDS), and economic data on care services and resources. Where possible these measures were repeated at six months and at twelve months after baseline.

In the second phase of the study we identified a sub-set of 15 PWD due to move into a care home on discharge. With their carers they participated in an in-depth qualitative study of their experiences pre, during and post hospital admission and the transition to care home living. This paper presents themes identified in the second phase of the study, incorporating relevant data from the first phase.

Family carers described how they came to the conclusion that discharge to a care home was in the best interests of all parties. The paper explores their feelings of guilt, remorse and responsibility for the PWD and their hopes about the Home's capacity for improving the QoL of the PWD. It presents their criteria for choosing a care home and the extent to which expectations were met. Their reflections following admission to the care home are also discussed.

RC21-714.3

KAUR, Kulwinder* (Jamia Millia Islamia, University, kulwinder10@gmail.com)

Public- Private and beyond: Looking towards new meanings of public space

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The discourse about "the end of public space" and the "right to the city" that has dominated urban social theory for the past few decades is largely derived from the neoliberal experience of Northern cities of the globe. On the contrary, the same theory neglected to focus on the public spaces in the southern cities by arguing the absence of public/private dichotomy in these cities. For example, it is common to find the actions which we club in the realm of 'private' such as defecating, bathing, cooking, physical intimacy, so much so as giving birth, are routinely carried out in the open spaces in cities across South Asia. However, to dismiss it as a cultural trait and to conclude it as an absence of the public-private sensibilities in a vast section of world's urban population may obstruct the way we re-imagine the meanings, forms, and functions of public space. The deterministic views have tended to perpetuate stereotypes of urban public space in the North as being privatized and that in the South as being democratic, open and inclusive. While the observations of public spaces across the globe show juxtaposing trends which pose a threat to our very understanding of the concept of "public space". Based on my research and empirical observation of a vast variety of urban spaces of city of New Delhi, I want to argue in this paper about a need to transcend the comforting bipolarities of inclusive/exclusive and public/private.

RC21-184.2

KAUR, Kulwinder* (Jamia Millia Islamia, University, kulwinder10@gmail.com)

Rupturing aesthetics from order: New challenges for inclusive urban design

If ever there could be any remotest acknowledgement of the tussle between 'right to beauty' and the 'right to the city', beauty would have lost even before the contest began. It was no contest at all as the right to livelihood is a more basic human right compared to the right to live aesthetically. Besides, there was the problem of subjectivity in the aesthetics of urban design. The 'utopias' were charged with being the instruments of creating 'order' as the so called 'lack of order' was celebrated by post-structuralists. What appeared as chaos was 'the dance of humanity' to others. In such a scenario, if anyone dared to resurrect aesthetics, it was at one's own peril. By labelling aesthetics as an elitist concern, however, sociology ignored one of the crucial dimension of urban environments, i.e. design.

However, empirical evidence suggests that the 'spatial tactics' can turn into hegemonic practices of gang wars, crime and street violence leading to new forms of 'habitus'. The neoliberal urban design, too, leaves dark

shadows beneath the glitter and the 'spectacle'. It becomes a challenge for urban designers to create aesthetic and inclusive cities. The city of New Delhi experienced an aestheticization drive in preparation for Commonwealth Games, 2010 and in the process millions of city dwellers lost their 'right to the city'. Some of them were re-located on the urban peripheries under the social housing schemes of the central government. One such group housing location was Bhawana on the North-West border of the city. This paper would address the above issues in the context of housing needs of the urban poor in India.

RC51-85.2

KAWASAKI, Kenichi* (Komazawa University, kken@komazawa-u.ac.jp)

Cultural engagement and global creative cities: Singapore, Shanghai and Tokyo cases

I would like to present cultural engagement in Asian Context, particularly focused in the following two points. One is taken in Singapore case and I would deal with the detail content developed during these 20 years. It is very interesting case, because Singapore government has successfully accomplish the cultural institutions. Of course there have been some intensions between government and Singaporean people. I introduce the concrete cases and analyze them. During 20 years Singapore government considerably planned and systematically managed some artistic areas including artistic participation, art education, artistic outreach activities. And it will be included a famous ethnic public policy in Singapore. I would trace the historical transformation and analyze the sociological meanings. Second I would compare with other typical Asian cases. Particularly I would take both Shanghai and Tokyo. Both cities are global creative cities just the same as Singapore. Of course each city have had its original history and have making its unique type by itself. But there exist Asian Share-ness among the three cases. Mainly I would point out the relationship between national/city government and people. If possible, through the session I would like to compare south America's cases and discuss with them.

RC48-318.9

KAYA, Tülay* (Istanbul University, tulay.kaya@istanbul.edu.tr)

Cinema as a visual tool for immigrants' welfare

At least one of the sessions in any international meeting of sociology is reserved for the matters of immigration and immigrants. It is clear that immigration and immigrants are among the fundamental practices and facts inherited from the oldest periods of the history of mankind. We know that there are reasons for this practice and fact to continue to exist and that various studies have been made on them. In this study, not those reasons but the subject of cinema will be discussed as one of the means which have effects on the process of gaining a place in the new homeland by the immigrants. The artistic field of cinema will be examined as a means for telling various sentimentalities through aestheticization.

The fact of immigration and immigrants is a highly abundant resource for cinema. Cinema can function as a former of perceptions about immigrant groups who are in need of gaining a place within the already established society. In this sense, the sponsors of the relevant genre are also critical. The Turkish immigrants in Germany have been the subjects of various movies. The theme of that type of movies is mostly the personal dilemmas of individuals who, because of their cultural background, can not attune themselves to the existing social practices in the immigrated country. Whereas, in their motherland, they are portrayed as people who have alienated themselves to their original culture. The message is clear on either side: they can not manage to be happy wherever you choose to stay.

Does cinema really have a potential to be utilized as a means to overcome the existing problems and ostracism in immigrated societies? How can cinematic immigrant representations provide us with opinions about the processes of social equity and democratization in the immigrated society?

RC25-528.1

KAZAKEVICH, Olga* (Lomonosov Moscow State University, kazakevich.olga@gmail.com)

Autochthonous languages of Siberia as our national heritage, which might be lost

The value of cultural and linguistic diversity is now widely acknowledged, as well as the fact that in the modern world this diversity is seriously endangered. In my paper I am going to speak about autochthonous languages of Siberia forming the linguistic diversity of this territory. Practically all Siberia is the area of language contacts, but it is the contact with Russian, the state language, which dominates practically in all official and quite often also in unofficial communicative spheres. As a result, the situation of language shift is today quite common for autochthonous communities. I am going to approach the issue regarding autochthonous Siberian languages not as the heritage of respective ethnic communities (which they undoubtedly are), but as the national heritage, which should not be wasted. Doing my fieldwork in autochthonous linguistic communities, I sometimes feel present among linguistic ruins. Can it be helped? As it was put by Pierre Bourdieu, language market dictates its rules. The prejudice that to learn the language of the majority, which gives access to education, professional career and prosperity, is only possible abandoning the ancestral language is still wide-spread both inside and outside ethnic minority groups, it is wide-spread in different social strata including educational authorities. The first thing to be done to support autochthonous languages is to overcome the prejudice. Advertising the advantages of multilingualism could be most helpful. It is being done quite successful in some European countries, but is not in practice in Russia. In this context the globalization and network society could be helpful.

RC05-485.3

KEATON, Trica* (Vanderbilt University, t.keaton@vanderbilt.edu)

Everyday anti-blackness and anti-racism in contemporary France

How do French people who self-identify and are identified as Black in contemporary France struggle against and are complicit with the mis-recognized and unacknowledged ways that racism and discrimination are interwoven in their everyday lives? How do they prove the existence of such violence and cope with the damage that it wrecks on them as Black people when French law prohibits the collection of ethno-racial statistics to study these issues, a ban also supported by groups discriminated against? To self-understand as French and Black is to exist in a state of contradiction with France's powerful discourse of indivisibility or non-distinction of its citizenry, particularly in terms of race. The French Republican model relies fundamentally on seductive fictions of universalism (masking a hegemonic uniformity) and race-blindness (euphemized as color-blindness) that interpellate as they insist on undifferentiated inclusion. And yet, the implicit frame of reference of that very model remains *prima facie* and in practice normatively white. In short, ethno-racialized French people are intrinsically rendered invisible in this model and along with them their claims of anti-blackness as French people, especially anti-blackness in its everyday, less explicit forms. This paper explores not only the under-analyzed realities of anti-blackness in contemporary France but also how "French Blacks" strategically and pragmatically engage in anti-racism struggles, all with a distinctively French cast.

RC19-231.1

KELAHER, Margaret* (Centre for Health Policy Programs and Economics, mkelaher@unimelb.edu.au), **LOCK, Mark** (University of Melbourne), **SABANOVIC, Hana** (University of Melbourne) and **PATTISON, Phillipa** (University of Melbourne)

Examining the role of governance structures in the planning of health reform

Internationally, a meshing of top-down and bottom-up approaches to policy development has been viewed as the most effective way to address social inequalities. The governance structures underpinning such interventions are critical to their success or failure and yet are rarely studied. We use social network analysis to understand the role of committee structures in planning reform and the role of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in those processes.

Methods Data about governance structures and their interrelationships was obtained through document review and interview. UCINET was used to graph and analyse the network data. Connectivity and in-degree centrality were analysed to identify the power of participants to enact system change in each of the networks.

Results The results suggest that governance structures are important in shaping relationships between participating organisations. Peak bodies

for Aboriginal organisations, National and State governments are all central players in planning. The shift to regional planning processes has led to an increase in the number of organisations involved in planning. This increase is exponentially greater for mainstream organisations than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations. Differences in the governance structures used to join regional planning with higher level planning have a significant impact on the density of the network structures.

Conclusions Australia has entered a period of unprecedented reform in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health. This study highlights the challenges facing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations in regional planning structures and the types of governance structures that support better connectedness.

RC44-177.5

KELLER, Paulo F.* (Federal University of Maranhão, paulo.keller@pq.cnpq.br)

Artisanal work and production in the contemporary society: Realities, changes and challenges

This paper to make a theoretical and empirical analysis on the new configurations of the artisanal work and production in their embeddedness in the contemporary economy and society, particularly in the handicraft value chain. This paper investigates the artisanal work and production, your conditions and organizational forms and the embeddedness of artisanal work in the networks of socio economics and institutional relations and their immersion in cultural and natural environment. The social investigation of artisanal work and production groups arises as important theme because the handicraft is a traditional activity as well present in the contemporary society. The investigation uses qualitative research methodology through the case study of the artisans who use as raw material the fiber of buriti associated in the Cooperative of Artisans of Lençóis Maranhenses (Artecoop) in the Cities of Barreirinhas - State of Maranhão - Brazil. Makes a triangulation of case study with documental research, direct observation in the field work and the use of semi structured interview. An important question is the investigation of the artisanal work organization on cooperatives and association and how your products flows at handicrafts value chain. Evidence of research show a socioeconomic reality where predominates the precarious and informal work performed at home. The organizations of craftswomen are embedded in networks both of cooperation as of competition, subordination and dependency. This investigations are relevant for describes the new configurations of artisanal work and production immersed in the contemporary society.

RC32-127.4

KELLY, Kristy* (Columbia University, kk2772@columbia.edu)

Reframing gender class and retirement rights in Vietnam

Some argue that a rights-based approach to development is appropriate in contexts where gender-based discrimination, unequal pay, high levels of violence and continued exclusion from political arenas marginalize women as workers and citizens. However, others suggest that rights-based claims for women may find little resonance in local contexts, and be resisted as a donor-led fad or inappropriate to local contexts. Human rights frames have been found in some cases to depoliticize movement organizing around recognition or redistribution claims to social justice. There is increasing evidence that processes of knowledge production can have a circular effect so that activists engaged in "rights talk" may end up speaking more with each other and neglect the people they claim to represent. Using the case of an unusually public retirement rights debate in Vietnam, this paper considers what happens when women's rights that are discursively framed in neoliberal human rights terms, enter the public sphere, and come into tension with national ideals that privilege women's citizenship obligations as necessarily conjoined with their roles as wives and mothers. I specifically employ a political project framework to examine how "women's rights are human rights" frames are engaged, by whom and for what purposes during these debates and to make visible how gender, generation and class intersect and continue to complicate opportunities for transnational feminist organizing around issues of gender equality and work-life policies.

RC34-387.4

KELLY, Peter* (Deakin University, peter.kelly@deakin.edu.au)

Growing up after the GFC: Untimely re-imaginings of identity, democracy and enterprise

The Global Financial Crisis has had a range of consequences, some of which, in some settings, may unfold for generations to come. So-called *sovereign debt crises* in Eurozone economies, the US, the UK and elsewhere, and the implementation of government austerity programs represents a successful framing of responses to the downstream effects of the GFC as being principally about State debt levels. In this discourse those that depend most on State provided payments and programs will be the ones to carry the greatest burden as governments implement austerity programs.

Today's young people, and the generations who will follow and grow up in the unfolding aftermath of the GFC, will carry a particularly heavy burden in terms of changed education and employment opportunities; physical and mental health and well-being; consumption, housing, relationship and parenting aspirations; and a sense of self in relation to the possibilities of participation in the liberal democracies. Drawing on the work of C W Mills, Foucault and Bauman this presentation will sketch a critical research agenda for the challenges coming generations will face. This agenda will be framed by an *untimely re-imagining* of the possible relationships between the following key concepts, and the ways in which they re-configure understandings of **generation**: **Identity**: the ways in which young people develop and perform a sense of self on an ongoing basis in their relationships and interactions with others, and with an array of institutions and systems that structure their daily lives: **Democracy**: A way of understanding forms of human relationships, governance and participation in complex, globalised settings characterised by competing ideas about freedom, choice, the life-course, regulation and government: **Enterprise**: An idea – often too narrowly conceived in terms of individualised, market based economic activity and practice – that carries contested understandings of autonomy, aspiration, learning, development and obligations.

RC38-170.2

KEMPF, Andreas Oskar* (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, andreas.kempf@gesis.org)

Doing "biographical fieldwork". Combining ethnographic field research with biographical analysis

Ethnographic fieldwork is a strong research method in qualitative research – as for example in case studies on mobility and migration. In this research field the method of multi-sited ethnography by George Marcus is rather prominent. Researchers follow their migrants to different contexts of settlement mainly focusing on different forms of practice. Migrants' access to different forms of networks and their life-strategies during the migration process seem to be of special interest. However, referring exclusively to ethnographic material, the specific meaning of migration experiences does oftentimes not come to the fore.

On the basis of longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork combined with a biographical approach I would like point out in my presentation in how far both concepts could profit from each other – being aware that each approach has its own research focus and perspective.

RC44-575.2

KENNY, Bridget* (University of the Witwatersrand, Bridget.Kenny@wits.ac.za)

Wal-Mart and transnational union solidarity in the South African competition tribunal process

The merger of Wal-mart with the South African listed company Massmart set headlines buzzing for most of 2011 in South Africa. This deal is to be the first major entry of a foreign multinational into South Africa's dominant food retail sector, and the first effort by the world's largest retail employer Wal-Mart to gain a foothold in Africa. This paper considers the role of the Global Union UNI and support by the US based United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) in the Competition Tribunal and Appeal processes in South Africa. Through interviews and participant observation, this paper examines the role of global union solidarity and local activists in conditioning the terms of capital mobility and accumulation and in influencing state actors. It seeks to problematise the prescriptive literature on 'new labour internationalism' by examining the motivations and contradictions of multiple players in the process. By doing so, it unpacks a core contradiction in the aims of a global campaign against Wal-Mart, one that will surface

more widely as Wal-Mart continues to enter more countries in the Global South, that between labour rights and 'development'.

RC25-165.3

KERSCH, Dorotea Frank* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos - UNISINOS, dorotea_fk@hotmail.com)

Es kommt net raus – El papel de las redes en la manutención lingüística y en la construcción de las identidades

El mito de que en Brasil se habla sólo una lengua siempre estuvo relacionado en las más variadas instancias, y en especial en la educación y en la política. Sin embargo, se sabe que se habla sobre 200 lenguas en el país: son alrededor de 170 lenguas indígenas y 30 relacionadas a contextos de inmigración y de frontera, además de las variedades desprestigiadas del portugués. En Río Grande del Sur, hay diversos contextos de contacto lingüístico – de frontera y de inmigración. En este trabajo, damos relieve a uno de esos contextos de contacto lingüístico. Se trata de un pueblo situado al pie de la sierra gaucha, con alrededor de 6.000 habitantes, cuya población, en su mayoría, es bilingüe en portugués y Hunsrückisch, una variedad desprestigiada del alemán. ¿Pero cómo es posible que con más de 190 años de inmigración en esta región la mayoría de la población aún tenga el Hunsrückisch como lengua materna? El objetivo de este trabajo es de analizar el papel de las redes sociales en el proceso de manutención o sustitución de la lengua materna minoritaria y las cuestiones de identidad que se desarrollan de ello. Las redes sociales (MILROY, 1987) representan los grados de contacto entre individuos que se relacionan informalmente, mediante dos propiedades – densidad y multiplicidad – de las cuales resultan redes sociales densas y múltiples y redes flojas y con poca multiplicidad. El relativo abandono por la que la comunidad estuvo sometida hasta hace poco tiempo parece haber contribuido para su organización multiplex, lo que contribuye para la manutención lingüística. Aunque con la creciente urbanización, acceso a los medios de comunicación, televisión, teléfono e internet, esa realidad tiende a cambiar, transformando la cultura eminentemente rural en urbana, lo que tendrá fuertes impactos también en la lengua.

RC02-275.4

KERSTEN, Sarah* (University of Fribourg, sarah.kersten@unifr.ch), **GASSER, Martin*** (University of Fribourg, martin.gasser@unifr.ch), **NOLLERT, Michael*** (University of Fribourg, michael.nollert@unifr.ch) and **SCHIEF, Sebastian*** (University of Fribourg, sebastian.schief@unifr.ch)

How do economic downturns affect gender inequality within work-arrangements? A comparison of Swiss regions

The world is still facing the consequences of the financial crisis in 2008, e.g. rising unemployment, rising national debts, a slowdown of wage growth as well as rising social inequality. In this paper we focus on the consequences of economic downturns on the gender-specific distribution of paid and unpaid work in Switzerland. There have been three economic downturns in the last 20 years, measured with the annual change of the GDP. As Switzerland is strongly marked by its federalism, we hypothesise that the economic downturns affect cantonal economies and policies and therefore cantonal gender inequality to varying degrees. By using data from the Swiss Labour Force Survey, we analyse regional variations in Switzerland within and between the work spheres, based on indicators regarding gender inequality.

In terms of the economy, we expect cantons with e.g. a strong services sector to be much more affected than those with a strong industrial or rural sector. In terms of the political system, we expect conservative cantons to have a stronger rise in gender inequality than progressive ones. Moreover, in terms of welfare regimes, in liberal cantons, the impact of the financial crisis may be worse than in conservative or social-democratic cantons due to a different degree of de-commodification. Furthermore, the impact of the economic downturns also varies over time. We assume that the downturn of the 90s had much less influence on the volume of paid work of men compared to women than it had in the rise of the downturn beginning 2008. All in all, we expect major changes within the cantons in terms of shifts between paid and unpaid work. The degree of transformation and the differences between men and women depend on the political, economic and cultural framework of the respective cantons.

RC07-705.6**KHAN, Sultan*** (University of KwaZulu-Natal, khans@ukzn.ac.za)*"The out of sight classroom" - Teaching and learning sociology through field trips*School of Social Sciences,
University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

There is wide agreement that field trips offer students benefits to learn in an informal environment as they help them to visualize concepts introduced in class laying the foundation for a deeper understanding of the discipline. In the merged university of KwaZulu-Natal, after a long absence of teaching sociology through field trips due to serious political violence raising safety and security concerns, this approach to learning was re-introduced in 2007. This presentation takes the form of visual representation of level three sociology students from diverse racial and socio-economic backgrounds on their experiences in high risk research localities which are often avoided by many field researchers. The visual presentation captures the sociological experiences of students who under normal circumstances would not have visited such localities anywhere in South Africa due to the social construction of such spaces as a haven for a myriad number of problems making it out of bounds for locals. Given the racial inequalities in South Africa, such localities are often labeled dangerous spaces for ordinary citizens. Students' experiences after their field trip attest to how their understanding of such spaces was reshaped from it being portrayed as zones of human misery to the prospect of researching and studying a large section of the South African populace who are structural victims of poverty and inequality. The visual presentation illustrates how the sociological imagination of undergraduate students are captured through field trip training and can serve as a hallmark to renew and sustain the training of future sociologists in a rapidly transforming and challenging post apartheid context..

NB: This presentation will be undertaken by visual screening of a DVD.

RC35-136.3**KHARLAMOV, Nikita*** (National Research University-Higher School of Economics, nkharlamov@clarku.edu)*Hybrid subjectivity and understanding of social action: On the phenomenology of ambivalence*

Much of the history of sociological theory is rooted in the metaphor of culture as a bounded, well-defined whole, which serves as the ultimate frame of reference for everything social. In particular (as epitomized by Parsonian theory), social actions have, as their final source of reference, the system of norms and values characteristic of a particular culture. As Billig and Urry have shown, such a conception is firmly grounded in the post-Westphalian political concept of nation-state. Abandonment of this nationalist and colonialist discourse forces us to depart from what Bhabha characterized as "our sense of the historical identity of culture as a homogenizing, unifying force, authenticated by the originary Past, kept alive in the national tradition of the People". Indeed, in a world of hypermobility and hyperconnectivity many people are immersed in multitudes of ambivalent cultural patterns and social norms on a daily basis, as well as over life course. In these conditions we can no longer refer to the monolithic, solid, bounded notion of culture as a source of values and symbols, or society as a source of norms, in our understanding of social action. I revisit the Weberian categories of action and Bourdieu's notion of habitus through the lens of hybridity and marginality, and in light of dynamic co-development of personal and collective culture. I question the basic metaphor of culture as a well-defined region and suggest that the metaphor of fluid, and the notion of collective culture as a locally specific, temporarily assembled mixture of cultural patterns, can be used to understand the genesis of personal culture. This latter—thus conceived as an inherently hybrid subjectivity—may serve as a source for phenomenological teleological understanding of individual action in conditions of permanent ambivalence, and as a useful framework for discussing justice in a world of ambivalent difference.

RC21-738.2**KHARLAMOV, Nikita*** (National Research University-Higher School of Economics, nkharlamov@clarku.edu)*Navigating ambivalence in public places: The atmospheres of heterotopias*

Multicultural cities are constellations of processes and activities of very diverse cultural origins, and are thus sites of mixing and hybridity. Public spaces are interspersed with locations that have the potential of creating ambivalence in human encounters with them. This ambivalence could be present in 'festival marketplaces', where capital colonizes historic places, or in navigating the boundaries of urban zones. In this paper I explore the atmospheric dimension of these quotidian encounters with the fabric of built environment through the lens of Foucault's notion of heterotopia. This notion is used to characterize those locations in the city that upset the homogeneity of the spatial fabric and challenge people in terms of their possible meanings. I focus on the elusive, indeterminate character of the city, its 'feel', which, as Boehme notes, humans are perfectly capable of ordinarily recognizing in their daily lives, despite its indeterminate ontological status. From the standpoint of biosemiotics, I discuss the psychic mechanisms involved in the emergence of meaning of places, and the role of personal culture and experience of the person in navigating the ambivalent possibilities involved in the particular encounter with places. I draw on a study of walking in the inner city neighborhood (Main South, Worcester, MA), focusing particularly on how people navigate the diffuse spatial boundary of 'the university campus', and how they make sense of the 'Buddhist meditation temple' situated in the neighborhood. I underscore the dynamic, developmental character of the emergence of these meanings, and discuss its possible trajectories in terms of how people draw on their experience and, in Ingold's terms, their skills of dwelling in the environment, in their encounters. I discuss how this perspective translates into an understanding of public space and spatial justice as emergent out of dynamic, locally assembled encounters of cities and their inhabitants.

RC07-481.3**KHONDKER, Habibul H.*** (Zayed University, UAE, habibul.khondker@zu.ac.ae)*Institutionalizing democracy, strengthening state: Bangladesh experience*

By using Bangladesh's experience with democracy and governance, this paper argues that the debate on whether democracy is a precondition for development or a strong developmental state is a pre-condition for democracy is somewhat unproductive. Rather than starting from such a stark opposition, this paper argues that it may be possible to pursue the two goals: creating a strong developmental state and deepening democracy at the same time. The argument is based on Claus Offe's argument that democracy is parasitical on strong state. Conversely, a weak state is a bad host and a poor driver for democracy. Following this line of argument, and modifying it slightly, this paper argues that one of the reasons for the weakness of democracy in Bangladesh is rooted in the weakness of the state. A strong state based on a citizen-focused governance can achieve meaningful developmental outcomes and aid in deepening democracy. And yet, the evidence from Asian Tiger economies reveals that governmental efficiency in achieving meaningful and inclusive development may sometime compensate for the absence of a vibrant democracy. So the key conceptual challenge is how to pursue the two goals at the same time?

Bangladesh started as a democracy, however, the post-independence circumstances defeated that goals of democracy, the transition from parliamentary to presidential form took place in less than 4 years of independence. Following military coups and a trail of authoritarian rulers between 1975 and 1990, Bangladesh was governed by regimes based on elections without democracy and made a transition from elections without democracy to democracy without citizenship from 1990 to the present. The glaring defect of Bangladesh's democracy is the weakness of rule of law. The neo-patrimonial state in Bangladesh results in the absence of rational bureaucracy and rule of law.

RC11-214.3**KIKUZAWA, Saeko*** (Hosei University, skikuzaw@soc.hosei.ac.jp)*Care service utilization among frail elderly in Japan*

Since the national long-term care insurance (LTCI) system was introduced in 2000, Japanese elderly have become "consumers/users" of care services. They can choose services and providers themselves. Under the system, there are a variety of services on the menu and insurance covers

90% of the payment for the service use, up to the benefit limit that is set by the level of support required.

Still, it has been suggested that the system is under-utilized by the frail elderly. One of the factors associated with the under-utilization may be the uneven distributions of the care service providers across communities (e.g., urban vs. rural). For instance, hospitals and clinics are typically concentrated in the urban areas under the national health insurance system in Japan. Similarly, care-service providers may concentrate in the urban areas, so that the limited service provision may prevent the rural elderly from using those services.

Nevertheless, there are not many studies which have examined the factors affecting service use of the elderly under the system, especially community-level factors such as the level of service provisions in the community. This study explores how individual and community level factors affect care service utilization among the frail elderly living in various cities, towns, and villages by analyzing the LTCI receipt data using multi-level modeling.

RC49-17.1

KILIAN, Reinhold* (University of Ulm, reinhold.kilian@bkh-guenzburg.de), **STEINERT, Tilman** (Ulm University), **CROISSANT, Daniela** (Zentrum für Psychiatrie Südwürttemberg), **LÄNGLE, Gerhard** (Zentrum für Psychiatrie Südwürttemberg), **LEMKE, Ulrike** (Universität Rostock), **HERPERTZ, Sabine** (University of Heidelberg), **BRIEGER, Peter** (Ulm University), **KLING-LOURENCO, Paulo** (Ulm University) and **BECKER, Thomas** (Ulm University)

Explaining differences in involuntary admission practice between German federal states

Background: Involuntary psychiatric admissions rates in Germany are among the highest in the western world and they are continuously increasing during the last decade. However, involuntary admissions rates indicate significant differences between German federal states which can neither be explained by differences in the prevalence of mental disorders nor by different legal bases.

Aims: To examine differences in involuntary admission practices between German federal states from the perspectives of psychiatric staff members and the patients.

Methods: For a period of three months, all cases of involuntary admission to five psychiatric hospitals in three federal states were systematically documented. Patient recruitment and data collection were performed by the same researcher on a rotation basis during 15 months. Patients' views of involuntary admission were assessed by means of standardised questionnaires and open patient interviews in order to describe the admission process and appreciate the patient perspective of the admission experience.

Results: Study results indicate that the patients' perception of the reasons and the specific occasions of involuntary admissions differed from the clinicians' perception. However, no differences occurred between cases from different federal states. Nevertheless, differences in the distribution of diagnoses and the assessment of patients' dangerousness indicate a variance in the selection process at the level of persons and institutions who initiated the admission process.

RC49-490.4

KILIAN, Reinhold* (University of Ulm, reinhold.kilian@bkh-guenzburg.de), **HERTLE, Christine** (Ulm University), **BECKER, Thomas** (Ulm University) and **MATSCHINGER, Herbert** (Universität Leipzig,)

The meaning and the assessment of empowerment in patients with psychotic and affective disorders

Background: Empowerment is regarded as a crucial factor in modern psychiatric treatment. However, there are no suitable, standardized measurements to assess empowerment in the process of psychiatric treatment. Therefore it is neither possible to mark potential reasons for a missing empowerment orientation nor can we precisely determine the importance of empowerment for the treatment outcome.

Aim: In this study we examined the meaning of the term empowerment for people with affective (ICD-10 F30-F39) and schizophrenic (ICD-10 F20-F29) disorders as the basis for the development of a standardized measure instrument.

Methods: We have chosen a qualitative approach for examining the meaning of the term empowerment for patients with severe mental disorder. We conducted eight focus groups with outpatients from rural and from urban living areas. Participants were given semi-structured enquiries about what empowerment means to them in their daily lives. Focus groups were taped, transcribed and then analyzed by means of qualitative content analysis.

Results: We obtained a broad range of conceptual facets and deduced the following dimensions of empowerment: "daily living" (finances, occupation, housekeeping/ housing situation, social relationships, spare time), "treatment" (treatment participation, knowledge of how to act, medication), "societal/ political" and "person" (hope, self-efficacy, self-esteem, acceptance). While the increase of control was mentioned as the common core of empowerment within these dimensions the definition of low and high levels of empowerment differed significantly between dimensions.

Conclusion: For people with affective and psychotic illness empowerment has a broad meaning closely related to increase the control over several dimensions of their daily life and their psychiatric treatment. For the development of a measurement instrument it is necessary to identify adequate definitions of high and low levels of empowerment for each dimension.

RC07-356.2

KIM, Mun Cho* (Korea University, muncho@korea.ac.kr)

Toward a new media policy in the age of convergence

Communications in the age of media convergence tend to acquire the quality of ubiquity, wherein anybody is able to exchange any message anywhere anytime through a wide range of channels, tools or routes. The expansion of communication coverage not only promotes the opportunities of communications, but it breeds a new set of policy reactions by aggravating social conflict and unrest.

With broadcasting and telecommunications merged, the applicability and mobility of communication spaces being reinforced and the number of smart users who can deftly handle communication tools on the rise, such dysfunctions as social competition, conflict and feud are also being intensified. Thus, today's media-scape accompanying both development and confusion can be represented by this dictum: the transition from "a cool to hot state." That is because, unlike the age of mass media, the age of convergence media is being led by the Internet, which demands an active engagement of users.

In a industrial society, where the expansion of material productivity used to be a major task for national development, overcoming socio-economic crises through efficient mobilization and distribution of resources was the top policy priority. In a post-industrial society, where the reduction and control of social conflicts came to the fore as a prominent agenda, regulating legitimization crises through reconciliation of colliding collective interests was the urgent issue in public policy. In future society, where identity crises draw sharp attention, the emphasis of public policy has to be placed upon the development of visions and strategies that can enhance citizen's life competence to promote collective welfare. In particular, the media policy of future society, which shows a high probability of amplified social strain due to the Internet-based media convergence, should be focused on enhancing the meaning of life through improving the communicative rationality based upon a sense of autonomy and tolerance.

RC31-14.4

KIM, Myungsoo* (Kwansei Gakuin University, mskim@kwansei.ac.jp)

The great eastern Japan earthquake and prejudice toward foreigners

After the Great Eastern Japan Earthquake took place, the Japanese received a lot of encouraging words from abroad, which often expressed admiration for the Japanese both for their great patience and for keeping their dignity and order. CNN even called for opinion from its viewers on the following question: 'In Japan, why did not looting and other unlawful incidents take place, which usually come together with disaster?' The viewers' opinions in this regard tended to attribute it to Japanese culture and its national pride. It is for sure that no prominent looting did take place in the disaster-hit regions even after a few days had passed since the earthquake, the time when aid materials had not been delivered there. However, it does not mean that no injustice occurred in Japan after the earthquake, as it is

widely pointed out that racist rumors had spread both inside and around the disaster-hit regions. Therefore, this presentation will highlight the basic data concerning this issue that are drawn from the survey conducted in the City of Sendai, a major disaster-hit region. This survey was conducted after a year had passed since the earthquake by a mailing method for residents with Japanese nationality. The questionnaire items included: recognition and attitude toward rumors spread at the time of the earthquake; exclusivist consciousness toward residents without Japanese nationality; and so on. The data is expected to bring into sharp relief a certain aspect of exclusivist consciousness toward foreigners in Japan after the earthquake.

RC47-295.1

KIM, Seung Kuk* (Pusan National University, skkim21@pusan.ac.kr) and **CHO, Jung Rae** (Pusan National University)

Why are the citizens of Pusan so silent?

The shocking disasters caused by accidents in Fukushima nuclear power plant showed clearly the risky character of nuclear power. However, Pusan, the nearest foreign city to Japan has been surprisingly either insensitive or silent to lessons from the tragic accident, even though there are nuclear power plants just near to (less than 10 km from Haeundae, one of the city centers of) Pusan. Anti-nuclear movements in Pusan are as usual as ever. What's the problem with Pusan? In fact, Koreans or Korean society were notorious for its relative insensitivity to safety issues. After the critiques on dysfunctions of the compressive modernization of Korea, however, there are growing concerns with social quality, safety issue in particular. This study aims to explain, in three ways, the reasons for inactivated attitudes of citizens in Pusan. First, the organized power of the so-called nuclear mafia composed of electric company, media and pro-nuclear scientists is invisible but very influential. Second, the individual preference for material comforts rather than critical consciousness on nuclear dangers among citizens has been undoubtedly pervasive. Third, there is a kind of self-fulfilling prophecy made by both policy makers and ordinary people who are likely to judge that they would die of traffic accidents as usually as nuclear accidents. Interview data on experts and activists as well as survey data of small size will be collected to examine the proposed explanations.

RC32-617.1

KING, Debra* (Flinders University, deb.king@flinders.edu.au)

Whither the migrant workforce in community (in-home) aged care in Australia?

In responding to the 'care crisis', aged care in Australia is undergoing a shift in direction. Historically split between informal care provided by families and institutional care provided by the market and not-for-profit sector; over the past decade community (formal, in-home) aged care provided by government and not-for-profits has grown. Community aged care is now the preferred policy direction. This shift will have a significant impact on the aged care workforce – in particular, the question of who will do this work.

In contrast to the community aged care workforce in other countries, migrants are not a core component of this workforce in Australia. Specifically, migrants whose first language is not English are less likely to be employed in community care than residential aged care. While Australia's migration system provides a partial explanation for migrant pathways into aged care work, it does not account for differences in the distribution of migrants across residential and community sectors. This paper uses the National Aged Care Workforce Census and Survey to examine these differences. The analysis focuses on migrants from Asia Pacific countries – the largest source countries for Australian migration. These migrants view working in community aged care to be less satisfying than residential aged care; and it does not seem to offer the hours, consistency or capacity for developing work portfolios, or the professional development, required by these workers. Overall, they do not appear to *want* to work in the community sector, either now or in the future. The Australian example provides an interesting contrast to how in-home care is conceptualised elsewhere. This is not a problem of the potential exploitation of low-wage immigrant communities: it is a problem of how to construct the work so that it attracts migrant workers in order to meet forecast growth in the sector.

RC11-107.2

KINOSHITA, Shu* (Kyoto University, mohitori@gmail.com)

Conceptual analysis of "dementia" among family caregivers in Japanese SHGs

In this presentation, I examine "dementia" as the concept, which indicates "who" and "how to" remedy troubles about care. I analyze data collected through participant observations and interviews in self-help groups (SHGs) that family caregivers of the demented elderly attended. I emphasize the following four points. First, if elderly are represented as "the demented," they are exempted from the responsibility of remedying troubles. Second, assigning such responsibilities to "family caregivers" implies that they must provide care by considering that people with dementia "cannot think logically, while their emotional abilities are preserved". Third, people with dementia are regarded as "innocent" or "harmless" as a result of this categorization. Fourth, by participating in SHGs, family caregivers can develop a new frame of interpretation for "troubles to remedy" in dementia.

RC07-678.2

KIRAKOSYAN, Lyusyena* (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, lyusyena@vt.edu)

Is promoting disability rights conducive to a stronger democracy in Brazil?

While organized advocacy among and on behalf of people with disabilities in Brazil began in the early 1980s, it was not until that nation's 2008 ratification of the 2006 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that the Brazilian state assumed responsibility to promote and guarantee the rights of its disabled citizens. The Convention holds the status of a Constitutional norm in Brazil, enabling disabled persons and interested civil society organizations to press to hold the state accountable for the protection and advancement of disability rights. This paper explores the tensions revealed by these ongoing efforts to empower a long-subjugated population through examining the online and printed materials of seven disability advocacy organizations and through interviews conducted in summer 2011 in Sao Paulo, Brazil with their leaders. In particular, the paper examines whether and how these organizations' liberal advocacy discourses stressing equal rights, dignity and respect are reconciled in practice with their calls for social inclusion and active citizen engagement. Drawing on Held(1996), Sandel(1996), Freire(1970;1973), and Taylor(1992), I argue that well-intended rhetoric notwithstanding, paradoxically, without a participatory political life it is difficult for the disabled to achieve a shared social aspiration. I draw on interview data and compare the disability rights literature with the claims of a sample of disability advocacy organizations to consider how advocacy strategies might be recast to help the otherwise heterogeneous disabled population attain both a common sense of identity and individual rights as they seek full citizenship.

RC15-64.6

KIRBY, Emma* (University of Queensland, e.kirby@uq.edu.au) and **BROOM, Alex*** (University of Queensland, a.broom@uq.edu.au)

Navigating back pain care: A sociological study of women's illness pathways within and between intersecting social worlds

Back pain represents a key public health problem for the Australian health system, and the significance of back pain for Australian primary care delivery is evident in the fact that it is the second most common complaint in general practice consultations. Back pain carries both high direct and indirect costs, including reduced capacity to work and participate in community life. For some back pain sufferers conventional treatments have limited therapeutic effect, leading often to the use of various 'alternatives'. Back pain care is delivered primarily by GPs, physiotherapists, chiropractors, osteopaths, acupuncturists, and massage therapists. Yet the actual usage and popularity of such modalities amongst Australians remains relatively unknown.

This paper focuses on an analysis of data from a national, representative cross-sectional survey on the practices and providers mid-age Australian women with back pain are utilising in their care. This sociological study examines such things as: use of providers and self-delivered care; the bases of decisions and trajectories; issues related to cost, risk and choice; and, ultimately these women's pathways through care. This represents a major sub-study of the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health (n=40,000) of which around 1,800 mid-age women participated given their existing back pain. Here we report on the extent of plurality of available

treatment options for mid-age Australian women with back pain, and assess their experiences of utilising multiple biomedical, allied health and complementary providers to address their pain and quality of life/wellbeing. A particular focus is on women's access and decision-making regarding practitioner choice and consultation, and perceptions of the value of a variety of biomedical and complementary providers.

RC42-408.1

KIRCHNER, Corinne* (Columbia University, ck12@columbia.edu)
Expertise in defining word "senses" as contested professional turf

How language materializes connections between individuals and groups is a fundamental sociological issue. White posits that *talk* constitutes the links in social networks and theorizes *ambiguity* as sparking creation of *socio-cultural forms* aiming toward ever-elusive *shared meanings* (not necessarily agreement). (White, 2003; Godart & White, 2010) Certain linguists (Bakhtin, Vygotsky cited in Emerson, 1983) also highlighted the unique variety of semiotic associations (i.e., *meanings*) individuals bring to words.

Therefore, "definitions" (assigned meanings) as constructed and caged in dictionaries, are necessarily hegemonic, to varying degrees (Kirchner, 2009). Dictionaries themselves can be viewed as negotiated cultural efforts to impose "definitions" (reduce ambiguity) on variant, always-changing usages. Indeed, for professionals whose work is writing dictionaries, i.e., Lexicographers, the core challenge concerns handling "senses" that shadow all words. Decisions abound: What is a "sense of a word" vs a separate word vs. an ignorable variant? How many senses should be specified? In what order? What if the senses of different words seem to overlap in meaning – i.e., when should they be considered "synonyms"? Are synonyms possible?

Abbott's theory of professions (1988) as competing ways of organizing expertise, and claiming mandates over tasks in that domain (turf), provides a useful frame for analyzing the influence of digital technologies on contested control over language. This paper extends prior work (Kirchner, 2011) on the turf of "Word-Sense Disambiguation," emerging as the site of competing claims by "Computational Linguistics" (CompLing) and traditional Lexicographers. In-between, the small specialty of "Computational Lexicography" (CompLex) mediates the differences. It is too soon to tell whether CompLex will help seal the demise of traditional lexicography, overwhelmed by CompLing; or will become the mechanism by which a modernized Lexicography constrains CompLing's turf-spread. Implications for participatory dictionary-making (e.g., *Wiktionary* and the wider "Wiki-World") are considered.

RC25-59.1

KIRCHNER, Corinne* (Columbia University, ck12@columbia.edu)
Making "human" exclusionary: Social forms and ableist language in the computing professions

Ableism – i.e., an analytic term for societal exclusion of people who "look different" (e.g., talk, move, communicate differently) from an "average" or "normal" person, is a latecomer to social justice attention. Critical analyses of racism and sexism preceded it, and have helped to stimulate significant, though incomplete, reforms *via* legal and other culture-change mechanisms (e.g., TV show casting.) Correlatively, sexism-(and racism)-*in-language* have been fertile, richly-harvested fields (e.g., Pascale, 2007), whereas ableism-in-language has barely achieved recognition by activists (e.g. the anti-"R.word" movement), or scholars (e.g., Ferri and Connor, 2005; Cherney, 2011). This paper plumbs the heritage of the former analyses, while highlighting differences in the societal context of ableism that affect how language marginalizes/excludes people with disabilities (PwDs).

Analysts, seminal and recent, have shown that "isms" in language operate variously on cognitive processes, but they often do not specify the social structural links (Kramer et al., 1978, Miller & James, 2009) The current paper identifies a large, culturally-influential globalized occupational sphere (broadly, Computer Design) to explore how *social organization* and *linguistic practices* interact to impact PwDs in the targeted professions and society-at-large. Using descriptive analysis of online professional discourse and organizational structure, I show how the term "Human" is used restrictively, a process buttressed by other terms ("assistive [technology]", "sufferer", "normal/average person") and is built into social structure *via* formation and naming of professional specialties (journals, conferences, etc.). Finally, I outline the socio-economic consequences of this marginalizing process. The focal site is the multinational professional society, Association

for Computing Machinery, particularly its longstanding "Special Interest Group-SIG" on Computer-Human Interface, and its newer SIG on Accessibility (for PwDs).

My core theoretical concepts derive from Bourdieu's symbolic power (1991), Foucault's "normativity" (Comstock, 2008) and Bowker/Star's classification (2000).

(Full references on request)

RC11-107.4

KIRKMAN, Allison* (Victoria University of Wellington, allison.kirkman@vuw.ac.nz)

Dementia stories: Representations of carers

Until recently the 'voices' of people with dementia have not been present in the representations about Alzheimer's Disease available publicly through the media. The story of the person with dementia has frequently been told through the 'voice' of their carer or through the 'voices' of experts such as those representing Alzheimer's Societies. This is changing and more first person accounts are emerging, partly as a result of the activism of the people with dementia movement. But what of the voices of the carers - have they changed? This paper focuses on the 'voices' of carers and explores the 'dominant narrative of sacrifice' that emerges in these stories. However there are other narratives as well and these have important consequences for both people with dementia, those who care for them, and those people who have yet to be touched by the impact of Alzheimer's Disease. Examples from a systematic analysis of New Zealand representations obtained from publicly available sources (print media, Internet, newsletters) from 2000 to 2011 are used to illustrate these different representations. I also seek to illustrate that these representations are not unique to New Zealand but apply to other similar societies. I conclude by highlighting the tension that still exists in representing both people with dementia and those who are carers in a way that recognises their rights as individuals and as citizens.

TG05-568.4

KIRKMAN, Allison* (Victoria University of Wellington, allison.kirkman@vuw.ac.nz)

Leaving a trace: The politics of cemeteries

Scattered throughout many countries, in rural and urban areas, there are cemeteries. These are not just places for the disposal of bodies or ashes but also a place to remember the identity of the deceased. How these identities are portrayed has changed over time and depends also upon place. In this paper case studies of cemeteries are used to illustrate how the cemetery can be a site for teaching sociology and to highlight the relevance of visual methods in this. I have used the cemetery as a teaching and learning site in both sociology of death and dying and research methods undergraduate courses. Only visual representations can do justice to the stories cemeteries can tell us about those who are now dead and some of the social conditions of the communities they lived in. The paper explores the strengths and limitations of nonobtrusive observational methods in cemetery research and also examines the ethics of such research methods.

RC13-122.2

KIVIJÄRVI, Antti* (University of Eastern Finland, kivijarvi@uef.fi)

Keeping distance - Fragility of ties between ethnic minority and majority youth in Finland

This paper explores ties crossing ethnic boundaries in micro-level interaction of youth in Finland. The aim is to disentangle what types of ties are formed between ethnic minority and majority youth and how these ties build up intergroup bridging social capital. The study is based on translocal ethnography conducted in leisure fields of youth and on an interview data (n=38) of ethnic minority youth.

The assumption inherent in the notion of social capital is that interethnic weak ties benefit ethnic minority youth and enable them to 'get ahead' – to form bridges across ethnic niches. Strong ties, on other hand, would help ethnic minority youth only to 'get by' in a fixed peer circle. However, it has been claimed that theorizations of social capital have not sufficiently recognized group-based demarcations and material inequalities in stratified surroundings. Thus, bridging interethnic ties do not formulate automatically

because of spatial and institutional segregation, cultural hierarchies, racist group relations and more micro-level mechanisms. The empirical focus of this paper is on latter types of mechanisms.

Strong ties in the form of close interethnic friendships are rare in the data. Instead, a lot of weak ties in the form of distant acquaintances are formulated. However, these weak ties seem to be too fragile in creating bridging social capital because of manifold hindrances in micro-level interaction: differing (youth) cultural competences, harness of racializing narratives, intergroup conflicts, 'considerate aloofness' and differing leisure habits. It seems that the strong interethnic ties have more bridging qualities. Moreover, many ethnic minority youth are not able to take part in costly middle-class sociability or are otherwise excluded from mainstream leisure surroundings.

RC04-380.3

KIVINEN, Osmo* (University of Turku, osmo.kivinen@utu.fi), HEDMAN, Juha (University of Turku) and KAIPAINEN, Päivi (University of Turku)

Educational expansion, equality of opportunities and labour market outcomes from baby boomers to recent generations – the case of Finland

As a rule, educational expansion proceeds as a bottom-up process where widening access and increasing student flows at lower levels force next level educational organizations to change. Educational expansion means increasing educational opportunities and greater demand for education. Even though expansion widens the access, the education system maintains its inherent hierarchy to the top. From graduates' point of view, degrees are expected to work as credentials for favourable positions in the labour market. Expectations of the value of degrees are much generated by labour market outcomes of preceding generations. A topical question for most welfare states is how do the labour market outcomes (in terms of different levels of earnings of graduates) for successive generations change during the expansion from elite university to mass higher education – especially under "global auctions" of jobs?

By leaning on Finnish longitudinal census data, the paper will analyse expanding education system, for instance, in terms of mechanisms of 'maximally maintained inequality' and 'law of last entry'. Notwithstanding the levelling of playing field, the competition among the highly educated is tightening and the 'game of elimination' is fierce. Finnish school system has been praised for its high level of (average) academic performance of students together with low impact of socioeconomic background on student performance as indicated by OECD/PISA-assessments. Strikingly, however, in Finnish school system we can find a remarkably wide inverse gender gap (female students' performance exceeds male students' performance), while in the labour markets the gender gap is in a traditional way persistent (woman's euro is 80 cents). The paper will focus on to what extent equality of educational opportunity of women and men has improved in terms of parent-child odds ratios of participation in university education from baby boomers to recent generations.

RC23-301.4

KIVINEN, Osmo* (University of Turku, osmo.kivinen@utu.fi), HEDMAN, Juha (University of Turku) and KAIPAINEN, Päivi (University of Turku)

Productivity of research in natural sciences, technology and clinical medicine of 48 east Asian and north european top 300 ranked universities: A comparison of 8 countries scoring high in science and mathematics PISA

The global university rankings are here to stay. The ranking positions tell the universities' recognized success in the reputation markets. Whether deliberate or not, the rankings tend to establish a 'single norm of excellence' and reduce complex global higher education landscape into an ordinal order from best to worst. (Hazelkorn, Kauppi & Erkkilä; EAU) If governments are to strive for evidence-based science policy, they have to know, how productive the research in a country is, especially in such costly and facility intensive fields like natural sciences, technology and clinical medicine. The more detailed question is, which institutions produce the best or worst results and at what price. The emergence of Asian universities and scientific research is actualising in increasing numbers of appearances in the global university rankings (ARWU, THES, QS and HEEACT) hitherto

dominated by North American universities accompanied by some European universities.

The productivity analysis utilizes input (research man-years) and output (Web of Science articles and articles in Hi-impact journals) data of 48 Top 300 ranked East Asian and North European universities. Based on the results of the analyses the 48 universities are rated from A₀ (output falling short of input) to A⁺ (output exceeding input). The paper focuses on Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong from East Asia vis-à-vis Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden from North Europe, all of which belong to PISA elite (Programme for International Student Assessment) in science and mathematics. A high rank in science and mathematics PISA shows high level of learning outcomes which according to our understanding indicates that the "school culture" of the country has a specific "science ethos" and students' high academic potentiality. Finally, the paper shows how the "science ethos" indicated by PISA manifests in productivity of research in natural sciences, technology or clinical medicine.

RC31-175.1

KIVISTO, Peter* (University of Turku, peterkivisto@augustana.edu) and LA VECCHIA-MIKKOLA, Vanja (University of Turku)

Immigrant ambivalence toward the homeland: The case of Iraqis in Helsinki and Rome

This paper seeks to contribute to our understanding of the social psychology of migrants—both labor immigrants and refugees—by introducing the idea of ambivalence as a central feature of the migration experience. Building on recent work on ambivalence, particularly the contribution of Neil Smelser, we follow his lead in linking the idea of ambivalence to Albert Hirschman's treatment of exit, loyalty, and voice. The data utilized in this study derive from a larger study of Iraqi immigrants in Helsinki and Rome. We make use of 48 open-ended interviews, half conducted in each city. Our focus is on the ambivalence of immigrants toward their country of origin. We find evidence that ambivalence is common and the reactions to it vary along the lines suggested by Hirschman.

RC05-485.4

KLEIDERMACHER, Gisele* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, kleidermacher@gmail.com) and ESTUPIÑAN, Mary Luz (Universidad de Chile)

Immigración senegalesa en Argentina: Globalización y procesos de exclusión socio urbanos

En el presente trabajo nos proponemos caracterizar la reciente migración de jóvenes senegaleses que han arribado a Buenos Aires a partir de los años '90, e intensificada a partir de 2004. Ello con el fin de establecer los puntos en los cuales se continúa estratificando este tipo de migración, pese a que tiene lugar en un contexto de relacionamiento Sur-sur.

Para estos propósitos realizaremos una breve descripción del contexto de emigración, siguiendo a Sayad (2000) quien entiende este fenómeno como un proceso global, donde cuentan tanto los factores de salida como los de llegada, sin perder de vista la incidencia de los procesos de globalización acelerada de los años '90 en la intensificación/complejización de los flujos (Sassen, 2007) y cómo éstos se han convertido en la nueva forma de estratificación social (Bauman, 2008).

Por último, teniendo en cuenta diversos dispositivos locales como son la actual legislación migratoria, las redes que los mismos migrantes establecen para integrarse, así como las narrativas históricas del país receptor, pretendemos revisar el complejo fenómeno de la integración/exclusión a partir de la actividad laboral que mayoritariamente realizan en la Capital Federal.

RC04-723.5

KLEIN, Stefan* (Universidade de Brasília (UnB), sfkstefk@yahoo.com)

Two-faced democratization: The recent expansion of Brazil's vocational education

Among the most recent diversification policies in Brazil one should pay special attention to so called "Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology", based upon an older institution of professional education, in 2008. In fact, this new establishment was inserted into a policy vision that proposed a "Federal Network of Professional and Technological Educa-

tion". Among the most outstanding diversification policies one can point out the fact that the transformation of the prior existing type ("Federal Center of Technological Education") did not create a big number of new institutions, but indeed largely expanded the number of campuses allowing for a spatial decentralization and therefore providing opportunity to a population that lacked access to public higher education, which in Brazil does not charge tuition or fees. Furthermore it introduced a quota-system that reserves at least 50% of all places offered at this institution to pupils that attended public schools, aiming to democratize access to tertiary education, since these Institutes offer higher education as technological and teacher formation degrees.

The present work draws on and goes beyond other investigations priorly developed by myself to point out how indeed one can observe a certain degree of democratization, but tries to indicate barriers that persist in spite of this quota-system and further actions to be detailed during the presentation. The most important issue I would like to focus on concerns the clash between stated objectives in this aforementioned establishment and the effective existing conditions, starting from a qualitative study-case at the institute I currently work at and also elaborating on the contrasting mentalities of the older professors facing a new generation with a completely different academic background, that bring along divergent views of formative itineraries as well as concerning the scope of the diplomas offered at the institutes *vis-à-vis* universities.

RC37-370.2

KLEKOTKO, Marta* (Jagiellonian University, marta.kleotko@uj.edu.pl)

Arts matter: Exploring an impact of arts on urban scenes in Poland

The paper aims at analysis of impact of art on social cohesion and urban development in Poland. It argues that arts and creativity favour community regeneration and empowerment, extend civic participation and political awareness, as well as help to counteract to social pathologies.

The paper employs the concept of urban scenes. Scene is a dynamic system of several components: (1) neighborhood (2) physical environment, (3) people (4) engaged in various activities, (5) representing different values (Silver, Clark, Rothfield 2002). Arts and artists are considered crucial factors, which significantly affect character of urban scenes and determine its dynamic.

The paper provides both quantitative data as well as some case studies of Polish urban scenes. It explores the ways in which the arts and artists impact on socio-cultural, political and economic dynamic of the scene.

RC38-366.1

KLINGENBERG, Darja* (Goethe University, Klingenberg@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

"I come from a very interesting family!" Translating cultural capital

In my presentation I like to explore the process of translating, transforming and building social and cultural capital by Russian speaking migrants in Germany. My focus thereby is on the private sphere and the practices and ideas of home making, maintaining and constructing family and friendship relations, in a transnational context. The question I like to discuss with you occurred during my first field experiences and biographical interviews of my PhD project.

In Soviet society and state planned economy the possession and taste in consumer goods played a marginal role in the representation of social distinction. So institutionalised (educational degrees, professional and public certificates, decorations), objectified (books, china, access to cultural entertainment) as well as incorporated cultural capital was crucial to soviet social order. In Germany post-soviet migrants experience the devaluation of their educational degrees and professional experience, as well as loss of their incorporated cultural capital and social networks. Simultaneously cultural and social capital are important resources to contest those experiences of devaluation, to distinct one self from other migrant groups and create new social positions that help to redefine a certain identity, as well as open up occupational opportunities and secure the upwards mobility for the next generation. In this context private home is an arena of representing and transforming cultural capital that I like to explore in more depth.

Analyzing interviews of Russian speaking women that work in the educational and cultural sphere I like to discuss how exactly this transformation

of cultural capital takes place, how it is manifested in the private home and family and friendship relations. What kind of cultural capital can be translated, what kind of recognition is organized, where is this translation successful, where not?

RC24-363.5

KLINTMAN, Mikael* (Lund University, mikael.klintman@fpi.lu.se)

Developing apollonian and dionysian trust in environmental consumer schemes

This paper raises some fundamental issues about information and knowledge authorities as a basis for citizen-consumers to change their purchases, use, and (sub)-political involvement as implied in the notion of green, political citizen-consumers. By examining challenges to success of in reaching reduced, consumption-based harm to environment and health through (A) celebrities, (B) social marketing, and (C) community-based programmes, this paper develops the distinction between two types of trust of citizen-consumers, a distinction that need to be taken into account in consumer-oriented projects surrounding health and environment: The first type, which is arguably already taken into (extensive) account is what I label Apollonian trust, the trust in the validity, soundness, logic and cognitive quality of the schemes. Still, when informing the social sciences of consumption by evolutionary theory of human motivations it stands very clear that Apollonian trust is rarely sufficient in order to motivate citizen-consumers to modify their lifestyles. Influenced by evolutionary theory, I therefore coin the concept of Dionysian trust, to denote people's trust (subconscious or conscious) that their modified lifestyles will meet their social motivation, the motivation that changes in routines will somehow benefit their social position, which I argue is much more deeply rooted in us than both materialist and ecological values are or may ever become. In addition discussing implications for further consumer campaigns and schemes oriented towards reduced harm to health and environment through consumption, the paper tries to make sense of consumption by raising the wider scientific issue. This issue concerns the importance of allowing 'Darwin-free' but rich social scientific perspectives on consumption be thoroughly influenced by lessons from evolutionary theory on human nature, and vice versa, while at the same time avoiding deep contradictions and incommensurability of the perspectives.

RC43-245.4

KLINTOWITZ, Danielle* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, daniklin@gmail.com) and **REIS, Joyce** (Universidade de São Paulo)

La regulación urbanística tiene influencia en la producción de viviendas sociales?

La relación entre regulación urbanística y oferta de suelo para producción de vivienda social ha sido objeto de estudio y controversia desde la década del 70. La tesis de que normas de uso y ocupación excesivas del suelo inciden negativamente en la elasticidad de la oferta de viviendas, provocando un aumento de precios de inmuebles, tuvo gran influencia en la planificación urbana. En Brasil y América Latina, un argumento recurrente entre gestores públicos y promotores inmobiliarios es que para que el mercado privado pueda ofrecer productos habitacionales accesibles para los estratos de menor renta, es necesario "flexibilizar" normas y "disminuir" exigencias. Este trabajo pretende explorar la relación entre regulación y oferta del suelo para la producción de vivienda social. Su objetivo principal es evaluar de manera crítica y de forma comparativa, la aplicación de instrumentos de regulación urbanística y de política fundaría, así como su correlación con la adecuación urbanística de los domicilios en estos municipios. Los resultados encontrados en los municipios objeto de estudio de caso y pertenecientes al Estado de São Paulo, han permitido detectar tendencias: casi todos mantienen legislaciones de uso y ocupación del suelo que desconsideran la lógica de la producción de la vivienda social, no destinando para este mercado NINGUNA área de la ciudad. En casi todos los municipios estudiados estas características se transforman en objeto de "leyes excepcionales", específicas para la aprobación de conjuntos populares, inducidas, sobretodo, por compañías o empresas estatales, muchas veces asociadas a leyes de extensión del perímetro urbano, permitiendo su producción en áreas más distantes y/o desconectadas de la ciudad. Los resultados encontrados sugieren que las normas establecidas constituyen barreras, no por disminuir la oferta de suelo para vivienda social, sino por

impedir la ocupación de áreas más atractivas de la ciudad por parte de la población con menor renta.

RC18-125.2

KNEETEMAN, Gastón* (Cnpq, IIGG (UBA)., gkneeteman@yahoo.com.ar)

Las cosas se cambian desde adentro: Recambio generacional, pertenencia partidaria y diferencias internas en el radicalismo de una ciudad entre ríos (Argentina) entre 1996 y 1999

El trabajo que proponemos expresa la voluntad de discutir con aquellos postulados que sostuvieron, durante los noventa, el fin de las estructuras partidarias y de las formas tradicionales de acción política en Argentina. Para esto, presentaremos un estudio de caso desarrollado en la ciudad de Minuán, provincia de Entre Ríos, donde un grupo de personas que pertenecieron a la juventud política de la Unión Cívica Radical entre 1983 y 1995 desarrollaron, a partir de 1996, una disputa con los referentes más antiguos para definir la dirección del partido a nivel local y, luego, para determinar las candidaturas a cargos públicos.

Recorreremos los tres años que van desde la primer interna por autoridades partidarias (en las que estas personas de entre 26 y 38 años participaron) hasta la elección que los depositó al frente del municipio en 1999; observaremos que en un contexto donde algunos trabajos imaginaron la banalización de la política, un grupo de integrantes, de un partido tradicional, constituyó un espacio interno y disputó la conducción del partido con la generación política anterior. Nuestros actores, además, lo hicieron de la forma tradicionalmente fijada por carta orgánica; al mismo tiempo que establecieron criterios específicos de identificación y pertenencia con el partido, los cuales supusieron como propios.

Los integrantes del grupo naciente identificaron para sí una autenticidad de sus condiciones políticas: como "nueva generación" y como radicales, a la vez. Ligado a esto, demarcaron los valores sociales que asumían como partidarios radicales y aquellos singulares a su espacio interno; y procuraron que el resto del universo del radicalismo de Minuán reconozca la legitimidad de su pretensión.

Lo expuesto, además, nos deposita en una intención subsidiaria: Registrar la inconveniencia de generalizar aspectos de "la política nacional" o, mejor dicho, de los grandes centros urbanos como una continuidad invariable en todo un país.

RC41-482.2

KO, Chyong-fang* (Academia Sinica, Taiwan, ko@sinica.edu.tw)

Gender-role expectations and fertility rates in EU member states

This paper aims using data from the EVS2008 to investigate gender-role expectations and associations with fertility rates in EU member states. Countries with higher income and higher female employment rates tend to have higher fertility rates. Countries with higher fertility rates tended to have higher percentages of live births outside of marriage, suggesting a decline in traditional families. Gender gaps were smaller in countries with higher income and/or higher fertility rates. In wealthy Western societies, children are no longer produced primarily to extend family lines or valued as support for old age. For women, children and careers now go hand-in-hand.

RC45-447.3

KOBAYASHI, Jun* (Seikei University, jun.kobayashi@fh.seikei.ac.jp)

Effects of social capital on romance and marriage

I investigate how social capital affects romance and marriage in the Japanese society. In Japan, the percent never married has increased to males 19.4% and females 9.8% (2010). This results in a serious decrease of the total fertility rate to 1.4 (2010). However, the transition from romance to marriage to childbirth is yet to be clarified.

Therefore, I focus on the effects of social capital on getting boyfriends and girlfriends and getting married. Social capital, such as friends, acquaintances, and colleagues, may play significant roles in such events. For this purpose, I conducted a survey with 1,221 respondents (the response rate 50.1%).

Based on regression analyses and event history analyses, I show (i) human capital (measured in education) has no effects on romance but has significant effects on marriage. (ii) Social capital has significant effects both

on romance and marriage. (iii) Getting boyfriends and girlfriends, especially in their teens, significantly boosts probability of getting married. This means romance functions as social capital. So, romance and marriage are rational in the sense that they are promoted by social capital and human capital.

RC38-656.4

KOETTIG, Michaela* (University of Applied Sciences, michaela.koettig@gmx.de)

Constructions of gender stereotypes by the media in dealing with the 'right-wing terror cell' in Germany

In November 2011 the German public was caught off guard by a case of right wing terrorism. The case disclosed a hitherto unknown extent of right wing violence. On the basis of weapon findings, two men and a woman were matched with countless burglaries and the murder of at least ten persons carried out during the last twelve years. Most of the victims were migrants from Turkey. The case was disclosed after the two suspected men presumably committed suicide in order to avoid being arrested. Subsequently, the suspected woman blew up their joint home and turned herself over to the police. In custody she refused to make any statement.

During the first days after the disclosure of the case, the public expected to be informed about the background and the details of the case. At this time the authorities conducting the investigations had very little to report. The media was, therefore, compelled to generate extensive reports based on a very few facts. The focus of the reporting was on speculations about the circumstances of the crime and the personalities of the suspected persons.

Based on selected print media reports, my presentation will show how the media reports of the case worked with gender stereotypes in the published pictures and statements. They also constructed offender personalities, ignoring or reinterpreting the few facts that were known about the biographical backgrounds of the suspected perpetrators.

RC31-710.2

KOLETH, Elsa* (University of Sydney, ekol7647@uni.sydney.edu.au)

The 'real' alternative: Multiculturalism and community arts in Sydney

Two artistic productions - the photographic exhibition '52 Suburbs', and British dance company DV8's physical theatre production, 'Can we talk about this?' - premiered in Sydney in 2011, offering contrasting explorations of issues arising from contemporary policies and social imaginaries of multiculturalism. Both 'mainstream' productions interpellated a liberal, middle-class audience, and were received with considerable public and critical acclaim - the former for ostensibly celebrating Sydney's multicultural fabric by depicting locally rooted manifestations of cultural expression, identity, and community, the latter for exploring issues of human rights, equality, and freedom of speech in relation to multiculturalism. The counterpoints between these two productions and the ways in which they attempt to narrate and interrogate multiculturalism reflect the contemporary tensions, limitations and paradoxes inherent in 'managing diversity' in Australia through the model of liberal multiculturalism. This paper argues that, as an alternative to popular 'mainstream' narratives of multiculturalism, there exist emergent possibilities in localised, vernacular artistic productions, which represent the multiplicity of migrant voices and the 'multicultural real' in Australian society. In Sydney, Australia's largest and most culturally diverse city, the multiple identities of the city are given voice through the work of community arts organisations such as Information and Cultural Exchange (ICE) and Curiousworks. The forms of representation in the artistic works of such community organisations, while highly political in their own right, can serve to make the socio-political and historical realities of 'managing' and negotiating socio-cultural diversity in Australia more visible. In doing so, they create spaces for the telling of alternative tales that are central to enabling more radically democratic representations of Australian society, and to reinvigorating a cacophonous multicultural discourse in Australia.

RC34-565.6

KOMAROVA, Natalya* (teacher, natak11@mail.ru)

The influence of the mass media on youth socialization in modern society: The case of Russia

The role of the mass media in shaping of youth socialization cannot be underestimated. The mass media reach large numbers of the public via radio, television, newspapers and the Internet. One of the most popular forms of media among the Russian youth is television due to lots of extraordinary ideas and themes on youth telecasts. Moreover television is free of charge and available to anyone. People with higher education prefer newspapers and magazines, as they think that the government prints won't give inadequate information. Besides reading requires more intellectual efforts and abilities in analysis. Elderly people rely on facts given over the wireless, because in the times of communism news given over the radio was considered to be the honest truth.

Spiritual development of the society is strongly linked to the moral control of telecasts' contents. 80 percent of respondents supported this concept, 59 percent of youth think that the Russian mass media don't promote citizenship and patriotism.

Nowadays e-books and webzines supplant printed editions. Electronic editions are getting more popular especially among youth. The Internet changes mode of life and turns into the main source of information. It is not merely a global data communications system but also a new form of social interaction including social networking websites.

Though the majority of youth reject the idea of strong influence of the mass media on their life, psychological investigations found play an important role of the mass media in shaping youth's mentality and world outlook.

The results show that events of twenty years' standing led to lack of more or less clear system of values, norms, orientations, cultural wealth of young people in modern society. They have obvious clash of opinions in their minds. Therefore, one of the principle measures to be taken is to shape a system of education in Russia.

RC11-707.3

KOMP, Kathrin* (Umeå University, kathrin.komp@soc.umu.se) and **WIEGAND, Elena** (Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg)

A new image of old age: The case of third age societies

Europe's older population is shedding its traditional image, which is characterized by need and dependency. Instead, this population group is beginning to adopt an image that is characterized by capability. Corporations and policy-makers already react to this change, e.g. by strengthening older people's workforce participation. However, opinions still differ on what this new image entails.

This contribution explores the new image of old age, using the concept of the third age as a starting point. The third age describes the life years after retirement and prior to the onset of poor health. Those life years give people the opportunity to pursue activities of their choice, and they are therefore sometimes labeled 'the crown of life'. The emergence of the third age changes social structures - and it changes the image of old age. We, therefore, expect the new, capability-based image of old age to be particularly common in societies with many third-agers.

To better understand the new image of old age, we answer three questions. First, what is the image of old age across Europe? Second, how strongly pronounced is the third age across Europe? Third, can the emergence of the third age explain the change in the image of old age? To answer these questions, we conducted macro-level analyses with data from international organizations and with survey data. Findings show that there is no straightforward correlation between the emergence of the third age and the new image of old age. The correlation only becomes visible after we separate countries according to welfare regimes. We use this finding to describe different types of third age societies, which we characterize according to the prominent image of old age in them.

RC33-116.2

KOMP, Kathrin* (Umeå University, kathrin.komp@soc.umu.se) and **HLEBEC, Valentina** (University of Ljubljana)

Empirical methods in ageing research: Recent developments and upcoming trends

Europe is graying. This development becomes visible in our everyday lives, be it when we look at the person sitting next to us in a café, when we read the stories presented in newspapers, or when we listen to discussions on the situation of pension schemes. Researchers from various disciplines, e.g. sociology, political science, and medical science, observed this trend for some time now. To study what ageing means for societies and indi-

viduals, those researchers developed and adapted a rich array of research methods. Knowing about these research methods helps us to pick the most useful and effective way to answer our questions about old age and population ageing.

Nowadays, it is hard to gain an overview of empirical methods in ageing research. The field of ageing research is well-developed and diverse, which makes it difficult for any one person to spontaneously list all the methods used and to explain their advantages and disadvantages. The few overview books that exist were mainly written in the 1990s, which means that they cannot provide a concise description of the current situation either. For example, they cannot sufficiently describe recent developments and upcoming trends, such as the use of Sequence Analysis, Bayesian Modeling, or Qualitative Comparative Analysis. This contribution strives to fill this lacuna.

Our contribution describes and analyzes the use of empirical methods in ageing research during the last 2 decades. It traces the upcoming of new empirical methods in ageing research and the adaptation of existing methods to the needs of ageing research. It, moreover, studies for which topics, scientific disciplines, and kinds of research questions each method is most useful. Finally, this research project identifies upcoming trends in empirical methods in ageing research and briefly discusses how those trends could develop in the future.

RC47-295.3

KONG, Suk-Ki* (Seoul National University, skong@snu.ac.kr) and **LIM, Hyun-Chin** (Seoul National University)

Frame convergence into social justice: The Korean engagement into transnational food sovereignty movements

This paper intends to explain why and how the Korean social movements engage in the Global Justice Movement (GJM) by focusing on food sovereignty movements. We believe that Korean social movements gradually developed consciousness of food sovereignty through engaging in the GJM. Especially Korean environmental and agrarian movements are increasingly engaging in south-to-south collaboration with respect to food sovereignty. Both movements try to seize the so-called master frame, 'food sovereignty' against neoliberalism through strengthening relationship with global NGOs such as Friends of the Earth and Via Campesina. Divergent movements in Korea after achieving procedural democracy are converging again into social justice with expanding their activism into transnational arena. Simultaneously Korean social movements are struggling with many obstacles to transnational activism. Korean social movements recognize a high necessity of overcoming tough challenges at various levels whiling forming alliances around, across, and even beyond the national border.

RC04-380.1

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, David* (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, dav.konstant@gmail.com)

Choices, transformations and barriers

The study observe the correlation between youth' educational choices, barriers on the transition from secondary to tertiary education and changes in the Russian reality. The observations began long before the recent transformations in the life of the country and then continued till now. The data for the research projects is composition of state statistics and surveys.

The research studies indicate that:

- A changing situation led to visible relative levelling of chances of getting secondary education for representatives of various population groups;
- But great differentiation of schools and high barriers were observed; each type of school serves primarily for a certain social group; and children from the higher strata gain more quality secondary education;
- So the levelling of chances of getting secondary education turns out to be only apparent. It didn't lead to a decrease of social inequality or to a growth of access to higher education for youth of certain social groups.

Our research of school graduates' life careers over a ten years period indicates that these disparities remains in human destinies for many years, for decades of years, for all life.

Differentiation is noticeably seen at school, and then it becomes more distinctive in the sphere of occupational education. It continues in later life trajectories of a generation and is manifested in reproducing and aggravat-

ing social inequality. However it is pointless to cast reproaches upon the system of education and to hold it responsible for everything. Here we see the reflection of what is going on in the society on the whole. The institution of education is not to blame for what was so vividly manifested in it. The education sphere is a mirror to our society.

RC07-84.3

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, David* (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, dav.konstant@gmail.com)

Winners and losers - From empirical date to model

Model takes into account not only achieved status but also resources for social mobility. Values, motivation and barriers are considered. The database is result of surveys those were provided in Russia from 1960-s till now.

Model includes several categories (we've given them relative names).

The "winners" are those who strive to achieve upward social mobility. They engage in active effort that will provide them with this potential mobility; for example, they acquire a high-level qualification that is demanded in the labor market. They have necessary resources because they are predominantly from the group occupying higher place in social hierarchy.

The "outsiders" would also like to attain to higher status or at least to keep or reproduce it; but they do not achieve their goals because they have not necessary resources for overcoming the barriers (social, economic, territorial etc.).

The "pessimists" would like to achieve upward mobility and know how to achieve this; but they have no hope of overcoming the barriers. It does not matter if they are not able to overcome these barriers or believe that they will not be able to (low motivation). They lower their expectations and refrain from necessary activity.

People in category "others" have specific values: social mobility or prosperity is desirable, but the way of achieving it is not conventional but by other means.

In the "hopeless" group are for example those who found themselves below the property line. They have no resources by which to rise above it. They have no hope or goal of rising up the social ladder and thus do not think about a way to achieve upward mobility, much less participate in competition.

RC12-369.1

KONZEN, Lucas* (Università degli Studi di Milano, lucas.pizzolatto@unimi.it)

Activismo judicial y reforma urbana en Brasil - Límites y posibilidades

El marco jurídico establecido en la Constitución Federal de 1988 y en el Estatuto de la Ciudad de 2001 para las políticas urbanas de las ciudades brasileñas es considerado uno de los más avanzados entre los países de Latinoamérica. El nuevo orden jurídico-urbanístico fue el resultado de décadas de lucha social. En un contexto de redemocratización política, los movimientos urbanos en Brasil hicieron una apuesta estratégica en la promoción de cambios en las normas jurídico-institucionales que regulan la producción del espacio urbano. Entre los cambios más significativos, están la creación de instrumentos de gestión democrática, de inducción del desarrollo urbano y de regularización de los asentamientos informales, además del refuerzo de las competencias de los municipios. Al nivel local, con respecto a la actuación legislativa del estado, estudios demuestran que el nuevo marco jurídico ha conducido a la revisión de la legislación municipal y de los planes directores urbanos. Con respecto a la actuación administrativa, hay evidencias de que el nuevo orden jurídico-urbanístico ha repercutido en el contenido de las políticas habitacionales y en la operación de los mecanismos de gestión urbana. Sin embargo, con respecto a la actuación jurisdiccional, las consecuencias de los cambios son aún materia de controversia. Argumentos sugiriendo que el nuevo orden jurídico-urbanístico supuestamente no ha tenido mayores impactos en las decisiones del Poder Judicial contrastan, todavía, con dos fenómenos que han crecientemente marcado la actuación de los jueces brasileños desde los años 90. Primero, el fenómeno del incremento de las demandas sometidas a la resolución judicial, acompañado de presiones respecto a mejorías en la eficiencia del sistema de justicia. Segundo, el fenómeno del activismo judicial con respecto a los derechos sociales, sobretodo salud y educación,

lo cual está relacionado con la elaboración de nuevas doctrinas sobre la eficacia jurídica de las normas constitucionales.

RC44-238.4

KOO, Anita* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, ssakoo@inet.polyu.edu.hk) and **DENG, Yunxue** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Vocational education and the new generation of working class in China

Increasing number of vocational school students are found in factories in China. They work on non-stop standardized assembly lines as other formally employed labour in the name of taking 'internships'. Most of them are not protected by formal labour contract nor social insurance scheme. When the government encourages close cooperation between vocational training schools and enterprises in developing the quality of human resources in China, a stable supply of cheap and compliant young labour force is secured for the use of the capital. This paper looks at the development of vocational training education during the post-reform era and investigates the growing connections between vocational schools and private enterprises in recent years. Given the increasing scale and the growing importance of vocational training in the Chinese education system, this paper explore the ways that students, especially those in vocational track, are prepared as a new generation of working class in China.

RC33-393.3

KORKUT, Umut* (Glasgow Caledonian University, umut.korkut@gcu.ac.uk)

The construction of family, gender and population issues in mosque sermons in Turkey

This research investigates how the Directorate General of Religious Affairs in Turkey conveys the gender role models, which cultivate femininity and masculinity through the means of sermons at Friday prayers. It is crucial to inspect the construction of these role models as well as issues such as family, sexuality and modernity, population issues in congregations composed of men meeting every week. In this effort, through the means of questions such as "what types of issues are mentioned in the Friday prayers", "how sermons convey gender roles", "how sermons construct femininity and masculinity as supportive roles of family" as well as "how the pious in attendance comprehend the message in Friday sermons", the project is seeking to portray the types of gender institutions built by discourses.

The methodology of this research follows discursive institutionalism in order to test the stages through which gender institutions are constructed. These are first, the written sermon appropriated by the religious authorities at the county level; second, how the message has been transmitted through the sermon at the mosque, and finally, how the attendants understand this message in order to show cognitive dissonance. In order to test how religious institutions are conceived through the means of discourses, this research uses dialogics and semantics.

The research proceeds under four chapters: (1) An analysis of sermons available to the public through the websites of representatives of the Directorate General of Religious Affairs at county levels; (2) field research in 10 Turkish counties; (3) in-person interviews with the congregation right after the sermon; (4) interviews with priests. The project is highly original in scope, methodology and first of its kind. It combines quantitative and qualitative analyses. It is funded for a two year period by the KOCKAM - Koc University Center for Gender Studies.

RC04-683.5

KORNBLIT, Ana Lía* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales.Universidad de Buenos Aires , alkornblit@gmail.com), **SUSTAS, Sebastián Ezequiel** (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales.Universidad de Buenos Aires) and **ADASZKO, Dan** (Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina - Universidad Católica Argentina)

Tabúes sobre sexualidad y género en docentes de escuelas públicas Argentinas

La sanción de la Ley 26.150, de Educación Sexual Integral, se enmarca en el proceso de democratización de la escuela pública, en la medida en que propicia la equidad de género, el reconocimiento y la aceptación de las

diversidades sexuales y generacionales. En el presente trabajo se analizan los datos relevados a través de una encuesta a docentes de escuelas primarias y secundarias públicas de Argentina que realizaron el curso virtual dictado por el Programa Educación Sexual Integral del Ministerio de Educación. El objetivo del trabajo fue analizar las opiniones, creencias y actitudes en temas relacionados a la sexualidad, el derecho al aborto, la diversidad sexual, la equidad de género y la sexualidad de los docentes que finalizaron el mencionado curso.

La muestra del estudio estuvo compuesta por 585 docentes. El cuestionario consistió en 40 preguntas con respuestas cerradas. Para el análisis de los datos se combinaron 3 métodos multivariantes en el siguiente orden: a) Análisis Factorial de Componentes Principales; b) Análisis de Cluster; c) Análisis de Correspondencias. Para aproximarse a los valores que permean los temas de la sexualidad los categorizamos en el continuo "liberal/conservador" y analizamos en qué medida las respuestas de los docentes frente a las cuestiones indagadas se ubican en relación con estos dos polos.

Los principales resultados muestran que los docentes al ser indagados acerca de la deconstrucción del sexismo y la diversidad sexual, se acercan al polo liberal del continuo. Sin embargo, al momento de responder por cuestiones de género, interpelados de forma personal, o cuando las indagaciones sobre la diversidad sexual dejan de ser generales y apelan a cuestiones familiares y/o personales, sus respuestas se acercan más al polo conservador del continuo. Asimismo, el mapa de las representaciones de los docentes según regiones geográficas de Argentina muestra una marcada heterogeneidad.

RC05-762.1

KORZENIEWICZ, Patricio* (University of Maryland, College Park, korzen@umd.edu) and **ALBRECHT, Scott** (University of Maryland, College Park)

Contemporary patterns of migration in the world-system and the politics of citizenship

This paper argues that our understanding of migration changes fundamentally once the relevant unit of analysis is shifted from the nation-state to the world as a whole. Elsewhere, we have argued that ascriptive criteria centered on national identity and citizenship, and the relevant state policies emerging thereof, have served as a fundamental basis of stratification and inequality in the world since the nineteenth century. Moreover, we have indicated that the growth of between-country inequality through most of the last two centuries became a driving force for the migration of labor and capital: growing income disparities between nations over time generated strong incentives (e.g., drastically lower wages in poor countries) for both the migration of workers to higher-wage markets and the "outsourcing" of skilled and unskilled jobs to peripheral countries. Both trends exercised a "market bypass" that over the last two decades have been overcoming the twentieth century institutional constraints on labor flows that characterized the development of the world-economy. In the proposed paper, we further specify and expand our arguments by developing a new model that seeks to identify the main forces driving migration across the world-economy. We test this model by drawing on an original cross-national dataset on population flows: this exercise allows us to more precisely identify country- and region-specific patterns of outgoing and incoming migration, and to assess the relative weight of specific variables (e.g., wage differentials between countries, the extent of income inequality and social mobility in sending and receiving countries, civil war, famine, geopolitical location and migration policy regimes) in explaining these patterns. Finally, we consider the social and political tensions that have accompanied recent changes in these migration patterns, and discuss how these tensions are shaping the politics of citizenship across the world and the future direction of population flows.

RC23-12.2

KOSKELA, Hille* (Academy Research Fellow, hille.koskela@helsinki.fi)

Surveillance and responsabilization

Surveillance is expanding and spreading to new directions, and is accompanied by new practices which resemble surveillance. Consequently, the concept of surveillance is evading solid definition and turning into a power race between the authorities and the public. In the presentation, I will discuss new tendencies which support, extend, undermine and replace

old forms of surveillance. As since the origins of surveillance, the authorities aim to gain power over the citizens by controlling them with technical equipment. Traditional surveillance is accompanied by counter-surveillance practices in which the public is turning the gaze against the authorities. The public is able to play with surveillance turning it into performance, social watching and amateur monitoring. People have been 'hijacking' surveillance. However, the main focus of mine is on how the authorities 'hit back'. There is an increasing tendency for responsabilization of the public and the authorities encouraging the public to participate in 'controlwork'. They endeavour to harness of private observers to serve the purposes of the powerful, to take part in crime prevention and control. This has become apparent in the proliferation of interactive Internet sites with surveillance functions. Thus far there is no clear picture of the directions to which this responsabilization expands, but location of the first sites range from international borders, such as the border between the US and Mexico (blueservo.net), to the interiors of local shops (interneteyes.co.uk). Neoliberalism has adjusted people to this mode in many other fields – it is easy to accept the call for responsabilization.

RC53-109.6

KOSMINSKY, Ethel* (Sao Paulo State University – Marília, ethelkos@hotmail.com)

Children of prisoners: A case-study of social vulnerable children in Sao Paulo, Brazil

This qualitative research project is based on interviews with and drawings by children with parents in prison, who lived under vulnerable conditions in a poor neighborhood in the city of Marília, Sao Paulo State in the years 2000-2002. The children belong to socially excluded groups of the Brazilian population due to their poverty and their being stigmatized as the children of prison inmates. Two university students Rute Bernardo Pinto and Sandra Regina Galdino Miyashiro, recipients of CNPq/UNESP grants, conducted the interviews with the children and their public school teachers. This research questions whether 7 to 10-year-old children, whose parents are in prison, have difficulty when interacting with other children and teachers, and difficulty learning compared to children whose parents are not prisoners. The research was held in a school because it is an institution outside the family and it was possible to reach the children's vision of their own families at school. Our results show that children act differently, depending on which relative is imprisoned and the causes of imprisonment. However, all the children in these circumstances suffered emotionally and financially. Teachers have different attitudes toward children of prisoners. Sometimes they demonstrate prejudice, other times they try to help them. However, in general, they are not concerned about the children's problems outside of school. The teachers' speech about crime and legal punishment in the classroom conflicts with the children's lives. The research did not find any differences between children of prisoners and other children regarding their capacity of learning.

RC34-75.5

KOSSOY, Alicia* (Ministerio de Trabajo, aliciakossoy@gmail.com)

Formas identitarias de la precariedad: El trabajo de los jóvenes de clases populares

La comunicación analiza las formas identitarias de los jóvenes de clases populares insertos en trabajos precarios.

Distinguiendo la identidad del trabajo y la identidad en el trabajo, se problematiza la noción de precariedad analizando las trayectorias subjetivas de los jóvenes e inscribiendo los relatos acerca del trabajo en el conjunto de prácticas sociales.

Se analizan diferentes formas identitarias tomando dimensiones tales como la estabilidad/inestabilidad, la inscripción subjetiva en proyectos de formación (fuerte/debil) la regularidad de la actividad del trabajo (permanente/ocasional) así como las dimensiones de género.

La investigación de base corresponde a una tesis de doctorado defendida en Francia en diciembre de 2011. Se adopta un enfoque cualitativo y mediante un seguimiento longitudinal se realizaron entrevistas a 35 jóvenes durante tres años, (2 a 3 entrevistas a cada uno) así como una encuesta a alrededor de 200 jóvenes

RC34-265.5

KOSSOY, Alicia* (Ministerio de Trabajo, aliciakossoy@gmail.com)

Identidad social de jóvenes suburbanos de clases populares en Argentina

La comunicación analiza la construcción de la identidad social de jóvenes de clases populares a principios del siglo XXI que habitan en una localidad en el conurbano de Buenos Aires.

Partiendo de una deconstrucción de la noción de "jóvenes pobres" se analiza la construcción fenomenológica de la **identidad social**, explorando el juego de tensiones entre tres elementos: los condicionamientos sociales (capital cultural social y económica de las familias de origen), la identidad atribuida a los jóvenes en las instituciones donde se socializan y las identidades deseadas. Para ello se relacionan las "trayectorias subjetivas" y las "transacciones relacionales" y las "transacciones biográficas" que relatan los jóvenes en las entrevistas.

La investigación de base corresponde a una tesis de doctorado defendida en Francia en diciembre de 2011. Se adoptó un enfoque cualitativo y mediante un seguimiento longitudinal se realizaron entrevistas a 35 jóvenes durante tres años, (2 a 3 entrevistas a cada uno) así como una encuesta a alrededor de 200 jóvenes.

La investigación analiza las continuidades y transformaciones en la cultura popular, las tensiones entre las nuevas y viejas generaciones y discute las tesis de la desafiliación, la pérdida de centralidad del trabajo y de la inclusión educativa en una escuela fragmentada.

RC47-295.4

KOSUGI, Ryoko* (Harvard-Yenching Institute, kosugi0ryoko@aol.com)

Japanese student movements in the global 1960s: Encounter of the local context and the transnational context

In the late 60s, the United States, West Germany, France, Mexico, Poland, and several other countries experienced the student movements. The 1960s is called the decade of world upheaval partly because of large-scale student movements occurring simultaneously in various regions and countries. As to its background, recent scholarships focus on transnational context: the legacy of the Second World War, the Cold War, the Vietnam War, decolonization in Africa, students' interaction across the seas, and diffusion of counterculture thanks to improvements in transportation and communication technologies. Due to these, many of the student movements in the 1960s shared issues, strategies and ideas in common, but they also appeared only in specific regions and countries, not evenly around the globe.

Japan also witnessed campus uprisings led by the radical or New Left students in the late 1960s. Out of all the universities in Japan, 127 (33.7%) experienced student strikes and building occupations in 1968, and 153 (40.6%) experienced the same in 1969 (Ono 1990: 28). The students protested against their authoritarian university faculty and administration, the government's cooperation with the American Vietnam War, and the capitalistic Japanese society. Their movements had four characteristics that distinguished them from the movements in other countries: much stronger influence of communism and Marxism, the proliferation of the New Left sects, violent tendency in the protests, and the students' existential inclination, as the most popular slogan "Self Negation" indicates.

This presentation examines a case study of the University of Tokyo Struggle from 1968 to 1968 to show that these four distinct characteristics resulted from the interaction of the transnational context and the local context of Japan in the 1960s. In addition, this presentation demonstrates how the 1960s can provide sociological research on today's transnational social movement with some insights on connections between localism and globalism.

RC15-532.3

KOVACS, Eszter* (Sociologist, researcher, kovacs.eszter@emk.sote.hu), **GIRASEK, Edmond** (Simmelweis University), **EKE, Edit** (Expert) and **SZÓCSKA, Miklós** (Director)

Global challenges and local needs – How European mobility of medical doctors affects on health inequalities, findings of health prometheus

Background: The extent of mobility within Europe has increased markedly over the last decade after the EU Accession. As regards of free movement of persons, relevant EU Treaty provisions include the principle of freedom of movement for 'workers'. On the other hand and given that equity is

also a core principle in Europe, there is a concern that mobility of health labor force might create inequity in access to care in certain countries.

Objectives: Health PROMeTHEUS project undertook mapping of health professionals' mobility between the EU countries and the other relevant OECD countries. The aim was drawing the magnitude of professional mobility and identify critical issues on health systems.

Methods: Interactive data collection form was used to collect data from 35 countries on the exact numbers of professionals, specialization area and educational information in the recent years, moreover on citizenship and experiences overseas.

Results: Data was collected regarding the years 1988, 2003 and 2007, thus the significant impact of the EU Accession on mobility flows can be observed. The most important finding is the identification of the source/donor and target/recipient countries in the mobility flow. The analysis pointed out that the top target countries are the United Kingdom and Sweden. Further, several European countries play mixed role, namely these countries operate source and target countries simultaneously. It can be seen that African and Asian countries and Australia also provides an important source for medical doctors who are working in the EU.

Conclusions: It is highly prioritized to monitor the sustainability of health systems, especially in source countries. Health professionals' mobility modifies the numbers of professionals in different countries. The challenges are distinguished: target countries should integrate their inflow and provide equal rights, and source countries should compensate their lack in order to avoid patients' inequalities in accessing health care.

RC15-509.3

KOVACS, Eszter* (Sociologist, researcher, kovacs.eszter@emk.sote.hu) and **SZÓCSKA, Gábor** (Scientific project leader)

Medical profession and medical error prevention in Hungary

Reducing medical errors has become an international concern. The EU Accession changed the scope of mobility of health professionals and patients and is getting wider significance on international level. This calls the attention of cross-border health care and the focus on quality issues of medical profession and patient safety, particularly in newly accessed countries.

The aim of the present study is to reveal important issues of medical profession, such as professional standards, training, licensing, revalidation and accountability that can play a preventive role against medical errors, thus increase patient safety.

The European Care Collaboration – Cross-border Health Care project is an EU founded project which concentrates on different aspects of health profession and the consequences of patient mobility. This paper summarizes the mapping exercise about current situation of health care professionals and policy related decisions in Hungary by conducting interviews with leaders of medical professional bodies.

The findings show that the comprehensive and widespread health reform „Revived health care, recovering Hungary – Semmelweis Plan to save health care” provides guidelines in order to harmonize Hungarian health system with European health recommendations and directives. In terms of professional guidelines and quality improvement responsibilities were shared by new institutions and organizations, further, new strategies were established. Medical training is high quality in Hungary, however new initiatives were introduced to develop the education system due to the European standards. Fitness to practice is ensured by the strict licensing and revalidation process. Preventing medical errors patient safety has become a highly prioritized topic and learning from failures of health care system is underlined.

Current interventions can significantly facilitate strengthening and developing quality in medical field and promote patient safety. Understanding different approaches in member states can help maintaining compatible legislation.

Funds: EC Seventh Framework programme FP7/2007-2013 grant 242058 EUCBC ECAB.

RC35-658.1

KOZLAREK, Oliver* (Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, okozlarek@yahoo.com)

Critical theories in Latin America

Critical Theory (with a capital 'C' and a capital 'T') emerged at a specific place and a specific time. It was the expression of a group of young Ger-

man academics who reacted to the dehumanizing experiences provoked by the crisis that Europe went through during the first decades of the 20th century.

Critical Theorists believed that their experiences and critique of modern societies were representative for all modern societies regardless of the experiences that people in other societies may have gone through. Adorno even thought that nobody who had not made the same experiences that he and his European colleagues have made were qualified to get involved in the important enterprise of *Kritik*. He was especially concerned about the "non-occidental people", because he did not trust their critical faculties. Critical Theory was reserved for a selected group of Europeans.[1]

Today, however, we are realizing that beyond many affinities experiences in and within global modernity vary. For instance: post-colonial critique has not only argued convincingly that colonialism has been a constitutive element in the formation of global modernity, but it has also shown that in formerly colonized societies *problématiques* emerged that critical theories from the 'North' were simply not aware of.

Since Latin American societies gained official independence some 200 years ago, post-colonial experiences accumulated and reflected about in this part of the world are particularly rich. In this paper I will try to show what kind of critical theories emerged in this part of the world.

[1] Adorno, Theodor W. 1997: *Gesammelte Schriften 4. Minima Moralia. Reflexionen aus dem beschädigten Leben* (Ed.: Rolf Tiedemann), Frankfurt/M.: Suhrkamp, p. 59.

RC10-600.4

KRABBE, Robin* (University of Tasmania, rkrabbe@westnet.com.au)

Self-determination, deliberative democracy, networks and positive ecology via community initiatives in Tasmania, Australia

One significance of self-determination is that it can reduce reliance on the market and the state as an organizing mechanism. The benefits in essence derive from intrinsic motivation, that is, autonomy, versus external motivation, that is heteronomy. This paper builds on self-determination using networks as a broader organizing mechanism, where horizontal linkages connect emerging movements for change. Positive ecology is proposed as underpinning both these concepts, in terms of socio-ecological synergies, where satisfying our own needs for psychological health serendipitously coincide with the needs of others and the environment. Building systems involving positive ecology, and that directly address self-determination, based on people forming quality social relationships with others via networks of many loose and strong ties, allows less reliance on political-economic systems that tend to reduce opportunities for self-determination, and replace intrinsic motivation with external controls. The testing and tempering of ideas through deliberative democracy is an additional concept important to this vision. This paper links the micro (in terms of self-determination theory), the meso (in terms of social development) and the macro (in terms of deliberative democracy and sustainable society). It contends that alongside self-determination, inequality is the main issue to be addressed in building sustainable systems, for which participation is important first step. Finally this paper will investigate community initiatives in North-West Tasmania for their potential to further self-determination, deliberative democracy and ideas of positive ecology.

RC24-243.2

KRANGE, Olve* (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, olve.krangle@nina.no)

Climate change concern versus scepticism: The Norwegian case

To what extent are people's attitudes towards climate change part of broader cultural, class and power distribution patterns?

There is a widespread and increasing literature on the demographics, attitudes, knowledge and perceptions of climate change. This field of study reveal that variations in climate change concern follows well known empirical patterns on social variables like age, gender, class and education, position on the left/right scale in elections and so on.

Climate change, like many environmental threats facing modern societies, may only be perceived through science, or rather as scientifically based warnings transmitted through various media. We depend on external knowledge to define our own attitudes. Compared to situations where the

dangers that surround us are concrete and tangible it becomes vital if we trust or distrust scientifically produced knowledge.

Following Bourdieu's analytical approach this paper examines the relationship between social class (fractions), trust in science and climate change attitudes. We hypothesize that climate change concern in Norway is affiliated with the upper left strata of Bourdieu's scheme – that is class fractions with more cultural than economic capital. In the Norwegian context (as in many other countries) these are highly educated people, who often hold positions in public sector, working in governmental offices that also provide them with a basis for power.

The study will be based on a national representative survey of approximately 4000 Norwegians. Data collection will take place in January 2012. The survey is designed to study how environmental attitudes, lifestyles and consumption are woven into the fabric of society's social and cultural structure. It will enable us to study how approval of or resistance to climate change concern is connected to cultural and economic resources and access to power.

RC07-625.3

KRAUSCH, Meghan* (University of Minnesota, kraus310@umn.edu)

Building schools and futures with utopian social movements in Buenos Aires

In December 2001, after more than a decade of neoliberal governance, Argentina was in a severe political, economic and social crisis. The extreme levels of poverty and unemployment led some desperately frustrated Argentines to organize themselves into "movements of unemployed workers" (MTDs) while others "recovered" their former workplaces. Buenos Aires has continued to be the site of intense theorizing, debate, and experimentation in forms of radical democracy that are fundamentally utopian in origin. These movements are "utopian" in the sense that they bring their radical vision of the future into the present through attempted immediate transformation of both material conditions and social relationships. The key aspects of this utopian future/present are consensus-based decision making and leaderless institutional structures. This paper examines the experience of one such experiment, an MTD-run adult education program known as a *bachillerato popular* (people's high school). The school—part of a larger trend among MTDs—is run collectively by teachers and students working together to construct popular, socially-conscious education that is more responsive to the needs of the community it serves. This paper draws on 11 months of participant observation and interviews to examine how the school's utopian goals are defined and practiced on the ground. I use my vantage point as a teacher-*militante* in the school to analyze how this particular *bachillerato popular* re-invents educational and political practices. The *bachillerato popular* demonstrates the potential for utopian social change projects to not only imagine but create alternative futures, as well as some of their limitations.

RC18-587.6

KRAUSE, Paula Graciela* (University of Buenos Aires / IIGG/ CONICET, pg_krause@yahoo.com.ar)

Clientelist practices, political identities and social movements: The configuration of the political scene in La Matanza (Buenos Aires)

As we are aware today, forms of participation and political identities are the result of an expansion and mutation of the democratic political system, which is not only exclusive of Argentine; the political crisis of 2001 was a point of inflexion in political parties, in the relations between citizens and politicians, and meant the implosion of new social actors (social movements, piqueteros organizations, etc.), with new links and political identities. In this sense, the present paper is intended to put in discussion the different forms of participation in the district of La Matanza (the greatest of Buenos Aires), taking into account the following aspects: the link between clientelism and social movements, regarding how these networks operate in action protest, demonstrations, etc., in function of encouraging or not such practices; the modes of implementation of social policies at the local level, promote or discourage clientelism; the links between the local leaderships (mayor, leading politicians, leaders, etc), and clientelist practices. Finally, we will analyze the existence of people, who still express a strong identity towards a party membership - either by the remembrance of

a tradition, "favors" derived from the presence of territorial, top leaders and mediators, or both-

RC26-108.2

KRAVCHENKO, Sergey* (Institute of International Relations, sci017@yandex.ru)

The complexities of the global socium: The need for a non-linear humanistic sociological imagination

I. Prigogine has worked out the theory "The Arrow of the time", according to which all the matter (this concerns as material as social worlds) is being developed increasingly quicker. So the dynamic of the global socium becomes more and more complex, including points of bifurcation and the development in the direction from complexity to hypercomplexity – to the socium in which people are losing their ability to control their own processes.

The non-linear social and cultural dynamics has influenced the essence of the sociological imagination that has its roots in the works of C.W. Mills. Recently P. Sztompka, U. Beck, S. Fuller, G. Delanty have made the attempts to update the sociological imagination. But today in my opinion even the newer theoretical approaches to the sociological imagination should be elaborated. We need a new type - that is a non-linear humanistic sociological imagination. Its main features are: it should recognize the validity of different types of sociological thinking and theorizing taking into consideration that sociologists work in different tempo-worlds; focus on what I have called the *riskological turn* - pay special attention to interplays between analyses of physical and social worlds, to risk traps, manufactured uncertainties, ambivalent consequences of the appearance of posthuman realities; deal with discontinuities and paradoxes of modern socium, different types of rationality as well as irrationality, with the global and local; take into account the increasing influence of the cultural coding; regard human's health as the main value, taking into consideration the complex health of the body, mind and soul.

RC10-494.1

KREISSIG, Volkmar* (German, vkreissig@gmx.net)

Participation in financing system and in monetary relations in the past, present and future – Can participation in financingsystems bring solutions for the global financial and banking crisis and lead to more social justice?

Volkmar Kreissig, IEB Chemnitz

For answering this question and giving some outview it is necessary to go back to the history of this system and to classical explanations. Today there is much confusion in the definition of the role of global money, of world wide financial crisis and in general of capitalism. It is necessary to study or to use Marx, Schumpeter's and Hilferding's analyses again as well as to go back to the classic economists in 19. century.

Why not to use the terms "financial capital" and "Monopolcapitalism" (Hilferding) again to make clear the social relationship in the financial relations. Why not to make clear again that is speculation which drives the capitalist economies in crises? When today is used the term "greed" as an positive value in the public discussion, its necessary to explain that this so called "value" destroys normal relationship between people in the capitalist society?

Under such conditions of world economy there is for researchers a need to regard, which legal possibilities of participation have had stakeholders in history and have today to control financial activities of banking and money system and in the speculation activities. How can participation be used and what are its possibilities today and the realities of public, state and stakeholders control and how they are used in reality to limit speculation and misuse of financial systems and monetary flows and indebtedness of states?

Summarising will be described existing opportunities of public, state and stakeholders control and participation in financing systems, will be discussed opportunities of regulations in the future and possibilities of the fight against crises and citizen losses within capitalist global organised speculation oriented financing systems.

participation and democratisation can be a crucial step into a new area without collapses in banking and finance system

RC11-48.5

KREKULA, Clary* (Karlstad University, clary.krekula@kau.se)

Gender equality politics and age relations in workplaces

In light of rising average ages, it has been argued in the political debate, that the working population has to increase, and that people will have to continue working into older ages. It has also, however, frequently been shown, that elderly people are excluded from working life, and it has been argued that discrimination against older people in recruitment processes is the strongest discrimination in the workplace.

At the same time, current aging takes place in a political context where the achievement of gender equality is in many cases a key political goal. This is the case, not the least in work places. Questions of how gender equality and age relations relate to one another have been scarcely studied. However, it has been shown that even if gender equality is high on the political agenda, there is no guarantee that also equal age relations are regarded as an important goal. Further it has been shown that one has attempted to increase female representation in decision-making bodies with the help of ageist measures. Hence, there are grounds for empirically analyzing gender equality policy as a context for age relations and exclusions in workplaces.

In this paper will I provide such a discussion by using qualitative data and through investigating, firstly, how workplaces are organized by gender equality politics and discrimination laws, and secondly, the implication this have for constructions of age relations. I will limit my discussions to issues raised in the Swedish context.

RC13-667.1

KRICHESKY, Marcelo* (Licenciatura en Ciencias de la Educación- UBA, marcelo.krichesky@gmail.com)

Inclusión en la escuela secundaria y justicia educativa

Durante las últimas décadas participamos en América Latina de un nuevo escenario social y político, con cambios en el papel del Estado, la primacía del mercado y los modelos neoliberales y con dinámicas sociales atravesadas por la desigualdad socio económica y educativa, y por lo tanto, procesos de exclusión social que marcan las experiencias de adolescentes y jóvenes de la región.

En la Argentina este contexto afectó especialmente, durante la década de los noventa, a los sectores más pobres de la sociedad, configurando durante la crisis del 2001, mayores niveles de exclusión social y una significativa pérdida de soportes sociales y materiales para la participación social, aunque con un desarrollo significativo de redes de sobrevivencia constituidas en la sociedad civil.

Este trabajo hace foco en la situación socioeducativa de adolescentes y jóvenes, y cambios experimentados durante estos últimos diez años considerando el contexto social y educativo, el papel del Estado y las políticas públicas, y las trayectorias educativas de adolescentes y jóvenes. Asimismo nos detendremos en diferentes coordenadas que marcan aspectos del debate actual sobre la inclusión educativa

RC05-599.6

KRIEL, Elik* (University of Johannesburg, ellik@uj.ac.za)

Religious conversion, social inclusion and community under pressure: The South African Jewish experience

Ethnic minority groups face many pressures to adapt their unique identities, values and practices to those of their broader societies especially in circumstances of dramatic change. A range of options exist including assimilation, intermarriage, immigration, insulation or even suicide. Can religious conversion be considered as an adaptation strategy? Does conversion assist a community under pressure or in decline to expand its numbers and/or embrace diversity? Is conversion helpful to a community under threat? This paper looks at the South African Jewish community which has declined over the years due to immigration and age. The community today is described as highly ethnocentric and although it has benefited from the transition to democracy and post-apartheid discourses of reconciliation and diversity, it has at the same time become more insular and inward-looking. The community is dominated by Ultra-Orthodox institutions and endogamy is strongly encouraged. Judaism is not a proselytising religion and therefore has always discouraged conversion. Nonetheless conversion to Judaism in post-apartheid South Africa has remained steady and the majority of conversions to Judaism are undertaken by women for marital reasons. Is this form of endogamy 'successful'? How do the conversion authorities respond to these converts during the process and after? Converts directly contribute

to the future of the Jewish community, but do they feel socially included and accepted? How does the process contribute to the survival of a community that perceives itself to be under threat? This study is based on a number of qualitative, in-depth interviews with converts and rabbinical authorities. It argues that although the current process has the opportunity to contribute positively to the community's development and growth it can be, in many cases, self-defeating with a number of negative outcomes for the community that appear to extend beyond the current generation.

RC34-331.4

KRIGER, Miriam* (FLACSO, mkriger@gmail.com) and **FERNANDEZ-CID, Hernán*** (FLACSO, hermanfcid@yahoo.com.ar)

Los jóvenes y la construcción de identidad ciudadana. De la identificación del "ciudadano ideal" a la propuesta de acción. Una aproximación a las acciones y relatos de ciudadanía de jóvenes esco

Esta ponencia presenta hallazgos parciales de una investigación empírica más amplia sobre jóvenes, nación y política, realizada en Buenos Aires y alrededores, en el año 2010 y 2011. Se expone un análisis que relaciona dos instancias de este estudio: a) los resultados del cuestionario escrito aplicado a estudiantes del último año del secundario (N=275), particularmente el ítem en que se solicita a los alumnos ponderar acciones que representan diferentes relatos sobre la ciudadanía, y b) los hallazgos de una indagación cualitativa en la cual se trabajó con un grupo reducido de la misma muestra (N=25), generando deliberaciones y propuestas en torno a una problemática de vivienda presente en su espacio social. Se analizan las respuestas desde la perspectiva de la psicología cultural, tomando especialmente los conceptos de Wertsch (1994) de "acción mediada" y "herramienta cultural". Se discuten qué acciones y relatos de ciudadanía generan dinámicas de inclusión y cuáles de exclusión, intentando brindar aportes que contribuyan a la formación de una ciudadanía activa, con una dimensión social y política significativa. Se comparan los resultados obtenidos en la muestra total y los hallazgos que se extraen de las respuestas y soluciones propuestas por los alumnos en el trabajo grupal reducido, observando de qué manera las primeras respuestas son proyectadas hacia la acción concreta. Se examinan los marcos de posibilidad o restricción psicológica que ofrecen para la transformación del ambiente socio-cultural, entendiendo por tal a los espacios donde se "juegan" múltiples significados semánticos para la acción y el pensamiento de los jóvenes.

RC34-22.5

KRIGER, Miriam* (FLACSO, mkriger@gmail.com)

Modelos de ciudadanía y su rol en la construcción política de la nación, como proyecto común: Un análisis de las representaciones de jóvenes egresantes del sistema escolar (Ciudad de Buenos Aires y Conurbano Bonarense, 2010-11)

Esta ponencia presenta avances de una investigación (2010-11) sobre los significados y valoraciones atribuidos a la política y la ciudadanía y las relaciones entre ellos por parte de jóvenes argentinos. El estudio se realiza entre 275 alumnos de 17 a 19 años, en siete escuelas de CABA y alrededores, de diversos niveles socio-económicos. El abordaje combina técnicas cuantitativas y cualitativas, presentando hallazgos referidos a la primera, consistente en un cuestionario escrito autoadministrable diseñado *ad hoc* para esta investigación. Se analizan dos ítems: uno apunta a conocer qué concepciones de ciudadanía y política concurren en el ideal de los jóvenes sobre el "buen ciudadano"; y otro indaga su experiencia y disposición a participar social y políticamente. Se toma como punto de partida una hipótesis surgida de estudios previos (Kriger, 2010) que señala un antagonismo entre las representaciones de estos términos en el contexto post-crítico argentino, signado por el divorcio entre ciudadanía y política expresado en diciembre 2001, planteando el problema del ejercicio ciudadano activo de los jóvenes prescindiendo de la política. Actualmente, en un contexto de reencantamiento de lo público y de revalorización de la política en la sociedad argentina en general y en los estudiantes en particular, se propone abordar los procesos de articulación de la ciudadanía y la política, conociendo los modos en que se organizan en las representaciones vigentes de los jóvenes para detectar sentidos propios y singulares. Se analizan las concepciones previas y paradigmas presentes en los modelos de ciudadanía reconocidos por los entrevistados, y su relación con la nación como comunidad imaginada-imaginándose, dotada de densidad

histórica y proyección política. Finalmente, se discute la doble potencia de estas configuraciones representacionales y su función como restricciones psicológicas, que pueden limitar y posibilitar los modos específicos de acceso a la política por parte de una nueva generación de ciudadanos.

RC37-104.5

KROCHMALNY, Syd* (professor, sydzaga@yahoo.com.ar)

Art and legitimacy: Rojas cultural center gallery

At present the papers about the Rojas Cultural Center Gallery refer to a group of young artists with common interests and a distinctive body of work. It is argued that it was a cohesive social circle, with a coherent worldview and defined aesthetics. Not only was the Rojas Gallery interpreted as a social identity and aesthetic, but also discursively constituted in the canon of an era, "in art of the decade" in the "mirror of his time" in "the aesthetics of the '90s" (Dávila, 2011). However, this reading was a speech that, accumulating layers of meaning, was established a posteriori as emblematic. During the early years (1989-1992), speeches on the Rojas Cultural Center Gallery were rare, brief and marginal. Since 1992, through journalistic criticism, a substantive identity began to be established with the formulation of the concept of "art light" and "Rojas Gallery artists." A short time later, in 1993, that which had been stated by critics became a battlefield for artists with distinct characteristics to take different positions, a field of struggle for legitimization and consecration.

TG05-458.1

KROCHMALNY, Syd* (professor, sydzaga@yahoo.com.ar)

Technologies of friendship in the context of conflict in social activism

I present in video the results of a 2010 experiment in social aesthetics between artists and student activists conducted in the University of Buenos Aires social sciences faculty.

RC20-57.2

KROGSTAD, Anne* (University of Oslo, anne.krogstad@sosgeo.uio.no)

Avatar politics

The aim of this paper is to examine political leaders' use of visual images in social media. More specifically, what rhetorical work do politicians' profile pictures on Facebook perform? And how are these visual performances and projected qualities of political leaders commented upon? Firstly, the profile pictures of Jens Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of Norway, are analyzed in light of what I have coined "avatar politics." This is synthesized politics in visualized form, made possible by photographs' special ways of creating immediacy, proximity and realism. Secondly, some common rhetorical features of avatar politics are explored by comparing the profile pictures of Stoltenberg with those of Nicolas Sarkozy, David Cameron and Barack Obama. Thirdly, the textual comments to the mentioned politicians' profile pictures are examined both quantitatively and qualitatively. Do commentators find politicians in these profile pictures alive and "present?" It is argued that avatar politics create new platforms for contact between politicians and their voters, however weak and unstable these may be.

RC55-562.3

KROLL, Christian* (London School of Economics / Jacobs University / Bremen University, christian.kroll@gmail.com)

Measuring well-being - Consequences for political stakeholders and parties

An intense debate is currently going on in many countries concerning how societal well-being should be measured. Countries such as the UK, for instance, now gauge subjective well-being through official statistics and are designing broader indicators of national well-being as a basis for public policy. This paper outlines the consequences of such initiatives for political stakeholders. The development of sets of indicators of national well-being are bringing to light six far-reaching developments for political stakeholders: (i) a new culture of accountability can make its way into politics; (ii) political debates are once again being put on a more factual basis; and (iii) evidence-based policy measures can result from the more prominent role of well-being indicators. For political parties in particular, well-being mea-

surement has a number of implications: (iv) they are being given a new opportunity to develop an overarching narrative; (v) what really separates the different parties is becoming more evident; and (vi) the issues of the current debate can counteract widespread disenchantment with politics and inspire people once more to take an interest in the issues about how we want to live together as a society. As an illustration of the abovementioned developments, this paper introduces a set of »social democratic indicators«. By this means, it can be made clearer what the political ideology of social democracy stands for: social mobility, equality, access to quality jobs and a decent level of living. In sum, measurement of well-being will hold both opportunities and challenges for the public policy process.

TG04-188.4

KROLL-SMITH, Steve* (University of North Carolina, Greensboro, skrollsmith@gmail.com), **BAXTER, Vern** (University of New Orleans) and **JENKINS, Pamela** (University of New Orleans)

The telling of disaster, from monologue to dialogue

Monologue is a fitting description of much of what passes for the social study of disaster. Students of calamity rarely include the voices of victims in their reasoned accounts, leaving a trail of important, if somewhat barren, work behind them. If it is true that immense swaths of human experience are routinely hidden behind the abstractions of academic disciplines, our intent is to assemble a mass of testimony not easily talked down by general propositions. One way to re-enchant the study of disaster, we argue, is to stick to the concrete. Our paper brings to first intensity the lived experiences of Hurricane Katrina narrated in a series of in-depth conversations with residents of two New Orleans' neighborhoods. It is a story of the micro-confusion of disaster. Each person we spoke with was faced with cobbling together a biographical solution to the seemingly endless array of contradictions forced on them by the confluence of an all encompassing catastrophe and a woefully inadequate state and federal response. From escaping the water, to life in exile, to returning and rebuilding, "Miss Katrina" opened a lingering moment in which life was lived on a scheme of uncertified possibilities. Their stories challenge several of the working assumptions of the normal social science model of disaster. By way of a conclusion, we make the case that the words of those who lived disaster pry open new and challenging questions in the study of people and calamity.

RC33-480.4

KROOS, Karmo* (Tallinn University, karmo@tlu.ee)

Crucial case study of case studies

Compared to experiments, case studies have a low reputation in social sciences. Having a dual meaning which allows them to be misconceptualized as a type of research strategy that suggests necessarily a logic of qualitative inquiry and/or a sampling technique that assumes the sample equal to one, the case study is widely misunderstood and faces a situation where the research approach as such is undervalued and discredited – symbolizing a research endeavor with low validity and, hence, of little academic merit. To show that this development, although unfortunate, is not totally unfounded, a critical sample of case studies that have been published in the leading social science journals in the past 20 years will be analyzed in detail. As the argument of the paper develops, it will be demonstrated that despite the methodological solutions that have been proposed, even these authors contribute to the misconceptualization of the approach by disseminating papers in psychology, sociology and political science that lack clarity about what the method stands for, hardly ever refer to any of its methodologists and in few cases that they do, are so unspecific that it is impossible to understand what exactly is implied. However, contrary to Campbell's propagated image of case study as having just "one shot" (treatment followed by observation), these publications apply much more complicated research designs (including laboratory, field, natural and thought experiments), use sample sizes much larger than one and make large number of observations which are analyzed with statistical and non-statistical data analysis tools. Altogether, this shows a systematic, yet paradoxical development – ignorance towards methodological developments of the research tradition by scholars publishing case studies in the leading social science journals on the one hand, and use of almost any kind of methodological techniques that the researcher(s) see(s) as applicable, on the other.

RC15-588.2

KUHLMANN, Ellen* (University of Bath, e.c.kuhlmann@bath.ac.uk), **BOURGEAULT, Ivy** (University of Ottawa), **LARSEN, Christa** (Goethe University Frankfurt) and **SCHOFIELD, Toni** (University of Sydney)

Gendering health human resource policy and management: A scoping exercise of Canada, Australia and Germany

Across countries, shortages and many cases of inefficient use of qualified staff together with changes in the composition of the professional workforce by age, gender and citizenship have created an urgent call for more efficient health workforce governance and substantive organizational reform. In this paper we bring a gender lens to the health human resource (HHR) policy, planning and management. We apply a context-sensitive comparative approach using case studies drawn from Australia, Canada and Germany. In terms of method we draw on a literature review and document analysis and other research carried out by the authors. Our findings highlight different things. First, an emergent field of HHR does not fully ignore gender issues, but creates new forms of 'limited inclusion' of gender as sex category that sits more easily with the technocratic nature of HHR and the wider public sector management. This revival of the sex category in HHR as a substitute of complex gendered dynamics is reinforced by an overall disconnection between gender research and HHR debates. Second, changes in the institutional governance arrangements, in the health professions and the organizations together with the educational system intersect and shape the specific outcome of gendered workforce dynamics. In summary, the international perspective brings the intersecting dynamics of a gendered health workforce into view that need to be addressed more systematically in health human resource policy and management.

RC19-231.2

KUHLMANN, Ellen* (University of Bath, e.c.kuhlmann@bath.ac.uk), **BURAU, Viola** (University of Aarhus), **CORREIA, Tiago** (Lisbon University Institute), **LEWANDOWSKI, Roman** (Voivodeship Rehabilitation Hospital for Children), **LIONIS, Christos** (University of Crete), **NOORDEGRAAF, Mirko** (University of Utrecht) and **REPULLO, Jose** (Charlos III University Madrid)

Medicine and management as twin forces: Comparing new modes of control in European hospitals

Across countries, management has brought tighter controls into all areas of clinical practice, responding mainly to financial shortages coupled with increasing public demand for quality and safety of care. Management is not simply expanding and creating new roles for non-clinical managers, but doctors, too, are charged with managerial responsibilities. In this paper we seek to explore *how* the transformations in medicine and management matter in the control of clinical practice and whether they create opportunities for more integrated, less hierarchical relationships in healthcare. We apply a context-sensitive comparative approach drawing on case study material from seven European countries, namely Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Greece; research was carried out by the authors and includes analyses of policy documents, primary and secondary sources and additional expert information. The findings highlight that the transformation in the relationship between medicine and management can take the form of 'hybridisation', 'integration' or more separated 'co-existence' of managerialism and professional self-governing capacities. Interestingly, these patterns may not only vary between countries but also within one organisation depending on both the level of governance (hospital or department) and the area of control (funding or quality and safety issues). The effects of new modes of control are therefore highly complex, diverse and context-depend, including opportunities for remaking professional power. 'Global' models of control are not only shaped by institutions when transferred to 'local' contexts, but organisational settings and actors also matter, and this, in turn, puts new challenges on comparative health policy mainly concerned with institutional settings.

RC36-338.2

KUHLMANN, Paulo* (State University of Paraiba, prkuhlm@gmail.com) and **FARO, Fabiola*** (State University of Paraiba, fabioladunda@hotmail.com)

Human security and emancipation: Measurements and issues

The concept of human security, which has undergone a radical change in traditional security research through the change of the referent object to the individual from the State, has three dimensions: freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to make their own decisions, signifying emancipation. Broadening this thinking, the idea of freeing people of fear and giving them freedom to want are prerequisites to achieve autonomy, this is not necessarily so, because in some situations emancipation comes before deprivation. The lack of consensus regarding the threats which cause Human Insecurity allows for growth in criticism, such as the debate surrounding the instrumental use of the term to justify 'humanitarian' intervention; on the one hand, strengthening the concept or weakening it, whilst on the other hand, acknowledging that the term has an extremely broad and adaptable meaning, transforming the academic and political discourse regarding Human Security into an innocuous analysis on that scenario. This work aims at verifying the existing methods of measuring Human Security, such as the index used by James Michel and King & Murray, who consider data related to underdevelopment; GECHS Index of Human Insecurity (*The Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project*) Index of Human Insecurity (IHI), which measures security in social, environmental, economic and institutional domains, and the Human Security Report Index, which attempts to analyze Security through the number of death caused by crimes and conflicts, the similarities and differences, weakness and disabilities of the methodologies, try to contribute to the academic debate about Human Security, in search of a better understanding of emancipation and empowerment of people, and as such aims to transform victimized individuals into empowered people.

RC13-303.1

KURBATOV, Sergiy* (University of Uppsala, sergiy.kurbatov@gmail.com)

Building an ivory tower in the age of globalization? The process of construction hierarchical academic order in contemporary education through international university rankings

University rankings during last decade became extremely popular and "fashionable" topic for general discussions and also for academic researches. As Hazelkorn mentioned in her recently published book (2011), "there is a growing obsession with university rankings around the world. What started as an academic exercise in the early 20th century in the US became a commercial 'information' service for students in the 1980s and the progenitor of a 'reputation race' with geo-political implications today". Also there is strong critique of the general idea of ranking regarding educational institutions and the existing methodologies of evaluation of the quality of university performance - "many of institutional leaders set rankings as their benchmark in their vision or master plan for the university. Nevertheless, academics are quite skeptical of rankings because they believe that they mislead higher education institutions as well as have enormous methodological limitations"(Shin, Toutkoushian, Teichler, 2011).

Our idea is to look at rankings as a certain innovative technology, which enforces dramatic changes of university education in the context of globalization and helps to create global hierarchy of academic institutions. The creation of global educational space, started in the last decades of the 20th century, provoked numerous challenges for national universities as the centre of producing of the certain type of cultural identity (Readings, 1996). In situation of these changes, rankings become driving tools for university managers how to reform the university. They also shape the concept of "world class university"(Salmi, 2009) as the ideal model (in Weberian sense) of university in contemporary situation. Our idea is to analyze and to compare 3 variants of such academic hierarchies, based in 2011 on the most influential university rankings: 1) Academic ranking of world universities (ARWU); 2) Times higher education world university rankings and 3) QS World University Rankings.

RC48-720.2

KURIK, Bob* (Charles University, bobkurik@yahoo.co.uk) and **STIEBER, Malte*** (University of Bremen, stieba@gmx.de)

'Fuck middle class... burning and looting tonight!': Forging the activist's body in contemporary Germany

Contemporary radical activists in 'postdemocratic' Europe are mostly recruited from the social milieu of middle class. The middle classness is

deeply inscribed in their bodies, corporeal dispositions, or better, habituses during the time of socialization. We argue that the process of becoming an activist challenges middle class dispositions and opens possibilities for the neverending transformation of the middle class habitus into an activist habitus. In our paper, we will describe this transformation using the example of the process of forging the activist's body in contemporary radical youths in Germany. The focus of the paper will be twofold in this context. First, we describe the long term transformation dynamics from the pacifist middle class body into the ready-to-fight body of activists. The tendency towards the not-only-symbolic but as well action-oriented body of activists will be grasped. Second, we scrutinize the 'corporeality' and micro-politics of the active body of protesters during direct actions and riots. The examples from our long-term ethnographical research among activists from Germany and their political activities in the Czech Republic, France, Denmark, Mexico, Germany and Greece will be used.

RC15-169.1

KURODA, Koichiro* (Ryukoku University, a01010@mail.ryukoku.ac.jp)

Legalization of functional food in late-modern Japan: A sociological analysis of the state legitimization of "health food" and "health drug" and some considerations of its implications for the risk-society thesis and the medicalization of life thesis

In Japan, as in other so-called developed countries, rules and regulations concerning drugs and foods have been elaborated. According to these rules and regulations, drugs, on the one hand, had to take approved shapes such as powder, pellet, tablet and so on, and they were not permitted to be advertised to be effective in disease prevention or health maintenance. On the other hand, foods were prohibited to be sold in a drug-like shape, or with any hint of effect of disease cure/prevention or health maintenance. In 1991, in this thitherto illicit space between drug and food based on the legally rigid distinction between them, a new type of food was legalized. This type of food was allowed to advertised to be effective in prevention of a particular lifestyle-related disease, and in 2001, it became legal to sell food in a drug-like shape. This legalization of "health food" and "health drug" in the late-modern period in Japan will be analyzed from the sociological perspective, especially with reference to the interests and relative power/authority of groups and social sectors which were for or against this legalization such as state, academia, industry, and their sub-groups/sectors, and their interactions. The results will be considered in respect to their implications for sociological theories on late/post-modernity such as the risk society thesis and the medicalization of life thesis.

RC21-299.7

KURTULUS, Hatice* (Istanbul University, hkurtulus@istanbul.edu.tr) and **PURKIS, Semra** (Mugla University)

New models of housing supply and unjust spatial distribution of social classes in Istanbul

The most striking and radical consequences of neo liberal economic policies in terms of urban space that implemented in Turkey after the military coup in 1980, have taken place in Istanbul. Realisation of legal and administrative reforms in parallel to the structural changes in economic policies during the first half of the 1980s laid the foundations for the legitimisation and implementation of urban transformation processes and spatial consequences of these processes became increasingly salient in the second half of the 1990s and it reached in the 2000s to the extent of changing the type of urban representation that has characterised Istanbul since the 1970s. The new urban representation of Istanbul is mainly characterised by urban segregation led by large scale capital investment projects in the shape of mass housing sites constructed on the fringes of the metropolitan area, large shopping centres, large infrastructural investments as well as spaces for recreational activities and gentrification in the inner city areas that has changed the built environment of the 1960s and 1970s. As a result whole urban form has been changed including historical urban sites. This kind of urbanisation being an intensive struggle process among the social classes, has eroded significantly housing rights of majority of the population, gained through the struggles that started in the 19th century and crystallised in the rapid urbanisation process of the 1950s in Istanbul and has re-designed property ownership. In this paper we will discuss the unjust distribution of social classes in Istanbul as a result of the new housing supply models that

base on property ownership in the light of comprehensive field research, implemented in Istanbul in the summer, 2011 and in the framework of right to the city conception.

RC51-173.4

KUSCHE, Isabel* (Universität Osnabrück, isabel.kusche@uni-osnabrueck.de)

Expectations and meaning: Politics between policy orientation and clientelism

According to Luhmann, social systems operate based on meaning as a medium for all communications. Each communicative event points to a surplus of potentialities, only some of which can be actualized by further communications. In this sense, meaning guarantees the indeterminacy and continuation of social systems. Semantic structures, i.e. expectations with varying degrees of abstraction, orient the selection of communications and reduce their contingency. The paper demonstrates the role of expectations for meaning determination with regard to political semantics. It contrasts the conventional systems-theoretical description of modern politics as based on party programs and policy choice with an alternative understanding, present in various political systems. This understanding conceives politics as based on clientelism, i.e. the promise of particularistic benefits in exchange for votes. Political clientelism was long regarded as a feature of developing countries only. However, research on political clientelism has demonstrated that it is not a traditional structure but a reaction to the introduction of democratic elections, and that even present-day European countries contain elements of it. The paper focuses on the way expectations about the role of politicians and expectations about public expectations in this regard form different understandings of politics in the political system and affect its operation.

RC07-287.2

KUTEYNIKOV, Alexander* (St. Petersburg State University, alex.kuteynikov.sociology@gmail.com)

Democracy surveillance through international multilateral structures

Till the end of XX century democracy existed as multiple forms of national models. In our time the global political model of democracy is creating by the new and old political actors.

The main goal of this paper is to clarify from the point of view of the sociological approach why and how International Multilateral Structures (IMs) are playing a crucial role to the consolidation of this new form of supranational democracy.

IMs can be considered as the result of liberal theoretical and ideological paradigms, but the most influence of them were created at the time of the hegemony of realism.

As organizations, IMs are separated from the environment and carry out social exchange with it on a permanent basis. In combination with the external conditions, they cause changes in the external social environment and IMs themselves. On the basis of the sociological understanding of IMs, it is proposed to categorize their main functions in the global promoting democracy process as multilateral democracy surveillance.

A specific feature of IMs as a class of organizations is their dual nature. On the one hand, IMs are established as unions of sovereign states in the form of a standing conference. On the other hand, they are formed as a complex system of societal relations between the people who have created and maintain them.

Taking in consideration of this dual nature of IMs can be a starting point for evaluation of new approach to reforming this kind of international actors.

RC33-31.3

KUTSCHAR, Patrick* (Paracelsus Medical University, patrick.kutschar@pmu.ac.at), MITTERLEHNER, Barbara (Paracelsus Medical University), KRÜGER, Cornelia (Paracelsus Medical University), OSTERBRINK, Jürgen (Paracelsus Medical University) and HUFNAGEL, Marco (Paracelsus Medical University)

Screening of the cognitive state as an important precondition of empirical research among older populations

The occurrence of cognitive impairments is a relevant aspect when conducting quantitative surveys on older people in nursing homes. In Germany about 60% of residents are suffering from dementia. Therefore, regarding self-report methods, the reliability of responsiveness can be questioned for cognitive impaired people. Thus, specific sampling strategies and methods like proxy assessments or non-reactive measures are needed.

Pain is a common phenomenon among people of advanced age. The project "Action Alliance Pain-free City Münster" was analysing this phenomenon in various health care facilities in one city. In this presentation – using the example of our study of 436 residents in 13 nursing homes – challenges in conducting research in older populations will be discussed and the projects' research design to cope with the complicity including populations with cognitive impairments will be presented.

Because pain is of great subjective perception among affected people, methods which rely on patients self-reports should be given priority. The reliable usage of such methods for patients with severe cognitive impairments is limited. In our study, one specific strategy regarding this challenge was conducted: the Mini-Mental-State-Examination (MMSE) was used to assess the grade of cognitive impairment. According to this screening, three patient groups were distinguished and specific methods to explore their pain suffering were adopted. Patients with no or mild impairments were interviewed with questionnaires, patients with severe impairments were observed using proxy assessments. The group with moderate impairments was examined using both, questionnaires as well as proxy assessments.

It is argued that the screening of the cognitive state should be seen as a necessity in empirical studies among people of advanced age. As one possible practical screening tool the MMSE is recommended. Depending on the cognitive state, a mix of self- and proxy-research methods might be an adequate strategy to achieve reliable results.

RC22-35.2

KUZNETSOVA, Irina* (Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, irina.b.moreno@gmail.com)

The embedding of ethnic and religious communities in a polycultural region of Russia: Trust, social justice and identification

The hypotheses of the research where the paper based on is taken from the theses of Robert Putnam who discovered that the increasing ethnic and religious diversity challenges social solidarity and inhibit social capital. Based on the example of Republic Tatarstan in Russia (qualitative and quantitative studies) where the half of population are Muslims, the paper shows which values and norms of social justice influence to embedding and localization of groups supported ethnic and religious identification, how do people radicalize their views of social justice in that groups and what how its corresponds with a level of trust to official and informal social institutes, which values of traditional society are taken to justify the opposition and localization of some ethnic and religious groups, how the new identification processes and forming social capital are influenced by media, everyday and official interactions.

I follow both the particularists and pluralistic approaches to social justice. Thus I believe that the concept of justice, there are only just "inside" of a particular culture (Walzer, Young, Fraser) and there is a huge differentiation among concepts of justice among communities (A. Sen). At the same time trust in particular social groups is based on mutual understandings of what constitutes "fair" and "unfair" acts, in addition, of course, and understanding of the rules of entry into certain relationships.

The new forms of social care which creates communities based on religious aspects are established in a Republic in recent 10-15 years. At the same time there are no permanent volunteer projects in Republic and there is no such perception of necessity of help as most of the population support individualistic neo-liberal concept of social justice, but these make small communities even more significant and attractive for marginalized groups of people.

RC31-14.2

KWAK, Kihwan* (Faculty of Economics/Tohoku-Gakuin University, kakuk@tscc.tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp)

Whether to remain in Japan or not: Inner conflict of foreigners after the occurrence of the great east Japan earthquake

When the Great East Japan Earthquake happened, many foreigners living in the stricken area experienced a sort of inner conflict between re-

turning to their home country and remaining in Japan. Fear for another earthquake and Tsunami, anxiety about the influence of the nuclear accident upon themselves and their family members, especially their children, and loss of their means of living were the main causes for their returning home. On the other hand, the following were the main reasons for their decisions to remain in Japan: a sense of "responsibility" for their community, the "necessity" for taking care of their parents-in-law (especially in case of international brides), a strong insistence on remaining by Japanese family members and also a lack of money or information for returning home. In whichever case, however, they must have been put in a complicated situation between deciding whether to stay in Japan or to return home, within themselves as well as within their family. In this report, based on the interviews and questionnaire surveys with foreigners living in the coastal area of Miyagi Prefecture, I will (1) describe the reality of their inner conflict between deciding whether to stay in Japan or not, (2) examine the correlation between their decisions and their social variables. Moreover, I will (3) clarify ethical viewpoints or social standpoints underlying the assumption that remaining in Japan is a responsible act, while returning home is an excursion of their right to freedom. I will also (4) examine the process of their decision-making (conversation among family members or friends) from the viewpoints of "communicative rationality." Finally, I will (5) suggest necessary measures for foreigners to take in order to make a better decision concerning a return home in case of emergency, depending on each particular situation.

RC19-428.3

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Social policy and mixed governance: Lessons from South Korea

Social Policy and Mixed Governance: Lessons from South Korea

Huck-ju Kwon (Seoul National University), Taekyoon Kim (Ewha University), Jooha Lee (Dongguk University), Ilcheong Yi (UNRISD)

South Korea's developmental successes has been widely praised as one of the remarkable cases, emerging from the ashes of the Korean War and the following dictatorship to a democracy with growing economy. The transition is particularly significant because South Korea was able to reduce poverty and keep social inequality in check during the rapid economic development. It is a combination, which other emerging economies such as China or Brazil, recent Asian and Latin American success stories, have not been able to match so far.

How then did South Korea lift itself from utter destruction and destitution to affluence? How could a ruthlessly authoritarian regime metamorphose with relative ease into a stable democratic polity? What institutions and mechanisms enabled the authoritarian and democratic governments to reduce poverty and inequality? In tackling these questions, this paper deals with social policy through the lens of mixed governance. Based on the analysis, this paper calls for reinterpretation of South Korean developmental trajectories, in which social policy contributed to Korea's successful development.

RC09-135.3

KÖSSLER, Reinhart* (Arnold Bergstraesser Institut, r-koessler@gmx.de)

Institutional pluralism – A normal state of affairs?

The proposed paper will challenge the underlying assumptions of the panel outline on three counts: 1) the Weberian ideal type, while pointing to important functional connections, must not be confounded with social reality at any place and time; 2) empirically, a plurality of legal orders practices is universally found even in modern states claiming the monopoly of legitimate violence; 3) this warrants thorough rethinking of the concept of the modern state, including a proposed boundary between what is considered pertaining to the state and what is considered 'beside' the state. Empirical reference will be made mainly to current institutional arrangements in southern African states.

RC21-758.6

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Sanne Vammen (The Danish Centre for Environmental Assessment, Aalborg University)

The non-handling of climate change uncertainties in strategic environmental assessment of urban planning

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), which in the European context is governed by the EU Directive "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment" from 2001, has been pointed out as a relevant area of focus when dealing with climate change, hereunder within urban planning.

In the European context integration of climate change in SEA is also legally required. Further comes that potential uncertainty, not just in relation to climate change but for the SEA as such is demanded explained in the environmental report. However, an analysis of Danish environmental reports with a focus on the mandatory explicit consideration of uncertainties encountered in the assessment shows that SEA practice in urban planning to a large extent does not explicitly communicate uncertainties.

Against this backdrop, this paper aims to contribute to our understanding of how actors cope with climate change uncertainty, and seeks to discuss the following question:

What are the mechanisms behind coping with uncertainty in decision-making?

For the discussion on mechanisms behind the non-handling of climate change uncertainties, coping mechanisms were developed from decision-making literature. The decision-makers handling of uncertainties are distinguished into the following coping strategies: Denying uncertainty, ignoring uncertainty and finally postponing consideration of uncertainty. Further five possible reasons behind avoiding uncertainty are proposed: Uncertainty itself, cognitive limitations, conflict avoidance, instilling trust and reliance on quantification.

RC55-67.3

LAGES, Carolina* (Government Minas Gerais, csantoslages@yahoo.com.br)

Can happiness be measured? Empirical findings from latin American countries

The intention of this paper is to examine and stimulate the discussion about alternatives and sensible ways of measuring human development and show some data on this. Moreover, the aim is to explore more deeply exactly what society values, reevaluate our notion of progress and transform the way we plan, deliver and evaluate public policies that aim to improve people's life. Therefore, we start with the philosophical basis of Classical Utilitarianism, which discusses the idea that the highest function the government holds is to increase the happiness of the population. We explore the objective dimensions of happiness, a phenomenon which can possibly be measured in our concept, thanks to the latest attempts to discover what creates happiness and how to cultivate it, using the optics of new psychology, economics, neuroscience, sociology and philosophy. Faced with the possibility of aligning better public practices with happiness, we evaluate this change of priority by reflecting them on new indicators. Finally, we created the Index of Well-being (IWB) based on the discussions of Layard (2003), the Personal Security Index and the National Accounts of Well-being (NAW), modeled by the latter. It was divided into two sub-indices and their respective dimensions: the Index of Personal Well-being (IPWB - "life satisfaction", "financial situation", "health", "personal freedom", "personal values") and the Index of Social Well-being (ISWB - "community", "family relationships and friends"). We also calculate a satellite indicator – Well-being at work – as NAW. The database is the World Values Survey from 2005 and 2006 for nine Latin American countries. In the end, we evaluated the results by age, gender, country, scale of incomes, their dispersion, as well as comparing the IPWB with the ISWB and the IWB with the GDP per capita. Singular scores are also emphasized and questioned freely.

RC14-424.3

LAGO MARTINEZ, Silvia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, slagomartinez@gmail.com) and **MAURO, Mirta** (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Cibercultura, ciberciudadanías y acción política

La ponencia propuesta se orienta hacia el análisis de las transformaciones en los procesos sociales y políticos donde la participación democrática se caracteriza por una intervención política innovadora soportada en la apropiación de las tecnologías digitales. Estas favorecen la movilización para la acción política, proveen entornos para la coordinación de acciones en red y potencian tendencias de uso e innovación social.

En éste marco abordamos la noción de cibercultura como la imbricación de las tecnologías digitales en los procesos culturales de las sociedades contemporáneas. De ésta forma el concepto de ciudadanía se traslada al campo de la cibercultura, se matiza la centralidad del espacio público y surge una nueva provista por la inmaterialidad de las redes electrónicas.

Las preguntas iniciales de investigación sobre las que se intentará dar cuenta a lo largo de la presentación son ¿cómo se reconfiguran las relaciones de poder, las identidades colectivas y las estrategias de intervención y confrontación política en una cultura crecientemente digital?; ¿es posible pensar en la emergencia de ciberciudadanías?; ¿la ciberpolítica es una nueva forma de política?; ¿cómo se caracteriza el uso político de colectivos contraculturales de las redes electrónicas?

Con esta finalidad se consideran los avances producidos en investigaciones propias que toman como objeto de estudio a sujetos colectivos que desarrollan una actividad sostenida en el terreno audiovisual y comunicacional durante la última década en Buenos Aires. Se reseñan las peculiaridades de la acción colectiva en la última década, la determinación del/los antagonistas, la reformulación de una nueva esfera entre lo público y lo privado, las estrategias de intervención política y activista en la lucha por otra hegemonía y el salto tecnológico en la apropiación de las tecnologías digitales y recursos de comunicación online, con énfasis en la utilización de redes sociales (Twitter, Facebook, y YouTube).

RC31-744.1

LAGOMARSINO, Francesca* (Università di Genova, f.lagomarsino@unige.it) and **PAGNOTTA, Chiara** (Università di Genova)

Entre la chica buena y la mala: Discursos en torno a la sexualidad de chicas ecuatorianas en Italia

En esta ponencia queremos enfocarnos sobre los discursos en torno a la sexualidad de las jóvenes latinoamericanas migrantes. Nuestro trabajo se enfoca en algunas investigaciones llevadas a cabo en Genova, (Italia), con grupos de jóvenes ecuatorianos, hijos de migrantes reagrupados en los últimos años por parte de madres, llegadas como primer eslabón de la cadena migratoria. Italia, como España, es un típico ejemplo de la feminización de los flujos migratorio a nivel mundial (Sassen, 2003; Kofman 2003, Morokvasic, 1984). En nuestra ponencia queremos analizar solo el caso de las chicas que como subraya McRobbie (2000) muchas veces están invisibilizadas en los estudios culturales sobre jóvenes.

En los últimos años en la opinión pública, sobre el discurso de los médicos y de los trabajadores sociales se ha difundido una imagen estereotipada que describe a las chicas latinas de forma dicotómica:

o como hipersexualizadas y libertinas en total oposición a la imagen de las chicas italianas

o al revés como chicas que reproducen la imagen de mujeres sumisas y tradicionales, que no tienen poder dentro de la pareja.

Nuestras investigaciones ponen en discusión estas interpretaciones y nos hacen ver que más allá de los estereotipos, las chicas latinas están reconstruyendo una forma autónoma de actuar e interpretar su comportamiento sexual que está cuestionando sea los modelos más tradicionales de sus padres sea los modelos de los italianos con los cual se relacionan. Por ejemplo, el caso de los embarazos precoces es un buen punto de análisis para cuestionar si y como la forma de actuar de las chicas es una señal de sumisión o al revés una forma particular de autoafirmación que va en contra sea de los deseos de sus padres sea de la opinión que los italianos tienen acerca de la edad "justa" para ser madre

RC25-254.3

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Normalización y estandarización de los idiomas indígenas en Bolivia

Palabras claves: Lenguas indígenas, normalización, estandarización, plurilingüismo.

En Bolivia se ha declarado 36 lenguas indígenas como idiomas oficiales del Estado Plurinacional a la par del castellano. Esta oficialización de lenguas indígenas aparece en el artículo 5 de la nueva Constitución Política del Estado (CPE), con la que la política lingüística de este país se orienta hacia el plurilingüismo.

Entonces, el plurilingüismo es el reconocimiento de las lenguas como derechos colectivos, donde cada lengua indígena está ligada a su comunidad lingüística o grupo lingüístico, asimismo el artículo 5 de la CPE reconoce el multilingüismo, plasmado en el bilingüismo de los individuos hablantes de lenguas indígenas más castellano o viceversa.

La nueva Ley de Educación boliviana, promulgada en 2010 reconoce el aprendizaje de la lengua extranjera, con lo cual el plurilingüismo y el multilingüismo se concretizan en el trilingüismo transversal entre una lengua indígena, el castellano como lengua estatal y la lengua extranjera. A su vez, el proyecto de Ley de Derechos y Políticas Lingüísticas entre sus principios toma en cuenta la personalidad (individualidad) y la territorialidad (colectividad).

Estos procesos de reconocimiento y revalorización lingüística contribuyen a la normalización de las lenguas indígenas de Bolivia y del mundo. Por otro lado, la estandarización según Swann & otros (2004) y Trudgill & Hernández (2007) es el proceso de construcción de la lengua estándar, de modo que el aymara y el quechua principalmente van siguiendo los estadios de selección y aceptación de su variedad estándar.

RC55-586.1

LAMOTE DE GRIGNON PÉREZ, Juana* (European University Institute, juana.lamote@gmail.com) and **BERNARDI, Fabrizio** (European University Institute)

Social class and happiness: A cross-country comparison

Many have argued that 'social classes are dead' because they do no longer explain important life outcomes. However, when one compares average subjective well-being (SWB) levels across social classes, it becomes evident that in almost every country, individuals in the upper classes are, on average, happier than individuals in the lower classes. However, the size of the happiness gap varies significantly across countries; in other words, class determines SWB to a greater extent in some places than others (e.g. Russia or Bulgaria versus Nordic countries). This paper hopes to understand why it is so. This is important because SWB is an important life outcome and a relevant component of the quality of life that is unequally distributed in the population. This is inevitable to some extent since SWB depends on biology and other things that are within the individual realm, however and important part of this inequality is class based. To the extent that it is so, public policy may be able to do something about it. Hence understanding where the gap comes from is crucial. This paper will shed light on this. Several multi country datasets will be used. A parallel analysis with the ESS and the WVS will be carried out that will allow a greater and more varied sample as well as replication for some cases. A multilevel framework is applied so that happiness at the individual level is explained by individual level variables (class among them) and contextual or country level variables. Various happiness theories such as livability (Veenhoven and Ehrhardt 1995; Grinde 2005) and comparison theories (Michalos 1985, Easterlin 1974) guide the selection of individual and country level covariates.

RC20-542.1

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*The "Japanese war orphans" who remain in China \n comparison with those who returned to Japan *

The term "Japanese War Orphans" refers to the Japanese children left behind in China as orphans by their parents who repatriated to Japan, and were later adopted and raised by Chinese foster parents. According to Chinese government figures, roughly 2,800 Japanese children were left behind in China after the war, 90% of which were in Inner Mongolia and northeast China.

The "Japanese War Orphans" lost the chance to re-contact their biological families because of the discontinuation of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. Even though the relationship between the two countries normalized in 1972, the search for Japanese orphans left behind in China was not official nor active until 1981. Starting in 1981, the Japanese and

Chinese governments reached an agreement that they would work together to help the Japanese left in China to visit Japan and search for their biological families. As a result, many of these Japanese orphans, accompanied by their Chinese spouses and children, have returned and settled in Japan. As of August 2008, 2,529 orphans had settled in Japan.

Until now, there has been much research about Japanese war orphans who went back to Japan. However, as few people have recognized, there are some orphans who are still living in China because of various reasons. There is little research on these orphans and most of their actual life conditions are unknown.

In this paper, I shed light on these orphans who remain in China and compared them with those who have returned back to Japan. The framework of the "Life-Story" methodology is employed in the present investigation and the interviews were held both in Japanese and Chinese. This paper analyzes their narratives, focusing on the linguistic forms including deixis, and scrutinizes how the Chinese interviewer and the Japanese orphan interviewees interacted and negotiated their identities.

RC30-24.2

LANCIANO, Emilie* (University of Lyon, emilie.lanciano@univ-st-etienne.fr)

How firms manage the age? A comparison between France and Japan in the electric sector

This article makes a comparative study of the current state of the employment of older people in major electrical manufacturers in France and Japan. In both countries, the aging population has made balancing the public pension scheme budget an important policy concern. In response, both countries have raised the pension eligibility age, and implemented policies aimed at promoting employment of older people. However, the state of older people's employment in the two countries differs greatly.

In France, workforce reduction in recession periods has historically been achieved by early retirement of older workers. Although the retirement of older workers causes problems for skill succession, age-based workforce management remains deeply rooted.

In Japan, too, there remain many cases of older workers being encouraged to take early retirement for purposes of employment adjustment, but in manufacturing settings, continued employment of older workers for purposes of skill succession is increasing rapidly. Skill succession became a particular problem in manufacturing settings due to the baby boomer generation reaching the retirement age (of 60) in 2007. Major players in the electrical industry have, since the early 2000s, implemented reemployment systems to effect the continued employment of older people. In the major electrical manufacturers surveyed, half of those retiring were reengaged, with the number increasing yearly.

However, reemployment systems employ older workers who have already retired in a different format and at a greatly reduced level of pay. For the older workers, this means accepting a decline in working conditions, while being responsible for nearly the same duties as they had before retirement. For this reason, there are still many obstacles to the maintaining of older people's desire for work.

RC21-87.5

LANDIM, Leilah* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, leilah.landim@uol.com.br)

Civil organizations and urban outskirts: Cartographies

This paper results from ongoing research into the associative organizations and social mobilization that are building up in response to "urban violence" in Rio de Janeiro. The dynamics of territories of poverty provide constitutive components and references for these processes.

We assume that, in the last 20 years, changes in the phenomena and representations relating to criminal urban violence have resulted in changes also in the cartography of civil organizations and collective action in the city and at its margins. Not only are the positions and meanings of existing associative organizations shifting, but new groups and figures are emerging in the public space.

Over time, this research has been systematically following dramatic occurrences (prominent among them *chacinas*) and events surrounding these situations. In these processes certain organizations and personages are observed to recur in interaction, and one purpose of this study is to identify

them sociologically. The snowball method is used to identify events and agents. Some of these situations are the object of ethnographic work.

The situations mentioned include the presence of established organizations active on other issues (NGOs, trade unions, neighbourhood associations), which have now come to introduce the issue of violence and public security in their repertoire. Moreover, new emerging organizations and agents are being created on justifications related to the reaction to urban violence. Many are territorial in nature and located at the periphery; others, their domain offices "abroad", construct access to, and relationships of intimacy with, these locations and transit their conflicts and dramas through specific activists, functioning as multi-mediators among a diversity of institutional spaces. New actors – the "victims", for instance – come to play *sui generis* roles in bringing new conflicts, political grammars, and forms of legitimacy for action on violence and public security into the public space.

RC53-7.3

LANDINI, Tatiana* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, tatalan@uol.com.br)

Homosexuality, discrimination and sexual exploitation

Sexual exploitation of adolescents is a serious problem in contemporary societies. Having as background previous researches conducted by myself, it is possible to say that many teenagers who "turn a trick" do not realize that they are being sexually exploited by adults. Instead, paid sexual programs are seen as natural, as part of their sexuality. The aim of this presentation will be to talk about the meaning that sexual programs ("turn a trick") have for some teenagers and the configuration that makes this understanding possible. The method used in the research was life stories. Previous researches have shown that there are many different forms of involvement. Among them are boys who "turn a trick" in order to have homosexual sexual relationships without being bullied or discriminated by others and girls that are looking for a loving relationship. The discussion in this presentation will be on the relationship between homosexuality, discrimination and search for partners who pay for sexual relationships.

RC13-303.3

LANGA, Patricio* (Eduardo Mondlane University, patricio.langa@gmail.com)

Higher education and the attainment of equity and social justice: Restructuring the funding model in Mozambique

This paper is concerned with the restructuring of the higher education funding system in Mozambique for the attainment of equity and social justice, specifically the establishment of cost-sharing mechanisms and scholarship vouchers to needy students. Particularly, the paper examines three questions: (a) How does public funding of higher education encourage (or discourage) the attainment of equity and social justice goals in Mozambique? (b) What challenges do indiscriminate allocation of public funding to higher education institutions and subsidised tuition fee increases pose to the sustainability of higher education system? (c) How can Mozambique's higher education be made affordable for indigent but intelligent students? The paper concludes that although Mozambique's higher education new funding formula is generally geared towards attaining the goals of equity and social justice, several of its aspects are adverse to the achievement of these goals. The context of the austerity measures announced by the government to tackle the financial crisis, hence the Mozambican government has decided to cut funding in public higher education institutions. The refusal and reluctance of certain social groups to paying increased tuition fees. This is exasperated by existing high levels of poverty and inequality mostly affecting the majority of the Mozambican families.

RC36-158.1

LANGMAN, Lauren* (Loyola University of Chicago, llang944@aol.com) and **BENSKI, Tova** (College of Management Studies)

Agency, empowerment and utopian visions

Throughout the world we have seen proliferations of progressive, democratic social movements in which vast numbers of people have challenged neo liberal globalization and the legitimacy of its elites whose self interested policies have ill served the majorities. From the Zapatistas to the Global justice movements, and more recently Arab Spring, Israeli Summer, the Spanish *Indignados* and now the Occupy movements, counter hegemonic

mobilizations have proliferated. We would argue that to understand these mobilizations requires considerations of both objective/structural conditions and contradictions, eg legitimation crises (Habermas) and the subjective/microsocial aspects of self, identity and emotions-those that sustain hegemony and those that challenge and contest.

Recent thinking has fallen into 2 broad camps, resource mobilization and new social movement theory. RM has stressed how rational actors seeking self advantages through mobilizations, enabled by adequate resources and social movement entrepreneurs, often skilled in framing and taking advantage of political openings, mobilize and secure some kind of "advantageous" change through political pressure. NSM however has placed more emphasis on creating, negotiating identities and meanings and in turn, they are more likely to use the public spheres of civil society as sites for articulating alternative subjectivities. But that said, we think that both perspectives fail to address the relationships of emotion to social mobilizations and to visions of the economically, politically and culturally possible. More specifically, we suggest that that structural conditions, inequality, oppression and crises of legitimacy, have led us to rethink the nature of citizenship-especially as it has changed from passive support of the nation and obedience to its leaders, to more active critiques challenges to nations and their leaders. More specifically, across a variety of social movements, we note certain common factors-common emotions and desire and visions for new kind of democratic, inclusive subjectivities and citizenship

RC36-49.1

LANGMAN, Lauren* (Loyola University of Chicago, llang944@aol.com) and **KALEKIN-FISHMAN, Devorah*** (University of Haifa, dkalekin@edu.haifa.ac.il)

Alienation in the 21st century

The classical formulations of Marx concerning alienation (objectification/estrangement) described in the 1844 Manuscripts moved the concept from Hegelian idealism to material conditions, the consequences of wage labor and private property. For Marx, when people worked for wages, they alienated their labor power, selling their labor as a commodity that was embedded in the commodities they produced while they themselves became commodities. They were rendered powerless, dehumanized and estranged from their species being, their communities were rent asunder, and their lives were meaningless. Although the 1844 Manuscripts were not available for 80 years, they would have a major influence in social and political theory. This was evident in classical critiques as those of Mezaros, Israel, and Ollman. But since the 1970s we have seen major transformations of capitalism, now a de-territorialized globalized system dependent on mass consumerism, branded identities, mass media and computer mediated communication. Does alienation remain a useful concept when most people in post industrialized society do not work in factories? We now see a vast proliferation of commodification into a plurality of life worlds and realms. Today, people are more likely to provide services and sell their feelings and emotions as commodities. Apart from the alienation and dehumanization of the workplaces, the many realms of mass media and consumer society colonize consciousness, identity and desire. For almost 2 decades, we have attempted to rethink and revitalize the concept of alienation as a useful paradigm for understanding many aspects of current life ranging from immigration to education, from everyday life and language. But further, we argue that there are many ways in which people attempt to overcome alienation ranging from popular cultures of resistance to social justice movements. This session will attempt to rethink and reformulate alienation for the 21st century.

RC48-491.1

LAPEGNA, Pablo* (University of Georgia, plapegna@uga.edu)

Popular movements and patronage politics: Understanding demobilization processes in contemporary Argentina

Based on in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, this paper examines the dynamics of demobilization of poor people's movements in a context of patronage politics. Processes by which social movement organizations (SMOs) are demobilized are usually seen as resulting from "cooptation" or "oligarchization." I show that demobilization of poor people's movements in a context dominated by patronage politics can also result from relational mechanisms creating a "double pressure." In a setting where patronage is prevalent, participants in a social movement see their involve-

ment in the organization as a way to voice rights but also to obtain concrete material benefits. Thus, leaders need to obtain resources and address the pressures created by constituents "from below." While alliances with national political actors and the national state provide access to necessary resources, these alliances also create a pressure "from above" that poses obstacles for mobilization. Drawing on data culled from eleven months of fieldwork on an Argentine peasant movement, this paper inspects a scantily analyzed but crucial dimension of poor people's movements in Latin America, namely, their interpenetrations with patronage politics. By scrutinizing this zone of interface we can better understand processes of demobilization, the effects of state pressures on SMOs, and the relational aspects of brokerage mechanisms.

RC25-165.5

LAPRESTA, Cecilio* (Universidad de Lleida, clapresta@geosoc.udl.cat), **HUGUET, Ángel** (Universidad de Lleida), **CHIREAC, Silvia** (University 'Alexandru I. Cuza' of Iasi), **IANOS, Adelina** (Universidad de Lleida), **JANES, Judit** (Universidad de Lleida), **NAVARRO, José Luis** (Universidad de Lleida), **POALELUNGI, Carmen** (Universidad de Lleida) and **SANS, Clara** (Universidad de Lleida)

Capital lingüístico, desigualdad e inmigración en Cataluña (España)

Bajo el paradigma teórico de la adquisición de la lengua legítima como forma de capital lingüístico así como sus consecuencias a nivel de desigualdad social, desarrollada por Bourdieu, el objetivo de la presente comunicación es analizar la competencia lingüística en español de los jóvenes migrados de diferentes orígenes escolarizados en la Educación Secundaria Obligatoria en Cataluña (España), así como el efecto del tiempo de estancia en la sociedad receptora en dicha adquisición. Los datos son fruto de la pasación de una prueba de competencia lingüística de español a un total de 1206 sujetos. Para el análisis de los mismos han sido utilizados estadísticos descriptivos, pruebas de análisis de varianza para concretar el efecto de las variables independientes -Área de Origen y Tiempo de Estancia en Cataluña- y un Modelo Lineal Factorial con la finalidad de concretar el efecto conjunto de ambas. Los principales resultados evidencian diferentes aspectos: a/ que los jóvenes migrados considerados en su conjunto alcanzan una menor competencia en español que los no migrados; b/ que entre los hijos de las migraciones existen diferencias significativas en el nivel de competencia en español en función de las dos variables consideradas y; c/ que si se incluyen ambas en un mismo modelo se revela que el efecto del Área de Procedencia se encuentra modulado por el Tiempo de Estancia en todos los colectivos, demostrando la importancia de los primeros 3-6 años.

Este trabajo ha sido posible gracias al desarrollo del Proyecto de Investigación "Interdependencia Lingüística y Práctica Educativa. Una integración necesaria en la explicación del desarrollo lingüístico del alumnado de origen inmigrante" (REF. EDU2009-08669EDUC), financiado Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación - Subdirección General de Proyectos de Investigación

RC09-347.1

LASTUN, Loredana Denisa* (University of Oradea, loredana.lastun@yahoo.com) and **BANCIU, Dan Aurel** (University)

Students mobilities from "Aurel Vlaicu" University, Arad and Oradea University. Intra-European highly-skilled migration. A comparative case study

From the perspective of high education system, the year of 2011 meant for Romania, a recast, a resetting of all system. The mechanisms staged by the Bucharest government, in this case Minister of Education, were on one hand, the new Educational Law, and on the other side, in the same time, the ranking of universities and subordinate colleges.

The new Education Law, focuses on student-centered learning, aims to acquire knowledge, establishes flexibility and modernization of curricula and in the same is looking to approach the educational system to the labor market, national and international, in high-skilled levels and in common levels of labor.

The ranking of universities in three classes (categories), has determined a resetting of all educational system, including the young people seeking higher education option. The ranking of universities by the quality of study programs (A, B, C, D, etc.) opened new perspectives in the field of

development and competitiveness. This major change in the high educational field creates the perfect frame for student mobility and also opens the road of migration for the most qualified youth looking for safer, better paid, more advantageous labor market on medium and long term.

This paper work research proposal is to study student mobility from both active university centers, which hold rating faculties, authorized and accredited. The hypothesis or the beginning point is given by the question: "Do all this transformations influence or not abroad student mobility"? In other words, can we see changes in the numbers of student applications form for specified Intra-European highly skilled programs or there are no changes toward last year? This study considers the number of allowed applications for each university and involves every appliance form, not only the once that effectively succeed to obtain an international mobility.

RC21-299.10

LATENDRESSE, Anne* (Departement of géography, UQAM, lattendresse.anne@uqam.ca) and **LEBEL, Pierre-Mathieu** (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Alliances et stratégies des acteurs communautaires face aux méga-projets urbains : Étude de cas montréalais

Les mégaprojets constituent une composante de la métropolisation et de son corollaire la mondialisation, dans la mesure où cette stratégie de développement contribue à renforcer la centralité des métropoles aux échelles nationale et internationale. Leur implantation entraîne des impacts tant sur les plans urbanistique que socio-économique. On est alors en droit de souligner les enjeux de justice sociospatiale, et ceux liés aux impacts et bénéfices des mégaprojets sur les citoyens et les quartiers qu'ils habitent.

Par ailleurs, les méga projets deviennent synonymes de conflits potentiels opposant aux promoteurs (privés ou publics), les mouvements urbains, défenseurs du *Droit à la ville*, et des citoyens et citoyennes menacés par cette stratégie. Sources de conflictualité, ils peuvent devenir l'objet d'autres modalités relationnelles (négociation, compromis, partenariat...) entre acteurs. On peut donc se demander dans quelle mesure la nature des mégaprojets a un effet sur son acceptabilité sociale, et les rapports entre les acteurs qui l'entourent? Les méga projets sont-ils susceptibles d'être instrumentalisés par les mouvements urbains en vue d'atteindre leurs propres objectifs? Ne risquent-ils pas d'être cooptés par les promoteurs qui voient ainsi la légitimité du projet s'accroître?

Cette communication porte sur deux cas montréalais. Elle s'arrête au Centre universitaire de santé l'université McGill de Montréal et au Centre hospitalier universitaire de Montréal, et aux stratégies du mouvement urbain relatif à leur implantation. Des organismes du mouvement urbain montréalais ont choisi de s'allier aux promoteurs dans le cadre d'une structure de concertation, espérant que cette stratégie serait plus susceptible de faire valoir les intérêts des citoyens. Or, les alliances se transforment et se reconfigurent au cours de la réalisation du mega projet. Quel est l'état des rapports actuels des acteurs liés aux mégaprojets et quels sont les impacts sur les modalités de déploiement des grands projets hospitaliers?

RC04-723.2

LAURA INÉS, Rovelli* (UNLP-IDHICS-CONICET, laurarovelli@gmail.com)

How far higher education expansion in Argentina is it contributing to greater social equality?

This paper analysis the dynamics of expansion of higher education in Argentina in the last decade. Firstly, it examines the enrollment and institutional growth both in the private and public sector, distinguishing between universities and tertiary institutions. On the second place, it looks into the latest diversification of graduate studies in the country, as well as its knowledge-base orientations. Last, it inquires about the relationship between higher education expansion and income distribution, considering the higher education enrollment and graduation of different social groups, based on quantitative data from the Argentine Permanent Household Survey. The paper suggests that under certain conditions the current mass expansion of higher education can contribute to greater inequality and differentiation. Finally, it discusses the role that public higher education policies can play in contributing to changes in knowledge social distribution as well as in reducing the income distribution gap.

TG05-191.2

LAURENT, Arthur* (Sciences-Po Paris, arthur.laurent@yahoo.fr) and **SLITINE, Marion** (EHESS)

Banksy on the Israel-Palestine wall seen by the people: New worlds or world news?

Banksy on the israel-palestine wall seen by the people: new worlds or world news?

Among Banksy's and JR's international works, the Israel-Palestine wall ones may be one of the most controversial. Actually many more street artists have been coming to this "best featured street artists holiday destination" (Banksy's own words). Largely broadcasted, overrepresented on the web it also achieved quite a good level of audience locally but for unexpected reasons: Banksy's painting have become a touristic attraction and every Bethlehem business beginner taxi man should at least be able to show you some of his works if not give you a whole "Banksy tour". But, what is the true impact of these paintings on the Bethlehem people?

This study will both present the paintings content and realization context as well as socio-political context and give first ideas on the potential social change potential it may have thanks to extensive qualitative survey performed on the field with neighbors of the wall. This way it will contribute to the questioning on whether street art and street artists act as true social changers or creates food for media diffusion with no further impact on the social life they work in. Also it will compare these works with the flourishing Palestinian art scene and study the perception these artists have of it.

As a PhD candidate in urban anthropology currently resident in Jerusalem and working in the French Cultural Center that aims at promoting Palestinian art, my research interest is on politics and art and I have both direct and easy access to the location, the neighbors direct testimony as I speak Arabic and of course the Palestinian art scene.

This study will shade light to the panel problematic from a different perspective: an everyday-life street art exposition medium: the Israel-Palestine wall.

RC13-66.6

LAW, Alan* (Trent University, alaw@trentu.ca)

Leisure, social justice and democratization

Late 20th and early 21st century ravenous consumption and its attendant identity practices on the back of imagined productivity has confronted the 'piper' demanding to be paid. As attention shifts from stabilizing crises of overconsumption, themes of social justice redolent of the emergence of the welfare state are slamming back onto the table. How should the relation between productivity and re/distribution be articulated? What level of responsibility should the state take for producing wholistic wellness typical of advanced welfare state regimes? What value will 'play' have sufficient to be included in re-distributive calculus? While we may be witnessing the front end of a wholesale shift to the market as provider of all on the platform of the state's 'ability to borrow, tax and pay', old questions about democratic participation are emerging in actions such as the 'occupy' movement as 'citizens' re-acquire 'voice' in outrage... then there's the fear. 'Sustainability' as a discursive form may help or hinder re-establish balance in life domains as a social goal with the economy as servant not master. Leisure sociological scholarship has an urgent role to play in promoting its emancipatory message, framing counter-argumentation where necessary and developing positive policy contributions where available.

RC41-530.2

LAZMEY, T. Augustus Julian Lazmey* (The American College, Madurai, lazmey@yahoo.com) and **SELLAMUTHU, S. Gurusamy** (Gandhigram Rural Institute - Deemed University)

Social deprivation and victimization of elderly people: A study

Very often elderly life is considered as a burdened life, predominantly, of struggle, illness, depression, exploitation and abuse etc. Changes in population structure will have several implications for health, economic security, family life and well-being of the elderly people. The needs and problems of the elderly vary significantly according to their age, socio-economic status, health, living status and other characteristics. So from these determinants make the elderly people deprived in which leads victimization. Victimization is process of several social determinants and a result of social structural im-

balances and changes in developing nations. The focus of victimization is on elderly people in India. The target includes both elderly men and women.

Dependency level is high among the elderly population they depend on their children for their happy later life. Due to break in family structure more number of nuclear families has emerged. The reason for transition into nuclear family from joint family system is complex and diverse. Hence provision of care and support to the elderly people in the family becomes a burden for the today's young generation. So the state of alienation, isolation and deprivation are felt by the elderly. A qualitative understanding of the elderly's problem and prospects is undertaken in which case study methods as the tool for data collection is used. This study conducted in Madurai district of Tamilnadu, India reveals denial, neglect, alienation, isolation and deprivation are the vulnerable factors that lead to victimization, denial of basic needs and rights of the elderly people, rights of elderly are violated at all forms in all ways. Neglect leads to abuse and abuse leads to deprivation and further lead to alienation and homelessness. Hence the old people are moved to a secured institutional care centers like old age homes.

RC33-669.2

LE BIHAN, Gabrielle* (Université de Technologie de Compiègne, gabrielle.le-bihan@utc.fr), **DESCHAMPS, Loïc** (Université de Technologie de Compiègne), **LENAY, Charles** (Université de Technologie de Compiègne) and **AUBERT, Dominique** (Université de Technologie de Compiègne)

Remote communication of emotions through a tactile device

In our emotional research context, our method consists in using a special device to conduct psychological experiments. Our goal is to design interfaces for remote emotional communication; it requires taking a look at the way emotions are transmitted. We decided to explore the tactile channel, since the sense of touch is very specific and plays an important role in the emotion transmission on a daily basis. We designed a minimalist system, called Tactos, which allows a form of distal touch. Tactos consists of an effector (a mouse or a graphic tablet) and of a MITT module (composed of 16 piezo-electric pins that can independently get on two positions: up or down) that provides tactile stimulations. Users share a same virtual space they can explore through Tactos. We want to understand how people can interact through this device (by recording everything happening within it) when they have no other way to communicate. They move a cursor in this space and they get a tactile stimulation when it encounters the cursor of the other person. It's what we call distal perceptual crossing; it's a mutual recognition of perception, that happens in Tactos' case when the two users' cursors touch (because then the two users get a tactile stimulation). To explore the emotional dimension associated with this situation, we conducted two experiments in minimalist conditions and showed that human beings are able to identify when they interact with another human being or with a robot, and that they are more likely to succeed in finding an object that they can both perceive, when they interact than when they don't. To understand emotions, we opted for psychological experiments; the data analysis consists partly in observing subjects' actions and perceptions. Collected data are very rich, and permit to explore emotions' transmission in a new way.

RC21-388.2

LE GALÈS, Patrick* (Sciences Po (CEE), patrick.legales@sciences-po.fr) and **VITALE, Tommaso*** (Sciences Po (CEE), tommaso.vitale@sciences-po.fr)

What is governed? Comparing governance modes in large metropolis

Our starting point is to challenge the often-made assumption that large cities are so complex that they have become ungovernable or that globalisation pressures make political and policy choices irrelevant. By going beyond rational or positivist views of governance, it argues that the process of governing a city is never fully complete, nor linear. The paper refers to a systematic review of the academic literature. Urban societies are more or less governed and that may change from one city to the next, from one period to the next. Processes of government and governance are always work in progress, but make crucial differences over time. Case studies show that modes of governance have long term consequences for their inhabitants and governing failures may have severe negative effects (e.g. housing shortages, low levels of educational attainment, crime, low productivity, health). The review shows also a lack of comparative studies.

The paper highlights questions that lie at the heart of contemporary research on large metropolises. It articulates the main achievements of the literature, in terms of cumulative knowledge about the delivery of urban policies, development and infrastructure projects. It explores broader questions over how contemporary forms of governance operate including democratic systems of accountability and decision-making functions. Large metropolises are characterized by a myriad of actors, powerful interest groups, diverse inhabitants, networks and assemblages of public sector institutions and global investors, developers, and others involved in the development industry. The systematic analysis of the literature shows the need to describe and document *at the same time* (1) how processes of governance operate in relation to major urban development projects, the implementation of public policies and (2) the implications of such practices for urban politics, inequalities, sustainable development and growth; so to say articulating an analysis of the governance processes *and* their outcomes.

RC14-200.5

LE GRAND, Elias* (Swedish School of Textiles, elias.le_grand@hb.se)

Moral-aesthetic regulation and class formation: The case of "chavs" in the UK

This paper addresses recent developments in the research on moral panics, moral regulation and social class, through an analysis of the public discourse on 'chavs' in the media, on websites and in popular culture. The term recently emerged in Britain as a derogatory way of labelling white working-class youths dressed in streetwear clothing and jewellery. Drawing on a 'culturalist' conception of class influenced by Bourdieu and Geertz, the paper argues that 'chavs' are constructed around moral and aesthetic boundaries as a 'rough' fraction of the white British working-class – a 'folk devil' against whom middle-class and 'respectable' working-class people distinguish and define themselves. Chavs are frequently associated with vulgar taste, loutish and anti-social behaviour, teenage pregnancy and welfare dependency. The paper also shows that the 'chav' phenomenon incorporates two historically familiar folk devils, distinguished along gender lines: young violent working-class males and single, welfare dependent young working-class mothers. In conclusion, it is argued that, while the 'chav' phenomenon displays some elements of a classic moral panic, it is not a fully-fledged one. It is better understood as a strong form of moral-aesthetic regulation of white British working-class people, which has a longstanding history. In this way, the paper demonstrates how the heuristic tools of moral panic and moral regulation can be used to understand the formation of symbolic class boundaries.

RC34-264.3

LE GRAND, Elias* (Swedish School of Textiles, elias.le_grand@hb.se)

The symbolic power of class: Individualisation and young working-class identities

This paper critically engages with recent arguments that individualisation processes are breaking down traditional class structures, which leads to increased reflexivity among people to choose and to construct their identities. Drawing on multi-method ethnographic research conducted in a marginalised area on the outskirts of South London, the paper explores processes of identity formation among the white working-class youths in the area. The study shows that most respondents, and particularly the local style or fashion adopted among residents in the area, are positioned in the stigmatising discourse on 'chavs', which is a recent widespread term that has been used to pathologise white British working-class youths adopting certain markers of taste. Moreover, it is demonstrated that respondents strongly disidentify with the term and apply it on others, although this is sometimes bound up with tensions and ambiguities. In this way, it is much easier for the respondents to distance themselves from the chav label on a *discursive* level, than on the level of social practices, including their tastes and lifestyles. Even while disidentifying with chavs, they might still be positioned in the codes and narratives constructed around the term. This shows that the respondents cannot simply choose their identities since they are structured by class and constructed in relation to the categorizations made by others. It is also shown that the appropriation of local taste reflects an individualised rather than collective form of consumption. This points to a more general pattern of class formation in the contemporary moment,

namely that individualisation is a fundamentally classed process. In conclusion, the paper demonstrates the symbolic power of class in shaping identity formation.

RC07-625.2

LEACH, Darcy* (Bradley University, darcykl@umich.edu)

Prefiguring the future or repeating the past?: Collectivist democracy and the struggle against oligarchy in the German left

Prefigurative social movements try to bring about their vision of the future by implementing it in their current practice: in their organizational forms, decision-making processes, and tactical choices, they try to live according to the values and principles they think should govern society as a whole. While the prefigurative impulse dates back at least to the French Revolution, it has been experiencing a resurgence in recent decades, as many activists in advanced capitalist societies have lost faith in both parliamentary and paramilitary strategies for radical change. Influenced by anarchist philosophy and well aware of the usual tendency toward oligarchy, these movements try to put their egalitarian ideals into practice through the use of non-hierarchical, collectivist-democratic forms of organization and consensus decisionmaking.

While scattered case studies shed light on some of their common dilemmas and practices, almost no systematic research has been done to evaluate the ability of such groups to resist hierarchical authority and prevent the development of oligarchic control. In this paper I present findings from a cross-sectional comparison of 12 collectivist-democratic social movement groups, drawn from two leftist movement countercultures in Germany: the nonviolence movement and the "autonomous" movement (known as the *Autonomen*). Over the last 30 years, these two countercultures have developed distinct forms of collectivist democracy, marked by different ways of dividing labor and running meetings, different decision-making processes, and different tactical orientations.

On the basis of two years of participant observation and 63 semi-structured interviews with a matched sample of activists from each counterculture, this paper first describes their contrasting styles of collectivist democracy and then discusses the perhaps counterintuitive finding that the more militant *Autonomen* were less prone to oligarchy than the nonviolence groups.

RC48-747.3

LEACH, Darcy* (Bradley University, darcykl@umich.edu) and **HAUNSS, Sebastian** (University of Konstanz)

Solidarity and tactical coordination in the German anti-nuclear movement: An event history analysis

The rift between militant and nonviolent movement factions can severely diminish its capacity for effective action and lead to deep and lasting animosities among activists. Typically the use of violent tactics leads others to publicly distance themselves from the perpetrators, sparking fierce internal debate over what constitutes violence, whether its tactical use is ever justified, and the proper way to address it in the press. In short, moderate and nonviolent civil disobedience groups often engage in a variety of "taming" rituals designed to discourage, de-escalate, and/or punish the use of violence as they define it. Yet these efforts rarely succeed in preventing the use of violent tactics, and in the last decade or so, some movements have begun taking a different approach: rather than the one side trying to "tame" the other, rituals and frames of tolerance and solidarity have been constructed that allow them to work together more effectively, despite their differences. To determine the conditions that facilitate this kind of cooperation, we examine the relationship between militant and nonviolent factions in the German anti-nuclear movement, focusing on their interactions have developed over the course of a 14-year period in a series of protests against nuclear waste transports in the "Wendland" region of northern Germany. By examining both internal and external framing and mobilization processes surrounding blockade actions in 1997, 2001, 2010, and 2011, we show how the relationship between the two factions has changed from one of severe conflict and distrust to one of relative tolerance and solidarity. In tracing this development, we discuss the ways in which bi-directional social learning has taken place, highlighting continuing challenges and specific practical innovations that have allowed for more effective cooperation, even in the face of adverse political opportunities.

RC21-142.6

LEAL, Jesús* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, jleal@cps.ucm.es)

Social interaction in urban public spaces: When residential social mixing doesn't bring social cohesion

This paper tries to establish some patterns for the urban design and managing of open public spaces in order to improve social interaction between different social groups related to the age, gender, social class and culture or ethnic composition. It is founded in a research carried in some public spaces (places and streets) with different social environments and spatial typologies in Madrid, Spain. It is a particular considering of functions and activities located in public space in relation with social practices of different groups, analyzing them according with the social composition, cultural differences, age and gender and the characteristics of the urban area where the public space is located.

The conclusion shows a high segregation inside these spaces with poor or non existing interaction between different social groups who built virtual or even real internal frontiers difficult to be trespassed by others. These divisions bring often some appropriation of public spaces, especially for social minorities, with the result some times of conflicts between costumers.

This result questions that residential social mixing, could bring only by itself social cohesion, because interaction practices are made in public spaces out of home. But it shows also that sometimes the development of some common activities overcome these constraints and get some interrelation between different types of public space costumers, it is the case of sport activities, kid's care or not so often, commerce activities. That shows the existence of possible patterns to design these public spaces.

(This paper will be shown in English together with a "power point" containing figures and its abstract in Spanish)

RC23-703.6

LEAL, Sayonara* (University of Brasilia, sayonaraleal@uol.com.br)

The interface between digital democracy and public policy: The challenges of digital inclusion in Brazil

This paper discusses the relationship among public policies, digital democracy and digital inclusion in Brazil as part of the political project against social inequalities during the Lula government. Internet access, instructional formation for the socio-cognitive network use, appropriation of ICTs and broadband are important pieces of achieving a social justice in line with digital democracy. This refers to the possibilities of providing the conditions that an open technology in regard with its purposes is made available to different people. Our object of analysis is to discuss the interface between distributive policies and actions of recognition of social and cultural differences, as pillars of the battle against the digital divide in the context of GESAC's Digital Inclusion Project integrated to the Policy for Science and Technology in Brazil. It discusses the advances and limitations of the process of digital inclusion in the country from three key variables: Brazilian citizens' access to instructional training; to computers and broadband and to appropriation of technologies. Minority communities are the target of public policy of digital inclusion and are the most exposed to the «fracture numérique» as polarization phenomenon with respect to the universal dimension called "information society." In Brazil we are faced with populations exposed to social injustices due to social or/and ethnic-racial origins, which is reflected in their access to material and symbolic goods. Such injustices transform differences in inequalities, which results in the stratification of access and appropriation of ICTs. The basis for the consolidation of a Science and Technology Policy in the country that not only relates to access of material resources but also to capacity-building of the telecenter user in dealing with new tools and specific ICTs languages. The following methodological resources are used: document analysis, questionnaires, semi-structured interviews and focus groups with residents from five regions of Brazil.

RC21-622.3

LEAL DE OLIVEIRA, Fabricio* (Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, flealdeoliveira@gmail.com) and **REGO MONTEIRO SANTOS, Mauro** (Observatório das Metrópoles)

The normative field, and popular participation: Notes on the process of preparation and implementation of municipal master plans in Brazil

From 2001 to 2011, more than 1,500 Brazilian cities made their master plans in order to obey a federal law that reasserts, in the middle of city strategic planning and urban competitiveness era, principles related to democratic urban management, housing access for low-income people, and redistribution of wealth produced by collective effort. According to a recent national research about participatory master plans in Brazil, which comprises 526 municipal plans, the results were disappointing: the plans presented little or no progress towards promoting access to urbanized land, although gains have been observed regarding the creation of institutional channels toward popular participation in city management.

This paper analyzes 26 case studies included in the national survey and, in particular, the case of Duque de Caxias city in Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, in order to understand how social movements demands have been incorporated in master plans laws, how the process of drawing up plans involved different social actors, and how apparent or actual political and institutional developments are manifested in the everyday process of municipal management.

Based on the analysis of the implementing process of popular movement sectors demands included in the Urban Master Plan of Duque de Caxias, we discuss the relationship between the political and institutional contexts and the selective application of municipal regulations, in a framework where social actors allegedly benefited from the legislation do not recognize the legal field as strategic for their goals achievement.

RC10-134.3

LEÃO, Luciana* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, lululeao@terra.com.br) and **DYSMAN, Maria Carolina** (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

How do Brazilians perceive the role of the state, the market, and civil society in the execution of social policies?

During the last two decades, the patterns of interaction between states, markets and civil society have changed greatly. Activities that were formerly exclusive responsibility of the state, as the definition and execution of social policies, are currently being partnered with civil society organizations (CSOs) and private firms. Although the existing literature has already explored some of the consequences of this new societal arrangement, including some objective measures related to efficiency and policy impacts, it is still not clear how the populations affected by these new policies react to these changes. This measure is extremely relevant since the way individuals perceive policies' results is related to their conceptions of democracy and of how social justice is to be achieved.

Our work intends to analyze how Brazilians perceive the role of the state, the market and CSOs in the implementation of public services. Particularly, we investigate how different groups in the population differentiate the quality, reach and responsibility of these actors in activities such as health, education, reduction of inequality, protection of the environment and others.

Our analysis is based on a national-wide survey conducted in 2008 and is part of a greater research about the changes in the role of the state, market and CSOs in the reduction of inequality, conducted at the Center for Studies of Inequality (Nied-UFRJ) coordinated by Professor Elisa P. Reis (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro). Using data from this survey, the preliminary conclusion of our investigation is that although the market and CSOs are recognized as relevant players in the execution of social policies and it is perceived that they can offer better services, the state is still perceived as the main responsible and apt actor to perform these activities.

WG02-96.1

LEÃO, Luciana* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, lululeao@terra.com.br)

Studying long-term social processes: Intersections between macro-historical sociology and path-dependence

Every historical analysis is ex post by definition. That is, historical studies depart from past events to look for an artificial logic that allows for the interpretation of a succession of events that would otherwise make no sense. Macro-historical sociology and path-dependence theory both give analytical explanations for long-term social processes that allow for the incorporation of change and continuity without disturbing our understanding of the

historical process. Even so, there is still a lot of uncertainty on the ways that the two methodologies can be adopted together.

The objective of this paper is to highlight the gains to be had by using concepts derived from the path-dependence theory, like learning effects, coordination effects and adaptive expectations, to complement macro-historical analysis. In regards to the latter, the main inspiration is the work of Reinhard Bendix, whose proposal of studying social change based on the analytical division between authority and solidarity, and his reformulation of the concepts of tradition and modernity are especially relevant to understand long-term social processes. According to this tradition, historical processes cannot be understood as simple before-and-after models, which imply that we should expect to identify traditional and modern aspects i.e. changes and continuities interacting simultaneously in any changing societal arrangement.

Moreover, social processes are seen as dynamic processes rather than historically limited events, which makes the timing and sequence of historical events central to understanding the development of any social process. I argue that this is where the insights brought by the literature based on path dependency can complement the macro-sociological interpretation of social processes, looking specifically at the high level of contingency ex ante and different options available at initial events.

RC35-561.1

LECCARDI, Carmen* (University of Milan-Biococca, carmen.leccardi@unimib.it)

Changing time experience, changing memory: An inter-generational perspective

Our age is undergoing a major change in the experience of time. This is a far-reaching phenomenon which affects the lives of institutions just as much as those of individuals and social groups. Young people and adults are equally involved in this process, but it is especially the latter who emphasise its potential social risks. For instance, adults tend to stigmatize the inability of young people to construct a historical representation of the past: a representation endowed with breadth and depth and able to foster a meaningful relation with the present and the future. They also complain about the poverty of the younger generation's memory. It is important to be aware, however, that neither are adults extraneous to the process currently changing the ways in which the past, present and future are represented. Adults, too, experience the distinctive temporal contradictions of late modernity, including the difficulty of transmitting experience and memory between generations. The findings of two surveys conducted in Italy, the first on the relationship between memory and the teaching of history, the second on the redefinition of memory (and project) by young people, directly testify to this major transformation of the relationship with time, and to the potential conflicts accompanying it.

RC11-107.1

LECHEVALIER HURARD, Lucie* (Université Paris 13, lucielh@yahoo.com)

La spécialisation des modes de prise en charge de la maladie d'alzheimer en France : Entre levier d'évolution des carrières professionnelles, désinsertion sociale des patients et renforcement de la stigmatisation

Depuis le début des années 2000, les politiques publiques françaises en direction des personnes âgées ont entériné une approche médicalisée des modes de prise en charge, qui avaient été tournés depuis les années 1960 vers une préoccupation sociale liée aux modes de vie. Ce mouvement de médicalisation se traduit par exemple par des plans gouvernementaux de santé publique visant la maladie d'Alzheimer. Le troisième « Plan Alzheimer » (2008-2012) encourage la création de structures spécialisées d'accueil des « malades d'Alzheimer ». Nous proposons de réfléchir aux diverses implications de cette spécialisation et de l'absence de mixité des populations qu'elle induit, à trois niveaux :

- Du côté des professionnels : elle pose la double question du développement de compétences nouvelles, qui peuvent servir de support à des évolutions de carrières pour des soignants qui sont physiquement usés, et en contrepoint, du fardeau de la spécialisation dans des structures qui développent une approche sécuritaire que les soignants peuvent percevoir comme dissonante par rapport au mandat de soin structurant leurs identités professionnelles

- Du point de vue des patients : la concentration dans des structures spécialisées de personnes présentant toutes des « troubles du comportement » suppose la création d'espaces où les normes sociales ordinaires ne s'appliquent plus. La suppression de la mixité va donc dans le sens inverse des politiques de maintien des personnes âgées dans leur environnement social, censé favoriser leur maintien en santé. On voit apparaître deux vieillesse : celle qui a droit à l'intégration sociale et celle qui en est définitivement exclue de par la réduction à un statut biologique pathologique.
- Du point de vue des représentations sociales : la spécialisation des structures d'accueil renforce la performativité de la catégorie « maladie d'Alzheimer », stigmatisante et excluante, alors même que l'élaboration du diagnostic fait encore l'objet de nombreuses controverses scientifiques.

WG02-522.2

LEDERMAN, Florencia* (Instituto de Estudios de América Latina y el Caribe, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, florlederman@yahoo.com.ar)

Un acercamiento crítico a los significados de los conceptos de nación y desarrollo en los años '60

En esta ponencia, el objetivo es analizar qué significados del concepto de nación se utilizaron en las teorías de la dependencia y el desarrollismo y cómo estos se relacionan con las ideas de desarrollo imperantes en la época. Asimismo, intentaremos presentar una visión crítica de lo anterior a partir de los planteos de Immanuel Wallerstein sobre el desarrollo. Wallerstein critica el concepto de desarrollo de la sociedad como evolución, es decir, la noción de que una sociedad es algo que se desarrolla desde un germen, desde algo inferior a algo más complejo. Y propone la idea del desarrollo del sistema mundo, no de una sociedad en particular. Intentaremos vislumbrar cuáles son los significados del concepto nación en el pensamiento social de América Latina y cómo pueden vincularse con la propuesta de sistema mundo de Wallerstein.

Entonces, nos basaremos en algunas de las ideas y teorías más importantes que se desplegaron durante los años '60, las teorías de la dependencia y, especialmente, las propuestas desarrollistas. Principalmente, lo haremos a partir de la lectura del libro *Dependencia y Desarrollo en América Latina*, de Fernando Henrique Cardoso y Enzo Faletto, sumando algunos otros textos, como por ejemplo, de Theotônio dos Santos, entre otros.

Es así que este trabajo se propone realizar un análisis descriptivo, a través de un recorrido bibliográfico, de la relación entre los conceptos de nación y desarrollo en los años '60 latinoamericanos y vincularlo con algunas teorías globales, como la de Wallerstein para resaltar aspectos muy originales, pero no siempre muy atendidos, del pensamiento social de América Latina.

Este análisis, además, será relevante para una investigación, actualmente en sus inicios, que en parte trata sobre la idea de nación en las dictaduras institucionales de las Fuerzas Armadas en América Latina.

RC21-714.4

LEDERMAN, Jacob* (Graduate Center, City University of New York, jlederman@gc.cuny.edu)

"But this is a park!" the paradox of public space in a Buenos Aires "no man's land"

Drawing upon qualitative fieldwork, this paper analyzes the occupation of an abandoned park in the south of Buenos Aires by the city's urban poor, delineating the implications of this incident for notions of citizenship in the context of deeply fragmented social rights. While public space has historically been understood as an expression of the universality of rights bearing membership in a political community, I show how this universalism became the object of struggle during a conflict over the park between the local middle class and squatters of mostly immigrant descent. The discourses mobilized by various social groups blurred the distinction between citizenship as a set of legal-formal rights versus a project of normative inclusion. While public space is juridically constructed as universal, particularistic claims to these spaces are imbued with increased legitimacy in a context in which social rights – conceived as a set of provisions guaranteed by the state under a regime of liberal citizenship – are unrealizable. By claiming this space for particularistic uses, squatters drew attention to the contradictions

embedded in public space's democratic pretensions in a setting in which putatively universal rights are ignored by the state.

RC44-238.7

LEE, Chun-Yi* (University of Nottingham, chun-yi.lee@nottingham.ac.uk)

World factory without workers? The new facet of Chinese workers' strikes

Currently nicknamed the 'world factory' China has been notorious in allowing investors (both foreign and domestic ones) to exploit her labour force at extremely cheap price. Previous rich literature in relation to Chinese workers mostly indicated that Chinese workers were obedient and silent to take unconditional exploitation. It has also been argued that most of Chinese workers' strikes were sporadic and workers merely demanded to have 'a bowl of rice' rather than any structural change.

First part of this paper is to review structural level of Chinese production in the global economic chain. It has been debated rigorously that although China accumulated huge amount of foreign direct investment (FDI), those transnational companies invested in China only took advantages from Chinese cheap labour but did not transferred research and design (R&D) skills to China. This paper aims to review whether this situation has any possibility of change, and whether China is on the way to provide goods which entail R&D.

The second part of this paper focuses domestically on the new trend of migrant labours in China. This paper argues that those silent and obedient workers are the first generation of migrant workers, people who left their hometowns to coastal cities after 1978 economic reform. Nevertheless, when the second generation of migrant workers (people who were born after 1980s or even 1990s) emerged in the market, their demands are different. Second generation of migrant workers are more active, with more courage to strike out. Both Honda strike in 2008 and Tai-Hsing Strike in 2004 are good examples of this.

Taking into account the anchoring of Chinese production in the global economic chain and the new emerging spirit of the Chinese labour movement, this paper will also try to uncover the role that Chinese workers might play in transnational labour movement.

RC04-750.4

LEE, Feng-Jihu* (National Chung Cheng University, edufjl@ccu.edu.tw)

Rethinking the nature of 'national basic education' reform in Taiwan: The promotion of social justice?

'National Education' has always been one of the most important aspects of education in Taiwan, as it is a part of the process of building a genuine foundation for the future hopes of the nation. Public education has been compulsory from primary school to junior high school since 1968. At the New Year of 2011, the president Mr. Ma Ying-jeou officially announced the inauguration of the so-called 'promotion of twelve-year national basic education', which policy had been controversially argued for and against since 1983. This education reform aims to extend compulsory education to cover senior secondary education and is rather complicated and takes nearly 30 years to be completed. This reform policy which claims to promote social justice for those disadvantaged students must seriously take into accounts the more complex problems like adaption of school district layouts, quality promotion of senior high schools and vocational senior high schools, bridging the learning gap between rural and urban high schools, financial support for underprivileged students, priorities setting of education budgets, and so on.

In this paper, the author will first of all clarify the concepts and aims of 'national basic education'. Secondly, this analysis is carried on from a historical approach which traces the backgrounds of Taiwan's cultural, economical, social and most importantly political, that is, democratic development, regarding with the policy of 'promotion of twelve-year national basic education'. Thirdly, the author will present the historical development of this promotion of national education policy itself. Finally, the author tries to re-fix this policy's position and ascertain its falseness and truthfulness for the struggle for social justice.

TG04-694.3

LEE, Murray* (University of Sydney, murray.lee@sydney.edu.au) and **CROFTS, Thomas** (University of Sydney)

'Sexting' and young people: Risk, anxiety and law

Over the past few years, news media in Australia, North America and other Western countries have reported with concern on cases of 'sexting' where minors have used digital cameras to manufacture and distribute sexual images of themselves and/or other minors, in some cases falling foul of child pornography laws. Populist responses to this behaviour have ranged from commentators who have called for the decriminalization of 'sexting' to others who insist that 'sexting' should be considered a form of child pornography – a position that connects to broader social concerns and anxieties about childhood sexual behaviours and exploitation. Legal scholars have argued that there should be exceptions in child pornography laws for minors who 'sext', although there is a general consensus that teen-aged 'sexting' is inappropriate and harmful. Risk is central to understanding social concerns about 'sexting' where adolescent behaviours become subject to risk logics and childhood sexuality becomes a problem to be managed and controlled. This paper explores the phenomenon of 'sexting' from a socio-legal perspective arguing that law in this field is lagging socio-cultural change and has the capacity to have damaging effects on the lives of young people.

RC24-591.1

LEE, So-Young* (Korea University, soyoung0320@hotmail.com)

Finding a place for promoting sustainability under Korea's green growth agenda: An assessment of governmental strategies for consumer education in a growth oriented approach

This research paper attempts to investigate the questions of how the governmental capacity enacts to promote Sustainable Consumption under the Low Carbon Green Growth slogan in the Republic of Korea. It exams the current strategies of the national government towards sustainability based on its Green Growth focus. The findings demonstrate that the rise of Green Growth caused an overall de-prioritisation of sustainable development and has led to confusion over the roles that leading agencies are expected to play. The interview analysis proves that civil society organisations and NGOs in Korea have a strong capacity in promoting sustainable consumption, which could be greatly supported through better government-civil society partnerships. Recommendations from interviewees are also made for supporting public participation through lateral partnerships, and a need to overcome human resource limitations on sustainable consumption at the level of national government is also identified.

RC23-598.3

LEE, Young Hee* (The Catholic University of Korea, leeyoung@catholic.ac.kr)

Nuclear waste management and the politics of expertise in South Korea

The politics of management and control of science and technology in modern societies is closely related to the conflicts between technocracy and democracy. STS has explained these conflicts around technocracy and democracy through the lens of "politics of expertise". Nuclear waste management system is a good example showing the politics of technology, and the politics of expertise.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the evolution of nuclear waste management system and the politics of nuclear waste management in South Korea from the viewpoint of STS. South Korea had experienced a lot of difficulties in finding nuclear waste disposal sites until 2004. South Korea barely succeeded in securing low and intermediate Level nuclear waste disposal site in 2005 after tremendous conflicts around the siting problem. Currently Korean society is confronting with much more difficult task of high level nuclear waste (mainly composed of spent fuel) management which has been accumulated from 21 nuclear power plants for the past 30 years.

Korea's nuclear waste management paradigm can be characterized as technocratic. Korean government has pursued elitist approach so far relying exclusively on a handful of experts and technical bureaucrats with regard to nuclear waste management. No significant participation of civil society has been allowed until recently. However, as far as high level nuclear waste management is concerned, it seems to me that civil society organi-

zations including environmental movement organizations would not accept that kind of technocratic approach by the government anymore. Therefore it can be predicted that the politics of expertise around the issue of high level nuclear waste management will be intensified in the near future.

RC04-274.1

LEEMAN, Yvonne* (University of Humanistic Studies, y.leeman@uvh.nl)

Contested spaces for democratic citizenship education

In the Netherlands a law on citizenship education was launched in 2006. It is the task of all schools to provide education that will facilitate integration of immigrants and will promote a stronger sense of social and cultural cohesion in society. The nature of this citizenship education is a key issue in achieving socially just and democratic schooling in an increasingly diverse society like the Netherlands.

From a national political perspective schooling is important for the enhancement of social and cultural integration and for producing a qualified workforce for enhancing the nation's economy. Social theorists like Habermas and Biesta point to the growing influence of the economic and the political on the understanding of the aims of education, the work of teachers and the teaching and learning process inside the classroom. They see openings in a focus on the active development of emancipatory knowledge through processes of mutual communication, participation and personal identity formation.

However the ideal ethnically and socio-cultural mixed site to meet and communicate with each other is only available in a minority of the students' schools. At the very top end of the schooling system there are the gymnasias where 'native' Dutch can live as if in an enclave and at the very bottom end are the schools for lower vocational training of which some have hardly any 'indigenous' students. In this state of segregation it is difficult for all students to escape the assimilation forces in society and the limitations of an exclusive elite culture or anti-school street culture to engage themselves in a more egalitarian youth culture.

In these contexts, do teachers envision themselves as change agents? If so, what spaces do they find in their daily practices in citizenship education to confront the political and economic forces that work as closings to democratic ideals?

RC46-470.1

LEHNERER, Melody* (College of Southern Nevada, melody.lehnerer@csn.edu)

Program accreditation: A professional exchange

As past Chair and current Vice Chair of the Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology I intend to engage international colleagues in a professional exchange on program accreditation. Accreditation in the United States is a process based on program self study and peer review. Programs seeking accreditation must be well-grounded in sociological theory, method, and practical experience such as an internship. The Commission accredits programs at the Baccalaureate, Master's, and Doctoral Level. My presentation will include the following topics: 1) history of the Commission; 2) benefits of accreditation; and, 3) an overview of Commission Standards. The crucial part of this presentation will be a focus on the Standards. These Standards are the culmination of a collaborative effort on the part of academics and sociological practitioners. As a consequence, meeting these standards ensures a quality program for students who are the future for action oriented sociology. In addition, I will share information on programs that have been accredited by the Commission with the intent of interesting international colleagues in the process.

RC46-692.1

LEHNERER, Melody* (College of Southern Nevada, melody.lehnerer@csn.edu)

Training the next generation of social change agents

Practicing applied, clinical, and more recently public sociologists have most often become involved in social change activities because of a learning environment that combined a change oriented classroom experience with a positive field experience. How does a sociology program create such a learning environment? In this presentation, I will cover three models used by practice programs in sociology accredited by the Commission on the

Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology to train change oriented students. Although accreditation is not essential for training the next generation of social change agents, it is one means by which like minded sociologists can pursue their common educational interests.

RC09-217.4

LEI, Jin* (Chinese University of Hongkong, kcchang@uwm.edu) and **CHANG, Kuang-chi*** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, kcchang@uwm.edu)

Job search outcomes for migrants and natives in urban China: A case study

This paper uses data from a 2008 survey in Shanghai to examine the impact of job search strategies on employment outcomes for rural migrants and urban locals in urban China. While China's rural migrants typically rely on social networks to locate better jobs and urban locals traditionally find jobs through formal channels such as state job assignment, this research shows that the historical patterns of job search strategies for migrants and non-migrants have changed and public job channels such as advertisements and job agencies have become more important. However, our results indicate that there are only mild differences on the impact of different job strategies on employment outcomes. For Shanghai locals, finding a job through public channels is positively associated with higher pay, but not with landing a permanent job. By contrast, different job search channels did not make a significant difference in personal income for rural migrants. The results also show that for both migrants and non-migrants, using personal contacts in job searches makes little difference in individuals' personal income and ability to locate a permanent job. These findings provide critical information in understanding the current labor market in urban China, and they have important implications for previous research on China's rural-to-urban migration and urban development.

RC15-140.4

LEIBING, Annette* (University of Montreal, annette.leibing@umontreal.ca)

How to fix a broken heart: Stem cells, aging and cardiac disease

Stem cell research has received a lot of attention lately by the media, patient groups, ethics committees, and by social scientists. We want to look at one aspect within the general hype around stem cells - the making of certainty, and this specifically in one part of stem cell research that is based on a number of strong certainties: the application of autologous bone marrow stem cells for heart disease. Stem cells - and especially embryonic stem cells - have been analysed in the social sciences mainly as a general phenomenon, with all its regulatory and ethical implications. Few social scientists have looked at one specific pathology such as cardiac diseases.

RC05-201.3

LEIPRECHT, Rudolf* (Interdisciplinary Centre for Education and Communication in Migration Processes (IBKM), rudolf.leiprecht@uni-oldenburg.de)

A research-documentary project on experiences of racism

„If they do not want to listen“ – A research-documentary project on young people's experiences and views of (racist) discrimination

The subject matter of the presentation is a research-documentary project which deals with discrimination experiences of young people in Germany and the reaction of various groups to the screening of the film. The discrimination experiences are deployed in the context of social inequality and the subject positions are marked by intersecting categories of social positioning (race, ethnicity, class, gender, generation, etc.).

The research is characterized by a specific design: The data collection took place in two phases: first, interviews and group discussions were conducted with 15 young people, followed by an interim analysis on the basis of which a documentary was produced (25 min, English subtitles). The film is both, an intermediate in the research process and a means for further research. In the second research phase the film is used as a focus for group discussions and interviews with other young people in schools and youth centres, and with educational professionals (teachers, youth workers).

The presentation shows how with the help of a documentary the voices of young people can be made audible. In the production process of the documentary questions need to be asked concerning the following key-

words: self-determination, data compression, 'authenticity' and the ability to endure the public impact of the screening. It is clear that the motives of the young people who participate in the film, and the reactions of teachers and youth workers about this film are quite different. While for the young participants this contrast is often a disappointment, for the researcher it is a gain on the basis of which new data are generated and the analysis leads to interesting results; here, however, new questions concerning research ethics arise.

RC02-661.2

LEITE, Elaine Silveira* (Federal University of Pelotas, elaineleite10@gmail.com)

Towards an economic sociology of the investment and religious practices in Brazil

A brief socioeconomic literature review that approaches the economic, political and social analyses reveals that Brazilian society has distinctive characteristics related to the Latin American countries, in which the emergence of new economic and religious agents is responsible for the dissemination of financial practices and activities that were not morally valued in the country. As a first step, this communication aims to present the rise of financial advisers, who preach that real investments are those made in financial markets. These consultants have been infiltrated through different sectors of society, forming a particular dynamic, for example, they are called to give lectures in neopentecostal churches, in this sense, the priests also have transmitted financial thoughts 'religiously' to their believers. It constitutes a kind of "sermon" that addresses a moral topic, supporting the idea of personal and financial success. This sermon is embeddedness by an optimism economic culture that encourages individuals to take economic choices that were not considered as a moral practice before, for example, start investing in capital market and making money by money. As result, it explores some implications of the research findings on economic sociology subjects, concerning the relation between investment and religious practices.

TG03-323.3

LEITE, Taylisi* (UNESP FRANCA, taylisi_leite@hotmail.com) and **BORGES, Paulo César** (Unesp-Franca)

Education as protection: An experience of human rights education in the corners of Brazil

Despite the ostensible positivation normative demands for human rights after World War II, Western society still bitter the difficulty of realization of these rights, which creates a wide gulf between what is said and what is done about human rights. Traditionally, there is a constant search for a remedial and punitive approach when there is concrete violation of these rights, while not common to see public policies for the prevention of the violation. Especially in contexts of inequality and injustice brutally real, as is the case throughout Latin America and Brazil, the lack of preventive policies and the pursuit of models imported from the wealthy north end to intrude further realization of human rights. Thus, it is urgent to search for a pre-violation protection these rights, in order to avoid the penalty as the only post violation protective perspective. In this sense, an effective protection would be in the prevention of human rights, which necessarily passes through a human rights education, since the formation of more fundamental. From this perspective, the Center for the Study of Law Enforcement of Human Rights (NETPDH), a research group tied to UNESP, Franca-SP, Brazil, and registered with the CAPES, chose to conduct a groundbreaking work. In two municipalities in the interior of São Paulo, which are Ribeirão Corrente and Franca, is a project developed human rights education, with students and teachers in public schools statewide and local. Through a pedagogy of autonomy, undergraduate students, postgraduate students, researchers and professors connected to the NETPDH conduct workshops in two schools, one each in the cities mentioned, in which human rights issues are addressed in a dialogic and playful work. The intention to participate in this thematic group is sharing experiences in order to enhance our way of working.

RC21-622.8

LELIS, Natália* (Pensar Construir Habitar Arquitetura e Urbanismo, natilelis@gmail.com)

The regularization policy between the formalization and the tenure security

This work proposes a reflection on the modernizing dimension of land regularization in Brazil, that includes, on the one hand, the disjudicialization of socio-territorial disputes and, on the other hand, the growing mediation of socio-spatial relations by the State - administrative control and juridicization. The construction of regularization of urban land as an urban policy in Brazil is deeply connected to social movements and to the recognition of the right to remain on the land of communities that live in a constant situation of tenure insecurity with a record of violent eviction. This concept has been changing over the past years. The new approach that was formally established by a federal law in 2009 defines the process based on a legal, urban and social triad. It is observed emphasis on legal and notarial aspects and to the incorporation of the urbanistic aspects to the land property and tenure concerns. This emphasis has led the concept of land regularization in Brazil beyond the problem of tenure insecurity, what reinforces a question about the meaning of this concept and its outcome. Many times the restructuring of the urban environment happens, and many times there is not ensure the right of to remain on the land, neither the realization of the social right to adequate housing, nor social justice, that would be the ultimate goals of these urban policies. Taking into consideration the incomplete (or, at least, complex) insertion of Brazil into Modernity, that is also characterized by informality of a series of procedures and social relations, these policies would be strongly associated to the attempt of modernizing the socio-territorial dynamics, through its formalization.

RC38-366.3

LEMBER, Uku* (Central European University, lembur.uku@gmail.com)

'Private transnationality' within the realm of mixed marriages in Soviet and independent Estonia

Independent Estonia was incorporated into the USSR in 1940; the ensuing political and social processes increased the number of Russian-speaking inhabitants in Estonia from the post-WWII ~3%, in 1945, to ~35%, in 1980. My PhD research is on the negotiations between the rather distinct and yet inter-mingled life-worlds of 'Estonian-speaking locals' and 'Russian-speaking newcomers' at the more private everyday encounters. My primary focus is on the life-story interviews with inter-ethnic (inter-cultural) families that consist of spouses from the abovementioned two 'constellations'. I have conducted 90 interviews with representatives of several generations within such families.

In my presentation, I focus on the life-stories of the older generation inter-ethnic spouses (b. 1930-1960) and of their children. The time-scope of biographies therefore ranges from the authoritarian USSR to the post-1991 independent Estonia. First, I look at the symbolic and physical connections and borders that such marriages create(d). I pay attention to the spouses and generations differences in relating to surrounding physical space. How have the 'Eastern' connections shaped families' lives and identities before and after 1991? Second, I look at the dynamics of family decisions, especially in inter-generational relations. What has influenced the choices for children' educational language and 'passport nationality'? How important are gender and family-role divisions here? How have such decisions influenced next generations' border making and crossing strategies? Third, in consideration to temporal dynamics, I discuss my idea of 'private transnationality' - hopefully not an oxymoron - that emerged within the 'space' of inter-ethnic marriages in the Soviet frames and that carried over to the post-1991 conditions of Estonia with relative stability; especially, in the face of the radical changes in the political sphere.

RC05-752.5

LEMOS, Gisleide Tôres* (Federal University of Pernambuco - Brazil, girleidetores@hotmail.com) and **SILVA, Janssen Felipe DA** (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)

Intercultural education and current rural education in Brazil: Political and pedagogical approaches

This article is part of the Masters course of research in Postgraduate Education, Education Center, Federal University of Pernambuco (BRAZIL). The study was based on two arguments: on one hand, the current Rural Education in the Brazilian context of the 80's, comes as a result of mobilization of peasant peoples in the struggle to overcome their historical context,

in the fight to overcome their historical condition of silenced and subalternized people. On the other hand, an Intercultural Education is weaved in the scenery of the fights of Amerindian people aiming to demystify and disnaturalize the racialization and the rationalization of the modern society, that had as one of its devilish effects the silencing and subalternization of the colonized people. Before this context, we aimed to weave the political and pedagogical approaches between the Intercultural Education and current Rural Education. This work has as theoretical approach the Latin-American post-colonial studies (GROSFOGUEL, 2007; QUIJANO, 2005), that explain the social reality from the relations of power structured in the racialization and rationalization of society, questioning the cultural and ideological processes that favor the subalternization of the capitalist world-system. In order to do this work we carried out a bibliographical study based on Content Analysis (BARDIN, 2008) of two analytical categories: Intercultural Education (SARTORELO, 2009; CANDAU, 2009) and current Rural Education (ARROYO, 2004; CALDART, 2004; SOUZA, 2008; ANTUNES-ROCHA, 2009). The political and pedagogical approaches between the Intercultural Education and current Rural Education, occur at the origin and constitute the educational proposal that presents the different sociocultural contexts, raising questions about the many certainties and assumptions of a dominant theoretical whole. And they, characterize when they take the education as a tool of fight in the construction of knowledge in society.

RC38-564.8

LENDARO, Annalisa* (LEST-CNRS, Aix-en-Provence (France), annalisa.lendaro@univmed.fr)

'Where are you from' in the domestic labour market. The employment of immigrants in Italy through life course analysis

This paper analyses how nationality and ethnic origin in hiring impact on immigrant women employment in the domestic labour sector. Referring to a life course analysis, we ask how immigrant job seekers use ethnic categories and social networks to find a job, to change their administrative status, to manage family and transnational ties.

Based on three case studies in Italy and on deep-interviews, we propose an original framework to analyse public policies and their power of creating boundaries between Europeans and "Extra-communitarian" foreigners (non EU), and to understand the strategies that immigrants can use to overcome difficulties and/or administrative deadlocks.

RC44-213.7

LENGUITA, Paula* (CEIL, Conicet, plenguita@ceil-piette.gov.ar), **SANTANA, Marco Aurélio** (IFCS, UFRJ) and **MONTES CATÓ, Juan** (CEIL, CONICET)

Reconfiguración de la clase obrera y respuesta sindical en Argentina y Brasil frente a los actuales procesos de renovación política (2003-2011)

Desmintiendo las visiones fatalistas del devenir sindical, propias de la debacle política que sufrió el movimiento obrero a partir de la pasada crisis de los años setenta, en el artículo abordaremos el creciente protagonismo que está adquiriendo el sindicalismo en Argentina y Brasil, porque muestra un escenario de renovación para los estudios centrados en la lucha obrera internacional.

En ambas experiencias observamos una recuperación de la negociación colectiva y un aumento de la presencia política de los dirigentes gremiales. En general, ambos cambios van acompañados de una modificación del ordenamiento político y económico de los gobiernos nacionales, un paralelismo que debe ser analizado de manera diferenciada: tanto a nivel de los ciclos de conflictividad laboral, como a nivel de los cambios en las estructuras institucionales de los gremios y los fenómenos de variación ideológica en las tradiciones obreras que los contienen, particularidades que pueden enmarcar el carácter de esa mayor participación política del sindicalismo bajo criterios diferenciados.

Por consiguiente, y sobre la base de investigaciones desarrolladas en ambos países, avanzaremos en una comparación que distinga las estrategias políticas conseguidas por el sindicalismo en cada país, en un período que abarca el cambio en la política de Estado iniciado en el 2003 y continuado hasta la actualidad. De tal manera, proponemos una reflexión que permita establecer nuevos interrogantes al fenómeno de acumulación de poder sindical, tomando en cuenta dos experiencias latinoamericanas

cuyas variaciones estratégicas son significativas para enriquecer el debate comparativo.

RC11-737.6

LENZI SILVA, Julia* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, julia_lenzi@yahoo.com.br), NETTO, Juliana Presotto Pereira (Universidade Estadual Paulista) and MARQUES, Silvio Garcia (Universidade Estadual Paulista)

Retirement preparation plans and implementation of the rights of the elderly in Brazil: Dialogs on the paradoxes of the non-working retiree

In the contemporary societies the importance and exaltation still given to labor assure the role of the "worker" a prominent place among the social roles representatives of the self, and conditioning the cognitive, affective and axiological aspects of the historical subject. The changeover to non-working condition, usually followed by natural changes regarding the process of ageing, represents a moment of loss of social-professional identity, incurring processes of subjective emptying and expropriation of autonomy. Such phenomena worsens before social dynamics of old age denial, which see the elderly as "the obsolete", "the undesirable", "that which you can no longer use", particularly, in east countries of late industrialization which have not lived the reality of the Welfare State, such as Brazil. For these and other factors, the time of retirement is characterized by tension and distress, by change of identity and paradigms which, normally, also come along with changes in one's perception of oneself (self-esteem and self-image). In this context, the Retirement Preparation Programs (PPA) becomes more important, whether for the informative/formative need to deal with gains and losses resulting from the process of breaking with the work, or because we are experiencing the phenomena of increasing life expectancy and quality of Brazilian elderly people. For legal reasons (Article 28 of Act 10.741/2003), PPA's shall be adopted as public policies for the implementation of the rights of the elderly having as action guidelines the active concepts of ageing and retirement which defend the optimization of opportunities of health, participation, safety, and professional and personal success of elderly people. Based on three core pillars – the psychological, the financial, and of future activities – PPA's try to humanize the changeover to non-working, seeing the man as a complex, social and cultural being who may not be reduced to the condition of *homo economicus*.

RC45-207.3

LEON, Francisco* (Universitat de Girona, francisco.leon@udg.edu) and TENA, Jordi (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Self-interest, reciprocity and public support for the redistributive role of the state

The aim of this paper is to test whether motivations characteristic of *homo reciprocans*, as described in experimental economics, can account for the support for the redistributive role of the State. Using data from the 2008 European Social Survey, we show how this picture of human motivations provides a fertile framework to interpret support for redistribution amongst the general public. We test this claim through two OLS regression models. The evidence clearly shows that variables associated with "reciprocity" are better predictors of support for the redistributive role of the State than those associated with "self-interest", including the traditional socioeconomic variables, although both types of variables offer useful insights in the question why people support for redistribution.

RC45-207.2

LEON-MEDINA, Francisco José* (GSADI (Group of Analytical Sociology and Institutional Design), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, francisco.leon@udg.cat), NOGUERA, Jose A.* (UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA, jose.noguera@uab.cat) and TENA-SÁNCHEZ, Jordi* (GSADI (Group of Analytical Sociology and Institutional Design), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, jordi.tena@uab.cat)

Rationality, frames, and social influence. An on-line experimental test of the informative effects of law

This paper empirically tests whether law can have effects on the perception of risk associated to a specific behaviour. With this purpose we

have carried out an on-line experiment in order to test two mechanisms through which law could exert this influence. According to the theory of the expressive function of law, compliance can be generated expressively, independently of deterrence and legitimacy. A particular case of the expressive effect of law is the informative effect. In this case, law can provide information about the damages (or benefits) of a particular behaviour. This information leads citizens to update their prior beliefs and thereby changes their behaviour. Under this view, the psychological mechanism which operates this change is rationality.

In previous work we have showed that law can effectively change individuals' beliefs, but that the mechanism operating this change is more likely to be framing rather than rationality. In this paper we argue, first, that banning (or legalizing) a particular behaviour may activate a frame that favours conformism and social influence, thus leading individuals to adapt their beliefs to those which are dominant among their peers, and to raise (or lower) their perception of risk associated to that behaviour. Second, we carry out an on-line experiment with two control groups and four treatments to test our hypothesis. In the control groups we simply observe the perception of risk associated to some particular behaviour. In the treatments, the same perception is observed after giving the subjects information about the result of a vote to decide whether to ban or legalize the behaviour under consideration; the information about the result of the vote is altered in a controlled way. Finally, we discuss in detail the results and their possible implications for social sciences and for institutional design.

RC53-53.3

LEOTE DE CARVALHO, Maria Joao* (CeSNova - Centro de Estudos de Sociologia, FCSH - Universidade Nova de Lisboa, mjleotec@sapo.pt)

Children's perspectives on disorder and violence in public housing neighbourhoods in Portugal

This paper is based on a PhD in Sociology concerning childhood, violence and delinquency in Portugal. Rooted in social ecology theoretical approaches, and in childhood studies that recognize children as social actors, the research carried out with the support of the *Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT)* aimed to a better understanding of children's socialization processes in communities looked as multi-problematic, especially about children's involvement in violence and delinquency. Within this framework, between 2005 and early 2009, a case study based on ethnographic research has been carried out on six public housing neighbourhoods in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area. Involving a combination of qualitative methodologies, it was sustained in a comprehensive analytical logic that has considered the voice of children as its starting point. Since the option was to look at children as a key source for understanding social dynamics, child-centred research methods were at the core of the project, such as visual techniques (drawings and photography), conversations and interviews. This presentation focuses on the findings obtained in the research's first stage, which was centred on the question: how do children represent living in their neighbourhoods? The objective, at this stage, was to identify the main contours of children's socialization in the field, through children's own accounts of their lives. In general, when expressing about this matter, the negative aspects pointed out by the 312 participants strongly overlap the positive ones. Children turned out to be powerfully aware of what they consider to be the main social problems over there, which can be distributed around four dimensions: poverty and unemployment, physical and social disorders, crime, and (in)security. Not surprisingly, part of the childhood cultures generated here is underpinned by a street culture of violence, and some of the children emerge not only as victims, but also as agents of violence.

RC29-322.2

LEOTE DE CARVALHO, Maria Joao* (CeSNova - Centro de Estudos de Sociologia, FCSH - Universidade Nova de Lisboa, mjleotec@sapo.pt)

The portuguese juvenile justice system: Current dynamics, challenges and risks

In Portugal, delinquency has emerged as a public concern in the last years, especially considering the challenges and constraints arising in the administration of juvenile justice. Ten years after the Children and Juvenile Justice Reform, started in 1999, with the approval of two new laws that

came into force in January 2001, it is essential to identify and discuss how social selectivity remains at the basis of the sentencing process. Once the Portuguese system differs from the majority of other EU countries, giving less importance to the offence than to the need of the young offender's education on the fundamental community values, which are protected by the penal code, the scarcity of Portuguese academic and scientific production on this subject is a major limitation, and as in many other countries, this situation is aggravated by the lack of consistent official statistics concerning reported delinquency and the sentencing process. Moreover, currently the logic of budgetary cutbacks is central in the Portuguese state's administration, and probably it will be accentuated in the following years, due to the country's financial and economic crisis, which could be directly reflected in the implementation of international standards based on a 'child rights perspective' in all the public policies related to childhood and youth. In short, in this presentation, the Portuguese juvenile justice system is briefly characterized, and afterwards we summarize, discuss and analyze the available data on reported delinquency and educational measures for young offenders. The paper ends with a summary of the current dynamics, challenges and risks the juvenile justice faces in the country, where it is included the problems of social selectivity, and we finish pointing out some of the most important conclusions and recommendations made by judicial, supervision and other independent entities in the last years regarding the judicial measures for young offenders.

RC32-127.3

LEPP, Annalee* (University of Victoria, alepp@uvic.ca), **LEE, Jo-Anne*** (University of Victoria, jalee@uvic.ca) and **PACINI-KETCH-ABAW, Veronica** (University of Victoria)

Exploring intimate economies: An alternative framework for activists?

This session opens space to explore the rubric, "intimate economies" for revisioning and reworking strategies to achieve a more just and equitable distribution of economic and social power. Intimate economies are both naturalized (caring work) and stigmatized (erotic labour). This session examines alternative possibilities for reconceptualizing intimate labor beyond traditional economic constructs and moral ascriptions in order to rethink practices for transformation and resistance.

The disconnection of sexual, familial, community and economic realms of social life, the relegation of intimate work, stigmatized and non-stigmatized, to private spheres, and the allocation of physical and emotional caring work mainly to racialized and Indigenous women and girls in North America, has resulted in the devaluation and marginalization of those who perform this work. Consequently, women and girls are often unprotected, precariously employed, and easily exploited and oppressed. The value of their labour is discounted and taken for granted. As economic actors, their ingenuity, their life sustaining contributions are rendered invisible and dismissed.

Intimate caring work is widely perceived as non-productive, or a naturally female gendered form of labor. Is it possible to counter these dominant assumptions that make mobilizing resources and community support challenging for social and economic justice activists? Can intimate economies offer alternatives to activists who tend to be siloed and separated into sectoral struggles that mirror state and market logics? How can women's alternative economic strategies be valued against hegemonic understandings of what constitutes "productive" labor? Can the idea of intimate economies open up linkages across sectorally divided activisms and social movements? The three presentations will draw on activist and engaged research with diverse affected communities (e.g. Indigenous and racialized girls and women; migrant and domestic sex workers; childcare workers).

RC47-215.6

LESSA DE BARROS, Flávia* (University of Brasília, flavia.barros17@gmail.com)

Contra-hegemonic social movements and the international cooperation for development in latin america

One of the persistent challenges to the advancements of globalization studies in the social sciences is the need of more in-depth studies on the organization and action of civil society actors in supranational, national and subnational levels based on the interaction with global players. I discuss the relationships between Latin-American organizations and social movements

and international cooperation agencies with global governance roles that have a strategic presence in the region regarding development and governance models and flows. Based on a historical perspective of some experiences in several countries in Latin America, I highlight the importance of understanding potentials, limites and dilemmas faced by organizations e social movements, through national and transnational networks, in their initiatives of interlocutions and resistance against strategies, policies, programs and projects supported by different international cooperation agencies in the region. I focus mainly issues related to the organizations and social movements' proposals of alternative models of development and governance, which are integrated to wider mobilizations for other modernities and other globalizations, and constructing their own nexus between micro/local and macro/global contexts that directly or indirectly influence their lives, forms of organization and perspectives of change and future. A transversal argument is related to the emergence of new dimensions of conflicts and hegemony disputes, their structures and dynamics, in the present scenario in the region influenced by attempts of international political integration oriented by the idea of global governance.

RC11-707.2

LESSENICH, Stephan* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universitaet, stephan.lessenich@uni-jena.de)

From retirement to active ageing: Changing images of "old age" in the late twentieth century

In the context of the ongoing and anticipated changes in the age structure of European societies, the social category of the "young old" has been discovered in recent political and scientific discourse as a possible resource in the public fight against the (alleged) problems of population ageing. The rise of the "active ageing" paradigm suggests that mobilizing the increasingly healthy and well-educated elderly, be they employed or retired, will eventually result in a win-win-game for individuals, institutions and society at large. The contribution presents findings of an empirical study on the changing images of "old age" in Germany which combines discourse analysis and qualitative interviews with elderly people in order to identify the dynamics and mechanisms of the ongoing social construction of age and ageing. While the story line of the "restless age" dominant in public discourse since the late 1980s is today being widely adopted and reproduced by people aged 60 to 70, the more recent "productive ageing" story line shows to be accepted only reluctantly (or at best partially) by the elderly themselves. It seems that the identity construction of a "young old" person proposed and propagated by politics and the media is lacking – at least for the time being – broad resonance on the part of people who consistently reject being addressed as "old" by any means, and who conceive and depict themselves rather as older (or "mature") adults. This may be an important finding with regard to the prospects – and limits – of "activating" the big cohorts of "baby boomers" who will move, in Germany and elsewhere, into retirement in the years to come.

RC18-72.2

LEVISTE, Enrique Niño* (National Institute of Education, [enrique.leviste@nie.edu.sg](mailto:leviste@nie.edu.sg))

Politics and population policy in the Philippines: A Gramscian analysis

This study explains why the Philippine Catholic Church has successfully established and maintained ideological and political dominance, most notably after democratization. Tracing the history of the reproductive health-family planning (RH-FP) policy process from Ferdinand Marcos to Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, it argues that the Church has successfully built and nurtured organic links with state elites and segments of civil society to promote a Catholic dogma-informed FP agenda, and preserve its hegemonic sway despite regime change. The Church has endured as an institution of power owing to its ability to deploy and nurture a network of *intellectuals* in key policy making and implementing institutions of government, and civil society organizations, an opportunity that had been further enhanced (albeit paradoxically) under a post-authoritarian political environment. It has incorporated heads of state, and influential members of the national legislature into its ambit at different historical instances, and managed to influence the RH-FP policy debate and advocacy process. By the same token, the Catholic Church has stymied efforts by state and non-state advocates of

population policy reform to institutionalize a coherent and sustainable FP program predicated upon RH and reproductive rights.

The absence of a definitive government stand on RH and FP significantly points to the preeminence of the Catholic Church. Yet to suggest that it exercises its authority uncontested is to neglect its embedment within a relatively vibrant political context. Hence, this study also examines how a counter-ideological and political movement of state and non-state RH and FP proponents has emerged. From non-government policy advisory bodies to women's groups, the proliferation of an alternative mindset or framework of action vis-à-vis the issue of population control and FP has gradually taken root. Whether such a development would eventually engender a complete reversal of Catholic Church hegemony has yet to be ascertained.

RC18-666.5

LEVITA, Gabriel* (CEIL - CONICET, levgab@hotmail.com)

Cómo se llega a ser senador de la nación Argentina (2001 - 2011): Pluralización de orígenes y trayectorias

Este *paper* busca contribuir con los estudios sobre los procesos de constitución y reconstitución de las elites políticas argentinas desde del estudio de la selección de candidatos en la Argentina contemporánea. A partir de la reconstrucción prosopográfica de las trayectorias de los senadores nacionales argentinos entre 2001 y 2011 nos preguntamos por los modos de acceso a la política y los mecanismos intra-partidarios puestos en juego, partiendo de las continuidades y rupturas con períodos anteriores.

El estudio de los senadores nacionales supone efectuar un acercamiento a los grupos políticos de más alta posición dentro de la jerarquía de las instituciones estatales y, al mismo tiempo, detenerse en un conjunto de actores que ocupan posiciones de poder altamente privilegiadas tanto en el Estado como en los partidos políticos. De allí nuestra pregunta por los elementos partidarios y extra-partidarios que intervienen en las carreras políticas de los senadores.

A la luz del trabajo empírico realizado y de la bibliografía existente sobre la cuestión constatamos una pluralidad de tipos de trayectoria política junto con una diversidad de características sociales básicas (sexo, lugar de nacimiento, profesión, etc.). Estas diferencias pueden agruparse en tipologías que evidencian formas distintas de ingresar a la política y de llegar al Senado. Así, a los factores políticos y partidarios debemos agregar otras dimensiones como las sociabilidades educativas y laborales y la vida asociativa en general.

RC48-635.3

LEVY, Charmain* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, charmain.levy@uqo.ca)

Political society, social movements and the workers' party in Brazil

Brazilian social movements are fully recognized political actors at all levels of governance (municipal, state and federal) and present distributive social claims that favor the working classes through their involvement in participative democratic processes and in party politics. Many have cultivated a symbiotic relation with the Workers' Party (PT).

Since its founding, the PT created a new type of social movement – political party relation that broke with the traditional transmission belt model. Since then, the PT has gained significant power at all levels of government and this has consequently transformed its relation with social movements. PT governments have integrated many of the movements' demands into their government programs especially where these programs strengthen their electoral chances and where they do not conflict with neoliberal macro-economic policy. Consequently, some social movements have come to depend on PT governments to express and achieve their existential and program claims thus abandoning their goals of social transformation and forms of transgressive contention for what they call the "struggle for the possible" being specific social programs obtained through negotiations and more restrained forms of collective action. The result is that social movements in their relationship to the ruling national party, contribute to reproducing the structure of power, but concurrently open a political space for excluded populations.

This paper proposes to study the changes that have taken place in this relationship through the specific cases of the housing movement, the MST and the women's movement and their relationship with the PT as a governing party. It will especially look to the concept of political society as a way of understanding how this sphere mediates the social movement - state relation and how the structure and dynamics of political society can condi-

tion the way social movements are organized and their choice of claims and meaning.

TG04-727.1

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Jóvenes, consumo de realidades y aprendizajes éticos: La recepción de big brother en adolescentes mujeres y varones de distintos sectores sociales

La programación televisiva está sufriendo una transformación en su discursividad que se expresa especialmente en la estabilización de la llamada *reality TV*. *Big Brother (Gran Hermano)* es uno de los ejemplos más claros de este fenómeno, dadas las temáticas incluidas, su configuración y enunciación, la penetración que ha logrado en audiencias de distintos sectores sociales y edades, la rapidez con que se convirtió en un hecho tematizado por otros programas, medios y también actores sociales extramediáticos.

Este fenómeno parece concomitante con determinados cambios culturales de época -que enfocaremos-, naturalizados más fácilmente por los jóvenes, más permeables a la novedad por el carácter corto de su memoria social y por ser nativos del presente.

Nuestra hipótesis es que, a partir de los ejemplos de vidas que media-tiza, el reality se convierte en una posible fuente de aprendizajes éticos para las audiencias, sobre todo en una época de fuerte cambio cultural orientado a configurar "sociedades del riesgo" (Beck).

No obstante las mencionadas transformaciones comunes al conjunto social, el segmento adolescente reproduce en su interior las diferencias socioculturales que atraviesan a la sociedad. Junto a esto, el género también construye diferencias. En ese marco y en línea con la tradición compuesta por los estudios culturales sajones y los estudios de recepción latinoamericanos, se pondrá a prueba la hipótesis analizando la recepción de la cuarta edición del *Gran Hermano* argentino, por parte de adolescentes mujeres y varones de distintos sectores sociales. Las diferentes lecturas obtenidas sobre *Gran Hermano* serán explicadas vinculándolas con distintos aspectos de las culturas juveniles, como la sexualidad, la afectividad, la moratoria vital y social. Se destacarán especialmente aquellas lecturas que, en línea con lo hipotetizado, toman a *Gran Hermano* como un tipo de documento de la realidad capaz de proveer material para combatir la inseguridad ontológica contemporánea.

TG05-411.4

LEWIN, Tessa* (Institute of Development Studies, t.lewin@ids.ac.uk) and **WHEELER, Joanna*** (Institute of Development Studies, j.wheeler@ids.ac.uk)

Unruly politics and methodological mashups: How can participatory visual methods contribute to citizen engagement?

This paper will examine the use of a 'mashup' of participatory visual methods to support social activism in five municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It will reflect critically on the use of digital storytelling and participatory video to create public dialogue around the role of citizen participation. Visual participatory processes link participatory methods of reflection, inquiry and analysis with digital video/photography and other creative methods. This approach involves opening a space for reflection on a particular issue or question, and then linking these reflections into processes of dialogue between different groups, while simultaneously documenting the content of these sessions and developing ways to visually communicate. The paper will argue that this iteration between different perspectives is key to how participatory visual methods help to distil and clearly articulate messages that can be used for social action. The potential contribution to citizen action will be examined.

Current analysis of social exclusion in Bosnian society indicates that there are numerous structural limitations on citizen participation. At the same time, citizens are increasingly defined and ordered through their ethnic and religious identities. Media sources are progressively streamlined into this political landscape, and informal spaces of participation are restricted. Yet the events of the past year also point to the importance of citizen-led moments of rupture from dominant power structures: Tahrir Square, the 2011 riots in UK cities, the Occupy movement, *los indignados*. Within a context, such as Bosnia, where there is extreme fragmentation of political community, in which histories of violence are inscribed on citizen identities,

and in a contemporary culture where visual knowledges and representations are ubiquitous - can citizens use visual methods to positively disrupt the status quo? Can we, as researchers, create spaces for engagement that are both critical and 'safe' and have potential to create rupture which is transformational?

RC34-673.4

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Expansion of high education and equalization of educational attainment in China

Educational expansion provides people with more opportunities for education. However, there is a debate about its impact on inequality of educational attainment. A comparative study of 13 countries directed by Shavit and Blossfeld (1993) concludes that inequalities persist even though education expands. But the results of recent researches questioned this conclusion. They find decreasing inequalities during educational expansion in some countries. During 1999-2002, the Chinese government adopted a policy to increase enrolment in higher education. This resulted in a five fold increase in the number of college students and the expansion of opportunity for higher education doubled in five years. What is the impact of such sharp expansion of higher education on educational inequality? Has it brought about a decrease in inequality of educational attainment? The paper, based on sub-data drawing from 1% population sample survey data of 2005 and using logit models, examines the impact of higher educational expansion during this period on inequalities of classes, Hukou status, ethnic and gender in China. The author tests the validity of the MMI hypothesis (maximally maintained inequality) and EMI hypothesis (effectively maintained inequality) in the Chinese context and proposes a further hypothesis, CII hypothesis (continuously increased inequality), based on rational action models of educational decisions. The results show that inequalities of higher education among classes, ethnic groups and sexes have not declined during the sharp expansion of higher education but inequality of high education between people born in urban and rural areas has increased during this period. In addition, regular colleges (Benke) experience more inequality than specialized colleges (Dazhuan). These results strongly support the MMI and EMI hypotheses and partly support rational action models of educational decisions.

RC34-164.3

LIBARDI, Suzana Santos* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, suzana.libardi@gmail.com) and **CASTRO, Lucia Rabello de** (Professor of Graduate Programme in Psychology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

"Subtle" violence: Young people's interactions in peer groups at school

The present paper aims at discussing the findings of the first author's dissertation whose theme was the "subtle" expressions of violence that occur among young people in peer groups within the school. A field research was carried out to identify these small acts of violence, their relationship with the rules of the peer group and with the rules established by the school. As the focus of this research concerns "subtle" violence, the present work regards it as episodes of violence which are not related to physical aggression, but ones that can emerge as insulting nicknames or bad jokes. The fieldwork involved a total of twenty-four students, among boys and girls, from fifteen to seventeen years old. They studied in two schools, one private and one state, in the northern side of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The analysis of the results discusses the process of naturalization of "subtle" violence and presents the way by which these episodes pass unnoticed by educators and are trivialized within peer groups, especially among friends. It has been noticed that acts of revenge between groups are closely related to their own rules for grouping, such as rules for inclusion or permanence in the group. Moreover, young people demonstrated discredit towards actions taken by school staff to prevent such violence. It has also been noticed that the attitude of teachers varied from neglecting to criminalizing these conflicts and tensions among students. This point brings up issues relating to the role of adults nowadays in helping young people build an ethical code that is not limited to their small group's interaction.

RC44-213.3

LIBOTTE, Jean-François* (UCL, jelibotte@gmail.com) and **AN-TOINE, Sébastien** (UCL)

Syndicats, partis, États en europe : Entre action de classe et conciliation sociale

L'histoire du mouvement syndical européen du siècle dernier est notamment marqué par un déplacement, plus ou moins lent suivant les pays, d'un mode d'activité dominant basé sur l'action collective de classe, vers une position d'intervention et d'implication dans les institutions sociales et politiques de l'État, via l'expansion de la négociation collective de travail, du « dialogue social » et des pactes sociaux.

Au fil des commotions politiques et sociales en Europe durant le XXe, la forme des relations entre syndicats et partis « amis » (chrétiens-démocrates, socialistes ou communistes) a toujours eu un effet significatif dans les processus de médiation capital-travail et l'adoption de certains modèles de stratégies et de tactiques par le mouvement ouvrier organisé.

Ce papier se base sur une analyse socio-historique comparative du syndicalisme belge et espagnol, de leur degré d'autonomie actuel et de leur positionnement au sein du régime. Malgré les différences historiques et structurelles fondamentales entre les syndicalismes du Nord (dit « néo-corporatistes ») et du Sud (dit « politiques ») de l'Europe, il tâchera de saisir les tendances d'attitude communes face aux États nationaux des syndicalismes européens, soumis simultanément aux pressions de la centralisation internationale du capital, de l'europanisation des relations industrielles et des contradictions internes – au niveau de la représentation des intérêts des travailleurs – qui s'accroissent et apparaissent dans la guerre sociale déclenchée aujourd'hui suite à la crise des dettes souveraines, surtout lorsque celle-ci est menée par les partis « alliés » au pouvoir.

Enfin, il s'agira de faire une proposition de bilan quant aux leçons socio-politiques que l'évolution du mouvement ouvrier de ces deux pays peuvent apporter pour l'analyse et les perspectives de transformations du syndicalisme en Amérique Latine, face aux défis conjugués posés par les gouvernements de fronts populaires et l'irruption de la crise économique mondiale sur le continent.

RC35-9.4

LICEAGA, Gabriel* (Scholarship Holder, gliceaga@mendoza-conicet.gob.ar)

La "comunidad" como categoría de interpretación de las luchas por el territorio en la Argentina contemporánea

El concepto de "comunidad" es portador de largas resonancias en la sociología y la política europea. Su reconocida ambigüedad ha facilitado su apropiación por las más variadas corrientes ideológicas (conservadurismo, socialismo utópico, nazismo, fundamentalismos varios). En América Latina, mientras tanto, se asiste en los últimos años a cierta rehabilitación política de este concepto, sobre todo en el campo de los movimientos sociales con presencia en zonas rurales. De este modo, suele contraponerse a los procesos de modernización agraria actualmente en curso, conocimientos, costumbres y valores que se adscriben a "comunidades" campesinas e indígenas. Esta ponencia se propone realizar un abordaje crítico de este concepto a partir de autores clásicos de la sociología europea (Tönnies, Durkheim, Weber) y de autores latinoamericanos contemporáneos (por ejemplo, Silvia Rivera Cusicanqui, Juan José Bautista y Franz Hinkelammert). El objetivo es identificar elementos comunes, diferencias y relaciones entre dichos autores, que permitan reflexionar acerca de una posible rehabilitación teórica de dicha categoría, en el análisis e interpretación de las luchas por el territorio en la Argentina contemporánea. Asimismo, se intenta determinar algunas de las coordenadas principales de la categoría de "comunidad", con el propósito de facilitar la interpretación de los diversos discursos que, en el marco de dichas luchas, encuentran en aquel concepto una referencia fundamental.

RC49-298.2

LICHTENSTEIN, Bronwen* (The University of Alabama, blighten@ua.edu)

Internet advice on disclosure of HIV status to sexual partners in an era of criminalization

Purpose: HIV-specific statutes are increasingly popular in the United States and often impose harsh penalties for failure to disclose an HIV di-

agnosis to sexual partners. The purpose of this study was to examine HIV-related websites for information about non-disclosure as a crime and the relevance of this advice for U.S. audiences. Methods: Internet searches were conducted for HIV-related websites with advice on disclosure to sexual partners. Once identified, these sites were analyzed for content, quality, and type of approach to disclosure and the law. Each site was given a page ranking (P. Score) according to Google's priority listing algorithm, and a value ranking (V. Score) for textual content and quality of advice. Results: Internet advice on disclosure and the law was highly variable. With few exceptions, highly ranked U.S. sites offered less advice than sites in Britain, Canada and Australia. All U.S. sites followed the law by placing the onus of responsibility for disclosure on the HIV-infected individual, but few offered advice on how to disclose or how to obtain proof of disclosure in order to avoid prosecution. None addressed the special risks of African Americans who are most likely to be prosecuted for non-disclosure. Conclusions: HIV advice websites should offer strategies on how to disclose to sexual partners and to document proof in case of prosecution. The mental health implications of HIV criminalization will be discussed.

RC49-241.4

LICHTENSTEIN, Bronwen* (University of Alabama, blichten@ua.edu)

Trauma responses to disaster: A tale of two cities

On September 7, 2010, the first of several devastating earthquakes hit Christchurch, New Zealand, causing widespread damage to the city. Two large aftershocks on February 22, 2011 and June 13, 2011 caused numerous deaths and almost complete destruction of the central business district. On April 27, 2011, an EF4 tornado hit Tuscaloosa, Alabama, USA, killing dozens of people. Both of these disasters involved disruption to everyday life, required substantial aid from outside sources, caused people to flee the cities, and required a lengthy rebuilding process that is currently underway.

As a resident of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and a native of Christchurch, New Zealand, I found these disasters to be profoundly affecting on a personal basis. I was surprised at how much more affected I was in the aftermath of the Christchurch earthquakes than the Tuscaloosa tornado, even though I do not presently live in New Zealand. In submitting this abstract to the RC49 session on disaster and mental health, I propose to compare the mental health effects of the two disasters, and offer an autoethnographic account of why one disaster was personally more traumatizing than the other.

The presentation will also offer a sociological analysis of community responses to the two disasters: that is, how each society manages social disaster according to preexisting models of social engagement. In New Zealand's case, the response followed the government-intervention model in which mental health needs and rebuilding are managed by the public sector. In Tuscaloosa's case, mental health needs were managed by church and community groups, while rebuilding involves a fractious private-public partnership. I will finalize the presentation by evaluating the progress toward recovery in the two cities, including in terms of the mental health and coping of affected residents.

RC24-38.4

LIDSKOG, Rolf* (Centre for urban and regional studies, rolf.lidskog@oru.se) and **SUNDQVIST, Göran** (Oslo university)

Does science matter? The dynamics of science, policy and citizens in international environmental governance

There is today an urgent need to better understand how transboundary environmental problems are and can be regulated. Despite that international environmental governance has received increased attention by social scientists, it is still a field that is characterised by diverging approaches to a large extent developing in isolation from each other. Approaches within International Relations (IR) and Science and Technology Studies (STS) give different answers on how international environmental regulation is shaped; important factors and causal relations that explain the configuring of this regulation. Although convergence between them is neither possible nor desirable, cross-fertilization is necessary to improve the theoretical understanding of international environmental governance.

This paper takes a first step in this, by evaluating perspectives and findings from three different approaches; that of regime theory (Oran Young),

that of epistemic communities (Peter M Haas) and that of science and technology studies (Sheila Jasanoff). We find that important social-scientific findings on the interrelations and dynamics between science, policy and citizens have not yet been included in a sufficient way, not least in terms of how they mutually influence each other. In particular, we will explore how state interests to expert knowledge can be related in the formation of trusted and legitimate international cooperation and shaping of international environmental governance.

RC24-492.7

LIDSKOG, Rolf* (Centre for urban and regional studies, rolf.lidskog@oru.se), **KALL, Ann-Sofie** (Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture), **SANDIN, Per** (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), **SUNDQVIST, Göran** (Oslo university) and **LARSSON, Stig** (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences)

Intensive forestry in Sweden. Risk governance in practice?

In 2008, the Swedish government commissioned an investigation concerning the possibilities of more intensive silvicultural practices, such as increased use of fertilizers, improved genetic material, introduction of exotic tree species, and use of fast-growing deciduous species. The commission concluded that intensive forestry was associated by substantial environmental risks, but that these risks could be traded against its effects on mitigating climate change. The commission's report received very different responses; not only environmental organizations, but also the Swedish Forest Agency were critical to the proposal, whereas forest industry, forest owners and the Swedish environmental protection agency were positive to it.

This paper investigates how risks and uncertainties are used in the actors' strategy for promoting or opposing the proposal for intensive forestry. It takes recent trends within risk governance as point of departure, where both the importance of actors and context are emphasized. This means that what is seen as trusted and effective regulation is not only dependent on actors strategies but of political culture, national regulatory style and policy area. Risk governance also includes an awareness of the need to include how stakeholders understand and evaluate the issue at stake, with the aim to thereby develop a social robust regulation, that is, regulation that is scientific informed, political viable and public trusted.

The empirical analysis shows that central difference in evaluation of the proposal concerns the size of positive benefits (climate change) and to what extent it was seen possible to handle risks and uncertainties associated with intensive forestry. However, on a general level this process also opens up a space for strategic as well as deliberative action, where the government before its decision got informed on how actors' understood and evaluate the issue at stake.

RC29-322.5

LILJEHOLM HANSSON, Susanne* (University of Gothenburg, susanne.liljeholm-hansson@socwork.gu.se)

Local understandings of juvenile delinquency

In recent years, criminality among young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods has been highlighted in Sweden, like in several other countries. The media frequently report on criminal gangs actively recruiting young, unemployed men, often with an immigrant background, and on violent confrontations between young people and representatives of the police force and the emergency services. This has put a great pressure on decision makers and involved authorities to "do something", and to involve residents in joint efforts to overcome the situation.

In an on-going Ph.D. project, various ideas about proper ways to intervene, based on different definitions and understandings of juvenile delinquency and hostile confrontations between local youth and legal authorities, are being identified and analysed from a social constructionist perspective. A substantial amount of qualitative data has been gathered, primarily interviews with professionals, residents and youths as well as field notes from informal meetings and discussions in the troubled neighbourhoods. This empirical material is being subjected to a narrative analysis.

The aim of this paper is to present local ways of explaining what causes juvenile crime and the aggressive confrontations mentioned above. Questions such as 'what is the problem?', 'who or what is at danger?', 'who is threatening whom or what?' and 'who is to blame?' have been posed to the local accounts of neighbourhood problems and youth crime found in

transcribed interviews with police officers, social workers, and adult as well as adolescent residents. Another aspect of the study is about how local explanations are influenced by larger societal discourses and various sociological theories and how these different conceptions are woven together and in the translation process are given a new meaning.

RC21-299.11

LIMA, Adriana* (NOGUEIRA VIEIRA, ADRIANANOG@HOT-MAIL.COM)

Estatuto de la ciudad y derecho a la ciudad: Posibilidades y límites en Salvador (Brasil)

Los tipos de ocupación del espacio urbano contemporáneo en las grandes ciudades brasileñas se caracterizan por una producción a gran escala de "ilegalidad" de la tierra y el urbano, con la intervención del gobierno a través del proceso legislativo, un factor importante en la formación de este universo. En estos espacios se construyen además de la pluralidad de las formas arquitectónicas, el rango de relaciones sociales que revelan las redes de derechos insurgentes que germinan y viven uno al lado del otro, o hasta cierto punto, en legitimación a menudo sobre las normas legales del derecho estatal. Con la publicación del Estatuto de la Ciudad, la Ley Federal n. 10257/2001, se abren nuevas perspectivas para el reconocimiento de la pluralidad de normas insurgentes en estos espacios. Esta ley fortalece los principios de la función social de la propiedad y la ciudad consagrados en la Constitución Federal de 1988, proporcionando las herramientas y directrices que deben guiar las acciones del Gobierno en la ejecución de la política urbana y en el reconocimiento de estos derechos. Este trabajo tiene como objetivo contribuir a la reflexión sobre las posibilidades y límites del diálogo entre los acuerdos de regulación sobre el acceso, uso y ocupación del suelo que se aplican en "favelas" (pluralismo jurídico) y las normas regulatorias propuestas por el Estado para la realización del Derecho a la Ciudad, con las consideraciones sobre los límites del Estatuto de la Ciudad, en el reconocimiento de diversas formas y derechos que se construyen fuera del sistema legal oficial. Con este fin, fue elegida la ciudad de Salvador de Bahía como opción para realización del trabajo de campo.

RC15-644.4

LIMA, Ana Maria Bourguignon de* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CATARINA, aninhabl@yahoo.com.br)

The right of giving birth in Brazil: Civil society participation in national policy for humanization of childbirth

This is exploratory research, it is proposed to discuss which places and how occurs the participation of civil society in national policy for the humanization of prenatal, childbirth and postpartum care. For this purpose, we worked with the following methodological procedures: bibliographic review, documental analysis and historical review. The article is divided into three parts. The first brings the discussion of the health system in Brazil, seeking to answer how it was formulated, what are its principles and how the participation of civil society occurs. The second indicates how the theme of humanization was inserted in the Unified Health System ("SUS") and, specifically, the national policy for childbirth care. The third describes how civil society has participated in formulation and implementation of policy for humanization of childbirth care.

TG03-187.3

LIMA, João Miguel Diógenes de Araújo* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, jmlimabr@gmail.com)

Art in a 'violent neighborhood': Pedagogical practices in a human rights policy

Bom Jardim, together with its bordering neighborhoods, has acquired the reputation of a 'violent neighborhood'. Since the early 1990s, this area of the Brazilian city of Fortaleza has been known by its high rates of crime and homicide. Narratives elaborated by residents and journalists reaffirm the violent context, but they also highlight moral counterbalances, such as the local activity of community associations and specially of groups of artistic practices. Local institutions mobilize pedagogical practices using art as medium with men and women, children and teenagers, in order to tackle the stigma of 'violent neighborhood'. In 2009, the Ministry of Justice launched the National Program of Public Security with Citizenship (Pro-nasci), which aims to set forth policies that combine police-related security

and approaches to human rights. Due to its violence rates, Bom Jardim was the only area selected in the state of Ceará to integrate the framework of *Território de Paz* ('Territory of Peace'), a program that develops projects related to human rights and to the stimulation of social capital within the 'territories', reaching citizens, youngsters facing juvenile proceedings and police officers. Furthermore, the program offered funding to projects created by members of civil society that would carry out discussions on human rights and citizenship for teenagers through pedagogical artistic practices. Instead of being perceived as a constraint because of its specificity, this initiative has found a fertile ground in Bom Jardim, as those practices and the moral values embedded are shared by a number of residents. What do such practices have to say about human rights and the quest for social justice in Brazil? Through interviews with coordinators, residents and teenagers, as well as based on newspaper articles, this research aims to give meaning to the uses of art as a political process in a violent neighborhood.

RC05-392.3

LIMA, Maria Cristina* (ACCESSO ECONOMIA E SOLUÇÕES, crislima_br@hotmail.com)

Kilombo: Histórias de un pueblo sabio

Autores: Dayse Reis e Maria Cristina Lima

En los últimos años, con la proximidad a grandes centros urbanos, y el avance de la tecnología y las redes públicas de salud, el conocimiento de estas comunidades tradicionales (Si cimarrones, la población indígena, nativa de esta comunidad, entre otros) son valorados por un pocos paradigmas de la globalización, relegado como inferior, o incluso superado.

Por lo tanto, a pesar de que son fundamentales para muchas personas, estos conocimientos no están suficientemente investigados, y correr un gran riesgo de perderse en la historia de la "modernidad". Con el fin de investigar el nivel de conocimiento acerca de sustradiciones de estas comunidades con elementos maduros de la curación y cuidado de la salud, las prácticas tradicionales de rescate realizadas por los dolientes / la, benzendeiros / la, curanderos / y las, parteras tradicionais y finalmente se extendió y promover las experiencias culturales de estas comunidades, se realizó esta investigación.

Con la intención de difundir los resultados de la investigación, "Kilombo - historias de un pueblo sabio", fruto de la selección de Grant crítica Funarte de Cultura Popular y Tradicional sintetizar la información valiosa en este artículo para La preservación de las tradiciones cimarrones

Para llevar a cabo esta investigación se visitaron durante seis meses, cuatro comunidades quilombolas del estado de Pernambuco: Lechones Carapuça y Umbuzeiro, y Jiquiri no sertão do Pajeú, e Timbó no agreste.

Le tomó mucho tiempo idas y venidas de Recife, capital del Estado rompiendo lugares de difícil acceso, para conocer las historias, y para recopilar información sobre la cultura. Convencidos de que tenemos muchas cosas que aprender de este conocimiento, y aprender más acerca de este universo es de rescatar la memoria de estas historias, por lo tanto, la importancia de estudiar la cultura y la tradición de las comunidades de cimarrones del Estado de Pernambuco.

RC02-486.2

LIMA, Maria Raquel* (PPGSA/Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, mariarpl@yahoo.com.br)

Economies of waste: Work with recyclable materials and the natives logics of value (re)creation

Recycling is no longer an environmentalist's exclusive subject of interest, and it has been progressively incorporated into the national and international political agendas. In 2010, in Brazil, a regulatory framework for waste management was created with the approval of the law that establishes the National Solid Waste Policy. In the Brazilian context of recycling is remarkable the presence of "catadores", a category covering those who derive their income source from collecting recyclable materials, work classified as "informal" by analysts. The category of catador is being changed – it's status has been progressively identified as a "professional category" – mainly due to the catadores' political organization as a social movement. The doctoral research I have been developing takes place in Jardim Gramacho, located on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro. This neighborhood receives since the 70's most part of Metropolitan Region waste production, where exists one of the largest Latin America's landfills, which is not only

a strategic piece of waste management but also of Rio's recycling industry. Recycling is primarily an economy, and an ethnographic approach of its economic life proves essential for understanding the dynamics and the various actors and practices that shape these processes. Throughout the year 2011, I conducted ethnographic work in a local "catadores" association, closely following the activities that constitute this recycling economy's intermediate step, between the landfill output and the big recycling industries input. Focusing on the intersection between economy and culture I try to highlight the relations, fluxes and native logics that permeates the work with "recyclable materials", especially considering the multiple roles that these heterogeneous materialities - as the instruments they required in everyday practices - play in the construction of units of account and ordinary forms of calculation, which enables to reflect on the (re)creation of value and the social construction of markets.

RC34-266.4

LIMA FILHO, Irapuan Peixoto* (UECE - Universidade Estadual do Ceará, irapuanpeixoto@yahoo.com.br)

Lifestyle and social networks in the Brazil's rock and roll fans

A part of Fortaleza city's youth reproduces a lifestyle to be based on the musical genre called rock and in the marks and models to associate with it. Making a rebel's attitude in front of society and emphasizing a speech that they live in a outsiders condition, the rockers build all kind of gestures, looks, words and behaviors those share between themselves and turn up in to belong ways. To bring together them, the capital of Brazil's State of Ceará has hundreds of rock bands those they organize parties, gigs and shows, release records, made video clips and organize also big and small festivals. The public follows those bands and the events, but go beyond, because they made parties without bands, meeting in the publics' squares and attend specify shops. The big number of bands and events are make possible build in the 2000's a social network made of promoters, associative organisms, shops' and studios' owners etc. In spite of the rock stiles' diversity make possible some network's subdivisions - specifics to belong ways called clusters that big examples are *headbangers* and *alternatives* - the network and the rock lifestyle established passwords very clear and they active enclose ways (when accepts) or exclude ways (when not accepts).

RC13-168.3

LIMA GUIMARÃES, Valeria* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, valeria@turismo.uff.br) and **DIUANA, Roberta*** (Universidade Federal Fluminense, diuana.roberta@yahoo.com.br)

Políticas públicas de Turismo en los gobiernos de Vargas (Brasil) y Perón (Argentina): Un análisis comparado

El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar la relación entre el turismo y los proyectos nacionalistas de los regímenes de Vargas y Perón, destacando también los esfuerzos de aproximación política entre ambos países por medio del turismo. Más que un creciente sector de la economía - especialmente en el período post Segunda Guerra Mundial, con el advenimiento del turismo de masas - el turismo fue percibido por estos Estados, guardadas sus debidas proporciones, como un eficiente instrumento de la modernidad para la formación pedagógica del hombre nuevo, para la construcción de la Nación y divulgación de sus imágenes simbólicas en el país y en el exterior.

Considerando las diferencias entre los dos regímenes políticos, el turismo fue apropiado como mecanismo de control del tiempo libre de los trabajadores, con el incentivo al llamado turismo operario o turismo justicialista, en el caso de Argentina, destacándose las colonias de vacaciones. Los diversos segmentos de la sociedad civil, a su vez, manejaban el turismo de diferentes formas y su acción colectiva colaboró con el desarrollo del turismo en ambos países en el período y para el desarrollo de políticas nacionalistas de ambos gobiernos.

El trabajo promueve el diálogo entre el conocimiento histórico y el conocimiento turístico. La metodología utilizada se basó en la investigación bibliográfica y documental, cuyas fuentes principales fueron los documentos elaborados en el sector estatal, especialmente la correspondencia diplomática entre el Itamaraty y la Cancillería argentina, periódicos brasileños y argentinos especializados en turismo y periódicos de gran circulación.

RC48-204.1

LIMONCELLI, Stephanie* (Loyola Marymount University, slimonce@lmu.edu)

Mapping worldwide efforts to combat human trafficking

Worldwide efforts to combat human trafficking have emerged in the last 20 years with advocates working to address the trade of people under conditions of force, fraud or deception. How has contemporary anti-trafficking advocacy spread around the world and what accounts for its rapid development? Competing perspectives in global and transnational sociology offer very different explanations. One perspective, world polity theory, emphasizes the development of global norms disseminated by international nongovernmental organizations around the world and adopted by states. A second perspective calls attention to powerful states in the world system that dominate transnational advocacy efforts due to their control of funding and their political and ideological hegemony in international governmental organizations. Neither perspective adequately addresses the agency of actors in the global south, whether governmental or nongovernmental. This paper will report the preliminary findings of an ongoing research study that is collecting and analyzing data about anti-trafficking advocacy globally through a census of anti-trafficking organizations, networks and programs. Aside from documenting a new phenomenon, the choice of anti-trafficking efforts provides a unique case that it may well complicate both theoretical perspectives that can be used to explain its development. Contemporary anti-trafficking advocacy may show a strong tendency toward regionalization rather than a pattern of general diffusion or a top-down process imposed by governments in the global north. The collection of empirical data will help us to better understand the dynamics of anti-trafficking advocacy worldwide.

RC12-55.4

LIN, Chun Hung* (FCU, jasonlin626@yahoo.com.tw)

A multi-legal system or conflicts of different legal traditions: Case of Taiwanese legal reform in communication law

The legal culture on Taiwan Island has not only ancient Chinese influences but also stout foreign colors, as a result of the Western imperialism in the 16th century and from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries. In 1945, the Nationalist government brought the new Chinese legal system from Mainland China to Taiwan, a landmark event in Taiwanese legal development. The resulting legal system is based on both the distinctive Chinese legal traditions and the Western European legal regime. From then on, the Taiwanese legal system, with substantial European traits, can be considered as a member of the family of "civil law" systems. In the following three decades, the people and the Nationalist government endeavored to create a freer market as well as democracy on this small island. Because of the rapid creation of new technology and the growth of economic development, the government has adopted a series of steps to restructure its legislation to fit international requirements such as the liberalization of communications market. Reviewing the development of legal history and the formation of its economic market, one may conclude that Taiwan in general has been strongly touched by foreign influences and has tended toward internationalization. Does Taiwan's communications legislative development still follow this model, or has the government already found a particular way to structure its own communications legal system? If the legislature follows a particular pre-existing model to establish the communications legal system, which model of legislation will it adopt and why? In addition, how did international agreements influence Taiwan's communications development? And how did the government adopt those agreements into its communications regulations? This essay aims to describe and examine the communications legal adjustments on Taiwan Island. Efforts will also be made to evaluate these developments in light of the current international environment in this regard.

RC24-594.1

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Different impacts of global climate changes on energy policies and industrial structures on developing nations? An Asian perspective

To solve the global warming effects and to prevent the climate changes, the United Nations had designed to control the enlarging problem of emis-

sions of anthropogenic greenhouse gases. Because the reduction of the use of greenhouse gases will definitely impact the subsistence and future development of global trade system, this issue was widely debated and emphasize in the whole world. Through a long discussion and negotiation, western countries had started to reduce the emission of major greenhouse gases such as CO₂ etc. Except western countries, the reduction timetable for developing countries especially Asian booming economies had been focused for recent rounds. It is believed that the effect of global climate change and Kyoto Protocol would play a vital role and become an important factor in the development of human history. It is because the reduced timetable will bring wide and deep influences on industrial structures, energy policies, and economic growth. To avoid foreseeable international trade sanctions and make a suitable position in the practice of UNFCCC, Asia countries' emission of anthropogenic greenhouse gases had been discussed and managed abruptly. Many Asian governments also had taken adaptable measures including protection of forestry, waste disposal control, efficient energy use, industrial structure modification, etc. In the aspect of industrial policies, to decrease the portions of energy-consuming industries such as Petroleum-chemical and steel industries will be the first task taken in those measures. In addition, since western countries had brought heavy burdens on greenhouse gases emission through industrialization revolution, would those arrangements bring a better living standard or environmental justice for developing nations in Asian? Aimed for this purpose, the paper will debate the legal ideas between energy policies and industrial structure and hope to provide concrete suggestions concerning the issue of global warming effects based on Asian countries experiences.

RC30-350.4

LIN, Mei-Ling* (National Open University, Taiwan, paulina@kcg.gov.tw)

Talent management of knowledge workers and global migration in the new economy: Opportunities, challenges, and trends

Changes in terms of an ageing population, the informal nature of the workplace, outsourcing, and globalization influence the need for a contingent workforce. Many of these changes have had important ramifications for employees' careers, work tasks, and quality of life. Ongoing economic globalization forces organizations to use the newest technology and knowledge available. Shifting global employment trends have gone hand-in-hand with liberalization, featuring an easing of restrictions on deregulation of labour protection. In order to survive in the increasingly global and competitive business environment, firms must seek greater expertise, skills, flexibility, and adjustment. A substantial increase in non-traditional employment means that firms are forced to adjust their human resources strategies in order to attract and retain the knowledge of non-traditional employees. People can see the professional workers moving across borders easily with their attained economic and cultural capital. They expand their domains of social control, demonstrated by their knowledge of the dynamics of global market forces. It might be necessary to formulate different strategies that focus on the specific needs and work motivation patterns of the non-traditional workers in order to attract and retain staff.

Global mobilities shape new forms of economic transnationalism. A key dimension of such global cosmopolitan processes is the tendency for migrants to construct multiple ties linking people or institutions across the borders of nation states. The new occupations and their organizational patterns were identified as doing knowledge work and as undertaking expert labour. The emergence of new forms of knowledge is at the root of fundamental changes in the social organisation of skilled labour. With the attainment of certain levels of education and work experience, professional migrants have been able to gain formal work.

WG05-233.1

LINCE BOHÓRQUEZ, Wilmar Dubián* (Organización Internacional Para Las Migraciones, lincebwb@yahoo.es)

La Amazonia boliviana: Migración humana y producción de alimentos

La Amazonía, con cerca de 6.700 Km², que comprende 8 países de América del Sur y por su diversidad, vegetación espesa y, por ende, capacidad para capturar CO₂, ha sido denominada el pulmón vivo por excelencia del planeta. Sin embargo, en las últimas décadas, distintas agencias, organizaciones internacionales y personalidades interesadas en la protec-

ción de la biodiversidad se han percatado y denunciado que la Amazonía está en peligro, debido, esencialmente, a la tala indiscriminada y a la destrucción, en general, del ambiente. Para complejizar aun más la situación, en Bolivia, la Amazonía está siendo objeto de una incesante colonización humana y en los últimos lustros el departamento de Pando ha experimentado flujos de migración interna que, de una u otra forma, incrementan la demanda de servicios, trabajo y alimentos; esto se constituye en un reto que obliga a pensar cómo puede mantenerse el equilibrio de los ecosistemas ante la "necesidad", entre otras, de expandir la frontera agrícola. En efecto, el departamento de Pando se caracteriza por su escasa producción agrícola y su economía, en términos generales, gira en torno a la extracción de madera, asaí y castaña.

En consecuencia, la necesidad de responder al creciente flujo migratorio se constituye en un reto para el departamento de Pando y para la Amazonia en su conjunto. Durante los dos últimos años, la Organización Internacional Para Las Migraciones (OIM) en cooperación con los Estados de Bolivia y Brasil, ha venido desarrollando un Programa con migrantes brasileros que valdría la pena analizar, en tanto podría dar luces para que, en el mediano plazo, pueda responderse de forma exitosa al reto de producir alimentos en la Amazonía y abastecer a la población sin que ello vaya en detrimento del equilibrio de los ecosistemas.

RC32-768.4

LINDIO-MCGOVERN, Ligaya* (Indiana University, lmcgovern@iuc.edu)

Conducting international fieldwork: Methodological and ethical issues and their significance in conceptualizing feminist research

I have conducted fieldwork in various countries for more than a decade, and continue to do so. In this paper I reflect on the methodological and ethical issues I have encountered in the process and how I have dealt with them.

I draw on my experience over more than a decade on conducting fieldwork in the Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Vancouver (British Columbia, Canada), Rome, Chicago to study the experiences of Filipino migrant domestic workers, and recently in Germany and Denmark studying the experiences of migrant/immigrant nurses and doctors there. In my fieldwork I networked with non-governmental organizations who are working with or providing support services for migrant workers to gain entry into the field.

In my reflection and making sociological sense of my experience as an international fieldworker in these sites, I also touch on its significance in feminist research.

RC21-446.8

LINK, Felipe* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, falink@uc.cl)

Economic restructuring and urban fragmentation by functional specialization in Santiago de Chile

The article discusses the reconfiguration of production and work in Santiago de Chile, in terms of their dispersion in the metropolitan area and their functional specialization. This process leave many areas of the city out of play. The consequences of fragmentation, linked to economic processes, characterize the contemporary Latin American city and needed to be studied academically, to better understand the idea of metropolitan urban justice.

Specifically, we analyze the distribution and evolution of the production units in the last 15 years, with data from the guilds of production and trade.

The discussion continues the debate about fragmentation and urban segregation in the city and its consequences for social integration and the right to the city.

RC43-483.7

LINK, Felipe* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, falink@uc.cl), **GREENE, Margarita** (Pontificia Universidad Católica) and **MORA, Rodrigo** (Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María)

Personal networks in a context of risk and vulnerability. Building the right to the city in Santiago, Chile

The paper characterizes the relationship between structural processes of urban development, associated to the reconfiguration of production, em-

ployment and housing, with particular dynamics of social integration, based on the analysis of personal networks of residents in the city.

Specifically, it analyzes the processes of urban fragmentation, segregation and its impact on the possibilities of integration and social capital building.

The personal network analysis has been used in the Latin American context, in relation to forms of reproduction of poverty in the city (Espinoza, 1995; Marques, 2008), and internationally, through attempts to link the study of the city, issues of space, territory, social structure and personal relationships (Blokland and Savage, 2001; Brenner, 2008). However, there is no updated information on its importance in the spatial configuration of everyday life and its relation to the different dimensions of social stratification and urban structure.

We study a neighborhood in the metropolitan area of Santiago, that is part of the government program to recover metropolitan quarters.

The discussion continues the debate on the ideas of spatial justice, urban justice and right to the city.

RC49-298.1

LINN, James* (Optional Solutions in Healthcare and International Development, jlinn87844@aol.com)

Treatment as prevention: A strategy for eliminating the HIV/AIDS epidemic or a potential misallocation of scarce resources?

Well into its third decade, the HIV/AIDS pandemic remains a global public health challenge. An estimated 33 million people are infected and approximately 2.6 million deaths are caused yearly by the virus (UNAIDS, 2010). Reducing the number of new cases continues to be an enormous problem. It is believed that about 4-6 new people are infected for every individual treated (Cohen, 2009). Prevention programs have become more effective and yielded some positive outcomes, but historically, it has been difficult to precisely measure their impact. Although there have been some promising recent discoveries in the search for a vaccine (IAVI, 2011), none will be available in the short-term. Currently, the uses of antiretrovirals (ARVs) for prevention has gained wide acceptance among AIDS researchers. Enthusiasm for ARVs for prevention was ignited by the findings of three recent studies. Two of the trials reported that providing ARVs to persons who did not have the virus (pre-exposure prophylaxis [PREP]) was 62%-73% effective in blocking the transmission of HIV. A third trial showed that earlier treatment with ARVs for persons who were infected produced a 96% reduction in virus transmission. The fervor for Treatment as Prevention has grown in a time of austerity. Funding for treatment and prevention has been flat or declined. Debates among policy makers have focused on spending countries' HIV prevention budgets on Treatment as Prevention. This paper explores ethical and clinical implications of implementing national programs of Treatment as Prevention in developing and industrialized countries.

RC34-565.4

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Usos de las netbooks estatales en jóvenes adolescentes de sectores populares

En este trabajo nos proponemos investigar los cambios que se han producido en los modos de socialización y estudio en jóvenes de sectores populares de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires a partir del Plan Conectar Igualdad [1] y el Plan Sarmiento [2].

Nuestra metodología consistirá en entrevistas en profundidad y observaciones a alumnos de sectores populares de colegios secundarios públicos de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.

Este trabajo evalúa el impacto de estos programas pero no a partir del rendimiento escolar sino a partir del uso cotidiano de las computadoras en la vida de los jóvenes adolescentes. El objetivo no es evaluar el rendimiento de los alumnos y docentes o los logros educativos sino comprender cómo se inserta la computadora móvil en el entramado socio-cultural en el que están inmersos estos jóvenes. Para esto, indagaremos en las formas en que los adolescentes se apropian de los equipos y cómo utilizan los mismos en su vida diaria, en relación al estudio, al tiempo libre y las actividades recreativas, al uso compartido familiar y con el grupo de pares.

[1] El plan Conectar Igualdad consiste básicamente en entregar una netbook en comodato a cada alumno y docente de escuelas públicas secundarias del país y depende del Gobierno de la Nación.

[2] El plan Sarmiento consiste básicamente en entregar una netbook en comodato a cada alumno y docente de escuelas públicas primarias de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires y depende del Gobierno de la misma Ciudad.

WG02-149.1

LINS RIBEIRO, Gustavo* (Universidade de Brasilia, gustavor@unb.br)

Why (post)colonialism and (de)coloniality are not enough. A post-imperialist perspective

Subject position is a most important element in the politics of knowledge. Postcolonialism and the Latin American approach "decolonialidad del poder" have made great contributions to the construction of critical theories which are sensitive to many of the quandaries of the late 20th and early 21st centuries. But, although they cannot be reduced to locations and settings, like other formulations, postcolonialism and decoloniality express certain sociological and historical circumstances, grosso modo, the diasporas associated with the end of the British Empire and an Andean problematique, respectively. While I value the strength of both theoretical contributions, I want to advance the idea that, in the early 21st century, there is a need to go beyond colonialism as a heuristical device as well as to search for new utopian horizons. I am not arguing that we need to forget history and that ideological struggles are unimportant. What I want to stress is that, currently, utopian struggles have a strategic role in face of the dearth of utopias that might galvanize the progressive imagination after the end of really existing socialism. I will argue that the postcolonial period in Brazil ended in 1960 with the opening of the modernist federal city. In this regard, critiques that are solely or almost solely based on the power of structuration of the colonial period are not enough to understand the current ideologies and projects of the Brazilian elite. In order to do that, we need to think in terms of the different articulations of the indigeneity of power with the coloniality of power, the nationality of power and the globality of power, as well as in postimperialist terms.

RC13-344.4

LIRAN-ALPER, Dalia* (The college of management academic studies, liranalper@gmail.com) and **TSARFATY, Orly** (Academic College of Emeq Yezreel)

Children are joy

Representations of Childhood and Children in Television Commercials in Israel

The present study focuses on representations of childhood and children in Israeli society in commercials aired on commercial television from 2006 to 2011 against the backdrop of changes taking place in children's status and family structure (e.g., James, Jenks, & Prout, 1998; Corsaro, 1997). We would note that as early as the 1980s, Postman commented on the effects of television and commercials on the 'disappearance of childhood'.

Commercials are popular texts that represent cultural and ideological perceptions in a given society. Conspicuous in existing research on commercials is the paucity of studies engaging in representations of childhood and children.

We shall present an extensive study with a corpus comprising four hundred commercials featuring children aged 4-12.

The findings indicate that changes that have taken place in Israeli society, in family structure, and in the child's place are not accorded significant expression in commercials. There is no representation of alternative families or the diverse ethnic groups comprising Israeli society. The study also found that in terms of physical and verbal interaction, adults speak more than children do, and there is minimal physical contact between parents and children (contrary to expectations). The children's touch focuses on the product, a finding that supports the primary objective of the commercial as a text designed to preserve the capitalist ideology currently being challenged in a global wave of social protest.

These findings support the perception of commercials as selling dreams, a desired and aspired-to model of childhood and family, rather than reflecting an existing reality. The child positioned at the center of the commercial symbolizes happiness identified with purchasing the advertised product, and casts an aura of achievement and the 'good life' over the adults around him.

RC25-687.4

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Misinformed participation: The role of greenwash in excluding consumers from environmental decision-making

With the growing importance of environmental issues in policy debates, access to complete, reliable and appropriately-designed information about environmental impacts is essential for social participation. Even strategies seeking to avoid the need for explicit political deliberation (e.g., market-based) have high informational needs. Policy instruments such as pollution charges or carbon trading schemes, for example, require universal perfect information to operate efficiently.

This need is even more pressing given the difficulties faced by the public in interpreting complex, probabilistic and highly technical environmental information. Supporting informed participation requires processes that integrate information with the prior knowledge and skills of the various participants. However, the disclosure of environmental information is still barely regulated. Unlike other social domains, where instruments have been designed to guarantee the public's right-to-know ---e.g., patient information leaflets, or financial reports--- the selection, design and distribution of information about the environmental impact of business activities and consumer goods is largely discretionary. Green marketing claims, for example, are unregulated in most countries, as well as the content of environmental and sustainability reports.

This has led to an acute concern about *greenwash*, the deceptive use of environmental information to promote a company or its products. Various NGOs have sought to devise tools and metrics to help the public identify such misleading claims, but, despite the academic interest in environmental communication, no systematic effort has been made to turn discourse- and communication-analytic methods to this purpose, and a scientific approach to greenwash is still in its infancy.

This paper seeks to provide a blueprint for this project. Drawing on popular and scholarly literature about greenwash, it discusses the difficulties in operationalising the concept; reviews techniques useful for this purpose, such as the analysis of categorisation, labelling, agency mystification and framing; and outlines the interdisciplinary partnerships that would be required to attain this goal.

RC12-252.2

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Criterios utilizados por los jueces al cuantificar el tiempo de condena. El delito de robo calificado por uso de armas

Este trabajo indaga sobre el proceso de "individualización judicial de la pena", regulado en los artículos 40 y 41 del Código Penal Argentino, a través del cual el juez concreta y personaliza la sanción legal fijando el *quantum* de la misma. Aun cuando los magistrados están limitados por la legislación que enuncia los aspectos a tener en cuenta en tal proceso (relativos a la persona condenada y al hecho delictivo), también utilizan criterios referidos al hecho o al sujeto que, si bien no están previstos en tales artículos, su consideración surge de los textos de las sentencias penales. Esto nos permite investigar sobre el grado de discrecionalidad observable en materia de aplicación judicial de la pena. Presentamos datos de una investigación realizada en el año 2009 en la que analizamos todas las sentencias judiciales condenatorias de robo calificado por uso de armas, dictadas en el fuero penal de la primera circunscripción judicial de la Provincia de Córdoba, Argentina, durante el año 2008.

RC12-252.5

LISTA, Carlos* (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, clista.argentina@gmail.com)

Social and political lawyering: The quest for social justice and democratisation

In Argentina, under the rule of the constitutional reform of 1994, an increasing process of politisation and judicialisation of social conflicts for the defence and promotion of human rights has developed. Such a process involves different social and political actors, such as underprivileged social groups, the state, non-governmental organisations, social movements, political parties and religious groups. Among them, activist lawyers carry out a relevant role in the transformation of social demands into legal claims, as well as in the articulation of the state and disadvantaged individuals and social groups fighting for a more inclusive and full citizenship.

This paper focuses on the discourse and practices of activist lawyers particularly on the "strategic use of law" they make for the defence and promotion of social rights addressing some sort of social transformation.

The work is framed in the theoretical discussion and tension between the hegemonic formal conception of the rule of law, which permeates the legal education and profession in the country and substantial conceptions of law and justice emerging from social and political conflicts. In this context ¿how activist lawyers differ from traditional lawyers inspired in the dominant legal paradigm which split up law and justice from politics and social conflicts?, ¿do the professional discourse of politically committed lawyers constitute an alternative discourse to the dominant one?, ¿how do they define law and justice, the professional relationship with their clients and the expected outcomes of their professional work?

A qualitative methodological approach is used for gathering data from a sample of activist lawyers linked or associated to NGOs and SMs of Córdoba, through in depth interviews. Additional data has been produced transcribing public meetings related to social conflicts and mobilisations.

RC38-422.2

LISTERBORN, Carina* (Malmö university, carina.listerborn@mah.se), **MULINARI, Diana** (Lund University) and **MOLINA, Irene** (Uppsala University)

Racialized Swedish cities. flags, tags and veils

While scholarship in social science on violence is broad, explanations of the phenomena varies highly between different disciplines, from sociological understandings that tend to stress structures on identifying the causes of violence, to psychology models that focus on interpersonal relations, to anthropological ones that underline meaning and representation. In this article we argue for that urban violence must be understood as multiple and cannot be explained by theoretical models focusing on one determinant alone. Drawing on critical urban theory "to expose the marginalizations, exclusions, and injustices (whether of class, ethnicity, "race", gender, sexuality, nationality, or otherwise) that are inscribed and naturalized within existing urban configurations" (Brenner et al. 2012:5), the aim of the article is explore discourses of urban violence as spatial struggles.

Based on three case studies from Sweden, political violence, spatial struggles and political agency are discussed through nationalism, racist practices and resistance. The three examples illustrate racist violence through the uses of the flag, violent encounters between Muslim women wearing the veil and self identified "Swedes", and the struggles of anti racist movements and their experiences of the police. The national historical narrative of Sweden is highly based upon the ability to develop peaceful forms of coexistence and not engaging in the European colonial past. However, the research illustrates the global violent relations as well as historically drawn inherent conflicts within a nationalist discourse. These three expressions of violence are interlinked through systemic, symbolic and physical violence.

RC38-721.6

LITICHEVER, Cecilia* (Flacso- Argentina, cecilialitichever@gmail.com)

La construcción social de la exclusión: Un análisis desde la perspectiva de las trayectorias de jóvenes de sectores populares

Se pretende en esta ponencia presentar algunos de los avances de investigación de la tesis de doctorado en curso *La construcción social de la exclusión. Desde la escuela a las instituciones de la minoridad. Una mirada sobre las trayectorias de los jóvenes de sectores populares*[1]. El análisis se basa en la reconstrucción de las trayectorias institucionales de jóvenes de sectores populares que hayan pasado por experiencias de institucionalización por causas asistenciales. A partir del análisis de legajos, contruidos por las instituciones que se encargan de atenderlos, se pro-

cura conocer cuál es la red de instituciones que los atienden, qué discursos construyen respecto de la infancia y cuáles son las trayectorias posibles en este marco. Se parte de algunos datos centrales como: motivo de institucionalización, motivo de pasaje de una institución a otra y escolaridad (qué tipo de escuelas asisten y cuáles son los niveles de estudio alcanzado).

El análisis de trayectorias como forma de conocer la construcción social de la exclusión, permite analizar de qué modo las estructuras sociales determinan la experiencia de vida de los sujetos al tiempo que dan cuenta de sus adaptaciones y estrategias. Asimismo, se pretende indagar, a partir de este análisis en las características centrales de este tipo de instituciones, sus lógicas, libretos (Tilly, 2002) y discursos sobre la infancia.

Se retoman los desarrollos teóricos elaborados por Donzelot (1998) tanto desde la perspectiva de la normalización como de la tutela y la construcción de un discurso sobre la infancia por parte de determinadas profesiones y disciplinas.

[1] Esta tesis se inscribe en el proyecto de investigación "Impacto de las transformaciones culturales, tecnológicas y sociales en el formato escolar del nivel medio" desarrollado en FLACSO- Argentina, bajo la dirección de Guillermina Tiramonti con financiamiento de FONCYT- Agencia.

RC53-423.9

LITICHEVER, Cecilia* (Flacso- Argentina, cecilialitichever@gmail.com)

Las definiciones sobre los sujetos y sus necesidades en el espacio de las políticas sociales destinadas a la infancia y la adolescencia

La construcción social de la infancia, es analizada en esta ponencia a partir de las definiciones que realizan los programas sociales de atención a niños/as y adolescentes. Se toman datos obtenidos en la investigación en curso: *La participación de los/as adolescentes en los programas de inclusión social y las identidades de género* [1]. Se pretende describir las concepciones acerca de la infancia y adolescencia, sus necesidades y los modos de resolverlos.

La estrategia metodológica utilizada consiste en la sistematización de la información relevada a través de las publicaciones oficiales que describen los programas, comprendidos en dos jurisdicciones: ciudad de Buenos Aires y Provincia de Buenos Aires. Se pretende *graficar* qué entienden los programas como *necesidades* sociales de la infancia y adolescencia que viven en condiciones de pobreza material y cuáles son las categorizaciones presentes. Se propone dar cuenta del lugar que ocupan las diferentes definiciones, tanto de los sujetos como de sus necesidades, en el espacio de las políticas sociales.

Los resultados preliminares muestran una fuerte presencia de programas destinados a niño/as y adolescentes que se encuentran en situación de vulnerabilidad social. Algunas de las explicaciones son la falta de institucionalización, ya sea escolar o pertenencia a algún programa social, los contextos en los que viven los niños y adolescentes o las condiciones de pobreza en las que se desarrollan. Las necesidades se vinculan a la permanencia en instituciones, la capacitación, el desarrollo personal y las necesidades materiales concretas.

Esta ponencia se inscribe en discusiones teóricas en relación a: necesidades (Haney, Fraser) desigualdad y exclusión social (Tilly, Castel, Rosanvallon, Waquant, Bauman) y finalmente sobre la categorización de los sujetos (Goffman, Becker).

[1] Proyecto de Investigación PIP/CONICET. Directora: Valeria Llobet, Investigadoras: Cecilia Litichever, Florencia Gentile, Marina Medan, Catarina Vilanova, Gabriela Magistris, Consuelo Gaitán, radicada la Universidad Nacional de San Martín

RC38-198.4

LITTIG, Beate* (Institute for Advanced Studies, littig@ihs.ac.at)

Materiality and biography

Argentine Tango is investigated by scholars of various disciplinary backgrounds: cultural studies, sociology, gender studies, medicine, (historical) musicology etc. From a methodological point of view a broad range of empirical methods is used in this research, from quantitative experiments to qualitative interviews to participant observation and multi-methodological ethnographic approaches. But little attention is paid to the artifacts which are used in the life-world of Argentine Tango. Following the programmatic

claims of the "practical turn", that has been announced in the social sciences and in cultural studies recently, practices are always linked with the materiality of the practicing bodies and of the artifacts participating in practices. Thus materiality is indispensable for the analysis of any practice. How materiality can be included into the generating of data and the analysis is little discussed in practice theories. From a methodological point of view participant observation and ethnography is proclaimed to be the king's way. The view of the observer is the external view, the gaze to observable and reconstruct-able practices. From this perspective the process of the incorporation of (corporeal) practices is not accessible. As Loic Wacquant showed in his investigation of boxing auto-ethnographical self-observation, the application of the researcher's body as a research instrument can deliver useful insights.

Based on these considerations the presentation will demonstrate the necessary application of various qualitative research instruments to investigate the role (effects, participation) of high-heels in the practice of Argentine Tango. Biographic narratives of how women became "tangueras" (tango dancers) include manifold episodes of getting used to high heels. They are an important topic in talks at the dancing events and of course, high-heels are highly visible in the tango life-world. Nearly all dancing women are wearing them. Their performative, symbolic and socio-economic effects will be in the center of the talk.

RC44-238.3

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Women and labour division in China's rural society

While the concept of social economy may be new in mainland China, its practice in variety of forms has existed for long leaving its most honourable imprint in Mao's era. However, due to the abrupt neoliberal turn in 1980s of the state and the dominating political discourse of marketization ever since, the social economy practices during that period of time have been stigmatized especially in terms of inefficiency. Today social economy, in its new garment, is proposed and practiced as a response to the new round of eco-socio-economic crisis in the world again, to which China is not immune, and this move in the novel political and economic conditions of necessity requires serious assessment of its previous performance in history. This current ethnographic research examines a village which has persisted on collective farming since Mao in the form of co-operative. It aims to discuss the new configuration of gender and labour in the development of the co-operative. By means of exploring the dynamics within the economic organization through identifying various forces in the village and the ways they interplay, this study hopes to document the challenges the agricultural workers are faced with and their efforts when they attempt to react to the globalization. With an emphatic focus on gender and labour division within the village as a result of the increasingly deepened privatization and commodification, this study also hopes to find out the possible way-out for the rural working class.

RC02-736.1

LIUKKO, Jyri* (University of Helsinki, jyri.liukko@helsinki.fi)

Economizing insurance solidarity - The practices of insurance industry in Finland

During the past two centuries, insurance technology has increasingly contributed to the transformation of traditional forms of self-help and joint responsibility into more standardized and calculable forms of risk sharing. In doing so, insurance has acted as a major tool for economizing responsibility and solidarity. At the same time, there have been various efforts to 'socialize' the economy of insurance. This is obvious in the case of statutory social insurance, where redistribution of income and equalization of risks have been focal elements. However, to some extent, this kind of 'socialization' or 'solidarization' of insurance economy has been an essential feature in commercial private insurance as well.

This paper examines the management of private insurance economy and the ambivalence between 'social' and 'commercial' dimensions of insurance. The paper analyzes the issue by exploring five different techno-institutional practices of insurance. These are, first, *pricing of the coverage* (equal distribution of risks vs. risk classification), secondly, *investment practices* (social investment policy vs. market-based investment policy), thirdly, *the form of the product* (risk insurance vs. savings insurance), fourthly, *the purpose of the organization* (insurance company vs. bank), and finally *the*

company form (mutual company vs. stock corporation). The main question of the paper is: in what ways is insurance solidarity enacted and economized within insurance industry? The paper studies the question by exploring the changing insurantal imaginaries and practices in Finland from 1940s until 2000s. The study is based on the analysis of published talks, interviews and writings of the 'insiders' in the field, i.e. executives and officials of private insurance companies, their interest groups and supervisory authorities. The paper aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the entanglement of economic, political and scientific rationalities in the management of insurance economy.

RC51-85.3

LIVACIC, Carlos* (Universidad Central, livacicrojas@gmail.com)

Action systems and organizational operation from local reality

In the scenario we are living in Chile and Latin America in general, where people and organizations are increasingly demanding, greater participation, and therefore better access to certain levels of relationship between the different classes (organizations) and the general public, local government figure, Town or City Hall, becomes the center of action and agent channel for these actions from the base, and even the size of the country demand.

The current situation gives account of a reality that can not incorporate all the organizations in this process, management is understood as an external factor and not as a sustained, organized and designed according to the requirements thereof, the idea with which we are (process operation) does not represent the dynamics and needs of actors and their relations systems. Therefore, the demonstration of transparency and operational processes, often confused or simply, are often avoided to maintain the traditional processes of action and reaction to complete and open the reality of the times.

As we argue, there is no single model that meets all needs, nor is there a way of doing things in a universal and representative as social systems and the reality in which they are immersed is usually complex and well-defined from each other. Thus, we might note that, if you can not change the reality of action and relationship between citizens and the organization as part of this process of integration, it is necessary to consider and this relationship is made from different realities; thinking that the effort and investment that are established as such, are not repeated and repeated unfinished programs and projects so far have seen and known so monotonous in different realities of Latin America, but on the contrary, give systemic contingency account of each of them.

RC24-591.5

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The impact of participatory and public communication on citizen's agency and democracy. A case study of the Colombian social movement in defence of water

In the first decade of the twenty-first century, Latin America witnessed a crisis of neoliberalism. The water management privatization policies promoted by the World Bank during the 1990s led to serious social and economic conflicts in the region. Starting in 2000 with the 'water war' in Cochabamba, a 'new cycle' of collective action, emerged in the continent against the dominant neoliberal political regimes. In Colombia, the consequences of water privatization gave way to a civil society campaign advocating for the defence of water as a human right and public good.

Public and participatory communication strategies were implemented by the Colombian water movement to gain citizens' support, and raise their awareness about the water crisis locally and globally. This paper focuses on the impact of these strategies on citizens' democratic participation by analysing the extent to which participatory and public approaches in communication have influenced the exercise of democracy and the way of doing politics in Colombia. In spite of the 'traditional' political competition in the country and the historical apathy toward political participation, the strength of the unifying message of water as a matter of public concern connected different social groups in the country. The communication strategy pushed many people to engage directly in political and mobilisation actions; the global objective of the defence of water was locally adapted by citizens according to the relevance of the topic to their regional problems. The struggle for water in Colombia also raised wider questions about the

ownership of other natural resources, common goods, and human rights that are now central political issues in Colombia. Colombia is a particular case study because it is one of the few Latin American countries where the neoliberal hegemony was not severely affected by the 'crisis of neoliberalism' that changed the politics of the continent.

RC13-66.5

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Leisure happiness and development: A contemporary Australian perspective

The term quality of life has been used to evaluate the general wellbeing of individuals and societies. It is used in contexts such as development, freedom, life satisfaction and happiness. Evidence shows that as incomes of individuals and societies have risen, so have standards of living. However, indices of happiness and life satisfaction in societies have remained constant. For the poor, rising incomes have led to greater happiness. For the rich, getting richer, happiness has not increased. In general this paper examines data from representative national surveys and then focuses on Australian society. It shows that happiness indices have risen in a majority of nations and Australia is no exception. The extent to which leisure and happiness is affected in a turbulent world is examined. Data suggest that increased free choice in countries has a major impact on happiness. Over recent years however, economic downturns have impacted on Gross National Productivity (GNP). Whether these economic downward slides have affected Australian leisure participation is examined and analysed.

RC24-38.1

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Climate justice and the temporalities of social-ecological change

The proposition that intra- and inter-generational equity are fundamental to ecological and economic wellbeing was central to the concept of sustainability as popularised by the 1987 Brundtland Report. In contrast with the watering down of this proposition by notions such as 'the triple bottom line', discourses of climate justice have been mobilized to refocus attention on more fundamental equity issues implicated both in climate change and in attempts to mitigate it. This paper argues that this refocussing has, however, for the most part been spatial; that is, it has focussed on intra-generational equity issues associated with the distribution of climate and policy-related impacts among populations and territories. It goes on to argue that avoiding and/or adapting to dangerous socio-environmental transformation requires us to engage more reflexively with the conceptual frameworks, technologies and projects through which we attempt to comprehend and influence the temporal dynamics of climate and other earth-system processes. Climate modelling and scenario building, for example, has proven a powerful means through which to comprehend the temporality of climate change; to bring the future into the present in order to calculate responsibilities and plan responses. The focus of IPCC assessments on scenario building has generated a sense of urgency around mitigating greenhouse gas emissions that has tended, however, to crowd out serious attention to adaptation, other disruptions to earth-system processes such as biodiversity loss, and the possibility that climate will change in ways that undermine predominantly market-based policy responses. Scenario-dependence contributes to a disjuncture between discourses of *future* climate change and peoples' experience of adapting to an *already* variable climate. The challenge is to bring these temporalities together in meaningful ways and thus to avoid false choices between adaptation and mitigation.

RC02-642.1

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Practices of time and space in hairdressers in Frankfurt, Birmingham, Dortmund and Glasgow

This paper presents results of the research project *Local Conventions of Hairdressers: The Intrinsic Logic of Cities in Economic Practices* funded by the German Research Foundation.

Our project combines a Mixed Methodology with a theoretical frame from Urban Sociology and Economic Sociology to explore differences in the practices of hairdressers in Frankfurt, Birmingham, Dortmund and Glasgow. In each city we conducted ethnographic research and did interviews in two types of hairdressers: One salon serves mainly customers from the upper middle class, whereas the second salon mainly has customers with a working class background from the local neighbourhood.

Hairdressers have a low economic and symbolic position in the social structure. The majority of the employees are women. Maybe the low symbolic position and the gender aspect are the reasons why there has been few research on hairdressers in Sociology yet.

Our paper focuses on the question how spatial practices and the use of time are connected to maintain the organization of hairdresser. Through the combined research of space and time we aim to discover important aspects which an one-dimensional analysis could not find.

The theoretical background of the paper is a Sociology of Space (Löv 2008) and Time which considers both dimensions as relational practices and structures and not as absolute entities. By adapting concepts of Bourdieu and Giddens the project considers time and space as results of certain social conditions and actions.

So differences in the spatial and time related practices can give new insights in the impacts of a specific city on the hairdressers as an example for other economic branches. Second the ethnographic research contributes to the understanding of socioeconomic practices of hairdressers in different types of salons. Third the analysis can even show the relation of time and space with the symbolic positions of the hairdressers.

RC21-228.1

LOGAN, John* (Brown University, john_logan@brown.edu)

School segregation and school inequality in the U.S.

Persistent school segregation does not mean just that children of different racial and ethnic backgrounds attend different schools, but that their schools are also unequal in their students' performance. This study of public schools in the United States documents nationally the extent of disparities in student performance between schools attended by whites and Asians compared to blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans. It also shows how these disparities are rooted in the segregation pattern, in which students of different racial/ethnic backgrounds go to schools with very racial and social class different profiles.

WG05-44.2

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Cooperativismo, asistencia y democracia

Las políticas de asistencia aplicadas en Latinoamérica durante la década de los noventa en el apogeo de las políticas neoliberales se caracterizaron por la delegación en organizaciones de la sociedad civil de responsabilidades inherentes a la atención de la población pobre y desocupada. La creciente participación de organizaciones no gubernamentales en la intermediación de los recursos públicos se enmarcó en intervenciones públicas concebidas como promotoras del capital social, al que se consideraba necesario fortalecer para enfrentar los riesgos y alcanzar el desarrollo humano de las comunidades.

La crisis argentina de principios de siglo motivó un giro en las políticas de asistencia social, las que se volvieron masivas y redefinieron el rol de las organizaciones comunitarias, que cobijaron entonces a los movimientos sociales emergentes. Paralelamente, las políticas públicas buscaron favorecer los crecientes emprendimientos de carácter asociativo que se venían gestando. De este modo, se multiplicaron los impulsos al cooperativismo, lo que a la postre incrementó la participación estatal en materia social. No obstante, las transformaciones aludidas incorporaron nuevas tensiones a la gestión de políticas públicas derivadas de las implicancias de la acción de promover el asociativismo desde el estado. A ello se sumaron otras, derivadas de la coexistencia de los enfoques cooperativistas y del capital social. Recientemente, la puesta en marcha de programas de reinserción tutelada en mercado de trabajo bajo formato cooperativo acentuó tales tensiones, interpelando directamente el carácter democrático tradicionalmente asociado a las prácticas cooperativas.

El objetivo del presente trabajo consiste en analizar las nuevas formas experimentadas por las políticas destinadas a la población pobre, ancladas en el fomento del asociativismo y el cooperativismo, a partir del examen de

un conjunto de programas, teniendo en cuenta sus aspectos presupuestarios, normativos y prestacionales, con el objeto de establecer el alcance de las transformaciones en curso.

RC29-453.1

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Critical sociology of the police: Towards an abolitionist perspective

Images of police violence during the worldwide "occupy"-protests, but also during the London riots in 2011 have raised questions about the role of the police as a social institution in democratic societies. With increasing intensity of social conflicts comes very often an increase of symbolic confrontations with the police, for example when peaceful protestors directly face police water canons or tear gas. However, besides such rare cases of genuine confrontations, police violence for most people does not play an essential role in everyday life; it can even be said that the general need for this institution is commonly seen as more or less self-evident.

During the 60ies and 70ies in many countries critical approaches to criminal justice, the prison complex and police emerged. In Germany, the so-called "critical criminology" started exploring possible alternatives to criminal justice. Around the same time in the US, intellectuals and activists mostly from the black civil rights movement demanded a fundamental restructuring of the social penal institutions toward a more just legal system. Cultural studies intellectuals in England and the post-structuralist accounts influenced by Foucault in France have addressed similar issues. But while for example prisons have been subject to a radical criticism, with activists arguing to overcome the prison as a penal institution altogether, there is still no visible account in favor of a general abolition of the police.

In my paper I will argue for such an abolitionist account. In the first part I shall demonstrate some of the problems with state coercion and why it is not without alternatives. In the second part I will focus on these possible alternative ways of conflict resolution and try to back up my argument with findings from contemporary empirical research on counseling and mediation.

RC43-54.2

LOLOUM, Tristan* (LAIOS (EHES), tristan.loloum@ehess.fr) and **CLIVAZ, Christophe** (IUKB)

Governing second housing: Three case studies in Brazil, Spain and Switzerland

More than a growing tourism modality, second housing has become a common way of accumulating capital. In a context of financial uncertainty, bricks represent a supposedly safe value. "Safe as a house" is the kind of belief that allowed the occurrence of real estate bubbles all around the world until the Crash of 2007-2008. We are all aware of the subprime crisis which grew upon the American popular housing sector, but we know very little about the holiday home investments made during the same period. Yet, it is not exclude that they participated of the same speculative mechanisms. The type of investors involved, their connection with financial spheres, and the current underutilization these estates indicate that this business was more based upon exchange valued rather than use values.

In this paper, we study the effects of such a second housing spread in three touristic cities: Tibau do Sul (Brazil), Torre Vieja (Spain) and Crans-Montana-Aminona (Switzerland). Although they belong to radically different regions (Torre Vieja and Tibau are seaside resorts, Crans is a ski resort), all three destinations have experimented a spectacular urban growth due to second housing during the last decade. Presented to local deciders as an opportunity to rapidly increase tax incomes (through construction permits mostly) and employment, the social, economic and environmental costs of tourism urbanization on the long run are rarely addressed. By comparing three case studies (through qualitative and quantitative data), we aim to understand the underlying logics of such "urban regimes" (Stone, 1989) and discuss some solutions to govern second housing in a more sustainable and equitable way.

RC09-433.4

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Precariedad y resistencias en grandes empresas multinacionales: Un estudio de caso en supermercados e hipermercados de Argentina

A partir del año 2003, en Argentina, se produjo un proceso de recuperación económica que dio lugar a importantes cambios en las características del mercado de trabajo. En primer lugar, el exponencial crecimiento económico revirtió la tendencia a la desocupación estructural de una fracción importante de los trabajadores; y de la mano de esta recomposición del movimiento obrero ocupado, las organizaciones sindicales recuperaron su poder. Pero por características intrínsecas del modelo actual, se tiende a conformar y consolidar una estructura del mercado laboral altamente heterogénea y fragmentada.

En este contexto en el artículo se analiza la relación entre la precariedad laboral y las formas que asume la conflictividad en empresas supermercadistas, sector profundamente afectado por las políticas de flexibilización y precarización laboral. El análisis se realizó a partir de un estudio de caso de carácter cualitativo en tres sucursales de grandes empresas multinacionales del sector.

El artículo comprende dos partes. En la primera nos preguntamos por las formas en que se materializa la precariedad en estos espacios de trabajo. Planteamos que los trabajadores se encuentran en una situación de triple precariedad (en relación al trabajo, al empleo y a las relaciones laborales), pero señalamos también que existen distintos grados de precariedad en los tres ámbitos laborales, diferencias que tienen que ver tanto con el tipo de organización sindical que existe en cada sucursal como con las formas de gestión empresarial.

En la segunda parte del artículo, nos preguntamos por la relación entre la precariedad y las formas que asumen las resistencias en los espacios de trabajo. Luego del análisis de los conflictos y de las formas de organización, señalamos que las resistencias son heterogéneas en los tres casos de estudio y que las formas que adquieren dependen en gran medida de las formas de organización colectiva locales.

RC34-79.2

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Singularización, heterogeneización y desigualdad: El peso de las disposiciones laborales en la diferenciación de las trayectorias de jóvenes

A partir de los años ochenta numerosos estudios pusieron en evidencia la diferenciación de las trayectorias laborales de los jóvenes. La misma puede comprenderse a la luz de la heterogeneidad del mercado de trabajo y/o a partir de factores asociados al origen social y educativo de los jóvenes. Sin embargo, la diferenciación está lejos de reducirse a un mero efecto del contexto o a variables arqueológicas. Las trayectorias laborales se singularizan también en función de factores simbólicos, prácticos por sus efectos sobre los recorridos juveniles.

Esta comunicación presenta los resultados de una investigación cualitativa y longitudinal de seguimiento de un panel de jóvenes varones y mujeres argentinos/as a lo largo de seis años a partir del final de sus formaciones (media o profesional), y muestra que las "disposiciones laborales" orientan las trayectorias de los jóvenes.

En primer lugar, las "disposiciones laborales" sintetizan sentidos específicos de los jóvenes respecto a la actividad, al trabajo, al empleo y al mundo laboral. A través de la descomposición y recomposición de estas dimensiones es posible analizar qué aspecto opera en la evolución de cada trayectoria. Además, esas disposiciones permiten confrontar las representaciones sociales y juveniles, y discuten algunas tesis como la pérdida de centralidad de la actividad laboral en los jóvenes, la disminución de las funciones expresivas e identitarias del trabajo en un contexto de precarización, la supuesta sobrevaloración del empleo asalariado clásico como referente de acción y una visión aparentemente homogénea del mundo del trabajo de parte de los jóvenes. Por último, dichas disposiciones constituyen un factor explicativo clave de las trayectorias laborales de los jóvenes, permitiendo la comprensión de qué parte de la dinámica de la inserción y los cambios de orientación son voluntarios en un contexto de degradación del mundo laboral.

TG07-189.4

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Sociability patterns in closed residential condominiums: The emergence of a lenient culture toward crime in Brazil

Abstract: Closed residential spaces, gated communities or residential condominiums are nowadays an expanding type of housing throughout the world. In Brazil, especially in large cities, the search for quality of life is usually associated with the search for safety through the control of people in places. However, the life in residential condominiums has been correlated with the appearance of new forms of antisocial behaviors and attitudes for transgression. This study presents the experience of living in residential condominiums and the emergence of unsociable behaviors by part of the dwellers. The central argument is that infractions practiced on a daily basis inside condominiums acquire relevance since they consolidate a culture of both transgression and lenience regarding social rules. This study interviewed dwellers of different types of condominiums throughout Brazil with the utilization of on-line questionnaires. The data was analyzed with the use of multidimensional analysis. The results revealed a belief that the social rules applied to the city are not necessarily valid to private spaces such as the closed condominiums. Accordingly, a great number of condo dwellers believe that they have the rights to make noisy at any time of the day, let children drive cars on the internal streets of the condo, allow pets to run free, and most important, do not pay condo taxes. These practices, contrary to the social norms are seen as mild transgressions. The minimization of transgressions as banal or inconsequential actions feeds a culture of transgression in which deviant behaviors are seen as accepted actions with no consequences. Therefore, this research discusses the effect of residential condominiums sheltering inhabitants which choose social and spatial segregation and the relevance of the experienced conflicts in a consolidation of urban culture of transgression.

Key words: Residential Condominiums, Sociability, Anti-social behavior, Habitation in Brazil.

RC37-104.3

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The autonomization of American art

Pierre Bourdieu has been one of the most influential theorists on art and society in contemporary sociology. One of his most important studies was on the *autonomization* of art fields – the development of subfields of art production based on criteria of judgment independent from the demands of art institutions and commercial art markets. His classic study of the historical genesis of artistic autonomy in the literary and visual arts in nineteenth century France was the foundation for his more general argument on autonomization. He presented a model of autonomy and consecration in modern art fields that explained both the historical genesis of autonomous art and the subsequent dynamics of orthodoxy and heresy that drove innovation in art. Bourdieu acknowledged that the potential and timing of autonomization in a national art field was dependent on the socio-historical context of specific countries. Bourdieu, however, never presented a comparative national case study of autonomization in art. While his general model of art fields has been applied to other national contexts, there remains a significant need for scholarship that applies his analysis of the genesis of autonomization to other national art fields. The present paper argues that a far-reaching transformation occurred in mid-twentieth century American art comparable to the autonomization of French art in the late nineteenth century. It demonstrates through the case studies of music and film that Bourdieu's analysis of autonomization in French art applies equally well to twentieth century American art. The paper shows, however, a significant difference in the autonomization of the national art fields in France and the United States. This difference forces us to reconsider the role of culture industries and popular art in struggles over autonomy, innovation, and legitimacy in modern art.

RC13-203.2

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El rol del profesional de educación física y las políticas públicas del deporte y ocio en el contexto Brasileño

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar el rol del profesional de Educación Física y las políticas públicas del deporte y ocio en el contexto brasileño. En 1988, el deporte y el ocio fueran reconocidos como derechos sociales por la Constitución Federal de Brasil, sin embargo, la inversión del gobierno en ese país en el deporte recreativo ha sido insignificante en los últimos años. En los años 2003 y 2007, por ejemplo, Brasil ha invertido un 79,8% en el deporte de alto rendimiento y el deporte participativo sólo un 9,2%. Teniendo en cuenta estos datos, hacemos la siguiente pregunta: ¿cuál es el rol del profesional de educación física como activo en el ámbito de las políticas públicas para el deporte y el ocio en Brasil? Como procedimientos metodológicos se realizó revisión de la literatura, con base en autores de la educación física, ocio y políticas públicas. A partir de las reflexiones desarrolladas, se llegó a los siguientes resultados: 1) es fundamental el profesional de educación física participar activamente en las políticas públicas a nivel municipal, estatal y federal, a fin de proponer una acción del Estado dirigida al deporte recreativo y 2) tener una visión de deporte que puede ser asequible a todas las personas, para eso los estudios de ocio son de gran aporte. El profesional de Educación Física puede trabajar junto con la gente a partir del deporte, teniendo en cuenta los tres tipos de géneros del ocio: la asistencia, la práctica y el conocimiento. Además, podrá contribuir para que las personas alcancen los niveles crítico y creativo, superando un primer nivel de comprensión - el conformista. Finalmente, se podrá viabilizar a los sujetos la comprensión del deporte como un contenido del ocio (físico-deportivo), pero sin dejar de lado otros contenidos (artísticos, manuales, sociales, intelectuales, turístico).

RC22-330.3

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Churches and violence in Brazilian cities: The case of Felipe Camarão Neighborhood, natal-RN

Since 1970's a tendency in Brazilian sub-urban and slum areas has been perceived in relation with evangelical churches: as much as violence and urban degradation grow, more the number of churches multiplies. That's the typical case of Felipe Camarão neighborhood, in the capital city of Rio Grande do Norte, one of the nine states of Northeast Brazil. In this neighborhood, considered for years the most violent of Natal, the number of evangelical churches jumped from 40 to 80 in ten years (2001-2011). Why does it happen? We raised this question to the evangelical leaders of the neighborhood, and it started a process of self-criticism. They decided to organize themselves to perform actions in order to change this reality. Not without a strong tension between members of churches, ecclesiastical institutions, and in the church-society relation. All those tensions express tendencies and difficulties of theological nature, as well as ideological and strategic. At long range, the result of the conflict between those who defend integration of church in society and those who don't will determinate if evangelical religiosity will take a relevant role in the transformation of violent communities, or if they will be just a refuge for scared and passive individuals. That's what we have been researching during these last five years.

RC22-132.3

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Dualistic vs. monistic perspective of Christian faith in a Brazilian violent neighborhood

New evangelical churches in Brazil have a tendency of faster multiplication in urban areas featured with high levels of violence. In spite of this remarkable presence, the violent community profile of Felipe Camarão, a neighborhood in the city of Natal-RN, Brazil, remains unchangeable. Most part of churches in this area reflects a gnostic-dualistic vision of reality. This tension between an intra vs. extra world posture expresses a Christian theological debate through the centuries. While some Christians tried to bring the church back to a more integrated perspective of faith and society, others defended a solipsistic way of living their faith. It's possible that this tension can be expressed through Julian Jaynes theory of the Bicameral Mind and its breakdown. So, in conflictive backgrounds like this urban area studied for five years, this tension is present with acute consequences, because most part of the churches opts for withdrawal and an extra-worldly

attitude. In what way this theological fight of 2000 years is still present in a neighborhood like that, where churches multiplies themselves, and where social reality demands each time more urgent transformation?

RC14-578.3

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The problem of equality in everyday life

The aim of our paper is to examine the notion of equality in Alfred Schutz's phenomenological perspective paying special attention to the emergence of the problem of equality in everyday life. We will develop Schutz's position concerning equality and inequality in everyday life. We will maintain that the problem of equality in everyday life emerges through the experience of inequality. As a way to find out the emergence of that problem, we will try to find the origin and the way in which inequality is experienced in everyday life. In doing so, it will be argued that problems related to the subjective and objective implications of equality arise with the concepts of imposed group membership and imposed systems of relevances specifically when the Other's subjectivity is not recognized as such.

RC24-38.5

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Deliberative democracy and sustainability: Barriers and opportunity to their interaction

Deliberative Democracy and Sustainability: barriers and opportunity to their interaction.

The interaction between environmental problems and democracy has been a relevant research issue in the last decades, particularly regarding international, national or local environmental conflicts (Lafferty et al., 1996:1), and specifically how contemporary democracies and its institutions are facing the severe environmental crisis. Within that context, special attention is been paid to the role of both public participation and deliberation processes (Maldonado, 2004) and also to how the environmental crisis is making an impact on the processes, structures, and sense of democracy.

In the transition to sustainable societies (O'Riordan, 1996), the concept of 'ecological democratization' synthesizes at least two goals: to achieve democratic values without sacrificing ecological ones, and on the other hand to develop economic values without sacrificing democratic ones (Dryzek, 1996).

Hence, democracy and sustainability share both political aims in addition to socially desirable goals (Dobson, 2002). This opens a reflexive space about the necessity of social change and, specifically, the need of deeper democratization processes in a deliberative way. This paper will identify and discuss some of the key barriers and opportunities in the interaction of democracy and the sustainability challenge (Lafferty et al., 1996:4).

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RC20-442.4

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Inmigrantes, trabajadores, comerciantes y un conde: Análisis de los relatos sobre los orígenes de un barrio de clase media de la ciudad de Buenos Aires a partir de un abordaje pragmatista-pragmático del espacio público

Se presentan las características principales otorgadas a un barrio en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, a través del análisis de los relatos contemporáneos sobre su origen elaborados por historiadores amateurs y miembros de asociaciones vecinales. Específicamente, se exploran los argumentos que vinculan el nacimiento de Villa Devoto con las Sociedades de fomento y su relación con el Estado. Transitando este camino intentaremos entender algunos de los elementos que en la actualidad permiten identificar este territorio como un "barrio de clase media".

Se exploran las actividades y relatos en torno al reclamo vecinal de dos Sociedades de fomento, aun existentes, que corresponden a distintas zonas dentro del mismo barrio, dos asociaciones que se constituyen como representantes y símbolos de ese espacio.

La proclamación del ascenso social a través del trabajo individual y familiar, los recuerdos de la autogestión vecinal de servicios públicos y de los reclamos recurrentes al Municipio, la identificación con la inmigración europea entre fines del siglo XIX y mediados del XX, y la fuerte presencia de la iglesia católica y la escuela en la memoria del barrio son algunos de los caracteres identitarios que aquí se indagan.

Estudiando estos elementos y las similitudes y diferencias entre las asociaciones, nos aproximamos a la sociabilidad política territorial para identificar algunas propiedades de las *culturas políticas* en Buenos Aires. Se desarrolla un abordaje que combina nociones de un análisis pragmático (más bien *praxeológico*) del espacio público y de la sociología pragmática francesa para explorar las formas sociales de intervención pública de personas y grupos para resolver problemas cotidianos, sin relegar las categorías histórico-sociales que permiten la identificación común de los actores sociales.

RC18-225.6

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Democracia en Paraguay (1989-2008): Un análisis sociológico y político sobre el triunfo electoral de fernando lugo méndez dentro de la transición a la democracia

En 1989, tras 35 años de dictadura, el general Stroessner —perteneciente al Partido Colorado (Asociación Nacional Republicana-ANR)— es derrocado por un Golpe, comandado por su correligionario, también general de las Fuerzas Armadas y consuegro del dictador, Rodríguez Pedotti. Con este Golpe se clausura una de las dictaduras más largas de América Latina y comienza a esbozarse una endeble transición a la democracia. La transición en Paraguay fue un proceso complejo y contradictorio, puesto que estuvo dirigida por el mismo partido que sostuvo legislativamente a la dictadura anterior y se vio reiteradas veces jaqueado por intenciones de Golpes, represiones fuertes a las movilizaciones sociales, proliferación de mecanismos autoritarios heredados de la dictadura, entre otros.

La dinámica partidaria paraguaya estuvo determinada hasta el año 2008 por la existencia de dos partidos tradicionales que convivieron en la arena política alternándose —mediante golpes de Estado o estrategias no democráticas— los períodos en el poder. El Partido Colorado y el Partido Liberal (actualmente Partido Liberal Radical Auténtico, PRLA) nunca se habían sucedido en el gobierno bajo un mecanismo limpio de elecciones transparentes. Con el triunfo de la Alianza Patriótica para el Cambio (liderada por Fernando Lugo Méndez, acompañado por el PRLA, el PDP y por partidos y movimientos de izquierda) se quiebra dicho proceso y se avanza en el camino del fortalecimiento democrático.

El período de análisis comienza en 1989, con la caída del *stronato* y finaliza en 2008, con el triunfo presidencial del outsider a los partidos, ex obispo de la Iglesia Católica, Fernando Lugo.

A lo largo de este artículo se analizarán las condiciones o modificaciones socio-históricas, legislativas, electorales, políticas y económicas que confluyeron para posibilitar que el Lugo Méndez haya ganado las elecciones presidenciales.

RC23-249.5

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La internacionalización de los grupos de investigación en las universidades: Una propuesta de análisis

El presente trabajo presenta una propuesta de abordaje de la internacionalización de los grupos de investigación insertos en las universidades,

con especial énfasis en el caso argentino. Por una parte, se considera que si bien la dimensión internacional es intrínseca a la actividad científica y tecnológica, en tiempos recientes su peso es cada vez mayor (Manual de Santiago, 2007). Por otra parte, se advierte que los conceptos más utilizados para dar cuenta de las dimensiones internacionales en el campo científico-tecnológico son los de "colaboración" o "cooperación" científica internacional. Los mismos implican un conjunto de actividades realizadas mediante la asociación de dos o más actores de diferentes países, ya sea para co-publicar, participar en proyectos conjuntos, compartir equipamiento, intercambiar recursos, entre otros.

En este marco, el trabajo se propone profundizar el concepto de "internacionalización" en tanto es más amplio que los mencionados, incluyendo actividades internacionales desarrolladas desde planteamientos unidireccionales que no requieren la colaboración explícita (Sebastián, 2004). Asimismo, propone una serie de factores explicativos de la internacionalización de los grupos de investigación a partir de la consideración de las "capacidades de internacionalización" y las "condiciones institucionales de internacionalización". Así, se considera que las "capacidades de internacionalización" se relacionan con la trayectoria, las temáticas de investigación, los recursos humanos, estructurales y relacionales con que cuenta un grupo de investigación para participar en el ámbito internacional así como con la actitud hacia la internacionalización de sus actividades. Por su parte, las "condiciones institucionales" se refieren al conjunto de pautas implícitas y explícitas en las cuales se enmarcan los grupos de investigación y que alientan la internacionalización de los mismos.

WG02-522.4

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Consistent modernization yet persistent inequality: Elite's reactions to poverty in Brazil, Uruguay and India

In this paper we aim to capture the political implications of inequality in three cases of late modernization: Brazil, Uruguay and India. We focus on elites' public statements on poverty by sampling opinion articles on the subject in the main newspapers in those countries in the past decade. Our findings are then compared to previous survey data among strategic elites. Although these cases present classical characteristics of late modernization, such as urbanization, industrialization and democratization, social inequality persists as a major source of political and social problems. Survey data shows that Latin American elites see inequality as an obstacle to democracy, but not always to development. We test if that is the case for Brazil and Uruguay and compare them to the Indian case, where democratic stability has a longer tradition, despite social inequality. Did the risks of inequality contributed in the direction of making elites more open to redistributive policies? Following the theoretical approach suggested by de Swaan (1988) and Reis (2000), we seek to understand the moral basis of elites' reaction over inequality in these developing societies. We argue that political engagement depends also on the cultural tools mobilized to relate with the poor and that the ideological frame can either reinforce the boundaries between elite and non-elite actors or help internalize perceptions of social interdependence that can lead to more equality and, therefore, to social development.

RC18-420.2

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Ideologies of equality? Public representations of poverty in unequal democracies

In this paper we aim to capture the implications of elites' perception of social inequality in three southern democracies: Brazil, Uruguay and India. We focus on elites' public statements on poverty by sampling opinion articles on the subject in the main newspapers in those countries. Recent studies show that Latin American elites see inequality as a threat to democracy and as a practical and moral harm. We confront speech analysis with previous elite survey data to test if that is the case for Brazil and Uruguay. We then compare them to the Indian case, where democratic stability has a

longer tradition, despite social inequality. Did the risks of inequality contribute in the direction of making elites more open to redistributive policies? We assume that elites are pressured by perceived negative externalities of poverty, following the theoretical approach suggested by de Swaan (1988) and Reis (2000). Meanwhile we argue that political engagement depends also on the cultural tools mobilized to relate with the poor. That ideological frame can either reinforce the boundaries between elite and non-elite actors or help internalize perceptions of social interdependence that can lead to more equality. Therefore, we discuss the implications of cultural as well as structural constraints of elite action when dealing with the political challenges of inequality.

RC38-106.5

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La estigmatización de los vecinos de villa corina: Zcambios o continuidades en la representación social de los habitantes de barrios pobres?

El presente trabajo forma parte de mi tesis de grado -la cual estimo finalizar a mediados del año 2012- de la Licenciatura en Ciencias Sociales por la Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, y para la cual estoy realizando un estudio etnográfico (mediante entrevistas, observación participante, observación no participante, atención flotante y asociación libre) con el objetivo de poder identificar y describir cómo funcionan los mecanismos de estigmatización que se ejercen hacia y entre los vecinos de un barrio pobre de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Para realizar este estudio he decidido tomar como punto de partida la tesis de maestría que realizó María Eugenia Crovara (UBA/FLACSO) en el año 2001, la cual se denomina *El estigma en las identidades sociales: el caso de Villa Corina*, y a partir del cual se puede argumentar que los vecinos de ese barrio pobre son fuertemente estigmatizados.

Por ende, al trabajar en el mismo lugar que trabajó Crovara, con el mismo marco teórico que ella utilizó (Goffman, Bourdieu) y teniendo en cuenta que han transcurrido 11 años desde que esta investigadora realizó su estudio, y que en ese lapso de tiempo, la Argentina ha cambiado considerablemente debido a los diversos programas de inclusión social que se impulsaron desde los gobiernos "kirchneristas" desde el año 2003, el desafío que me planteo tiene que ver con identificar si los mecanismos de estigmatización que existían en aquel entonces, se mantienen -o no- en la actualidad. Así como también pretendo descubrir si existen nuevos procesos de estigmatización.

Los avances de mi trabajo, así como también algunas conclusiones parciales serán expuestos en este foro.

RC22-270.5

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Regulaciones a una devoción estigmatizada: Culto a San la Muerte en Buenos Aires

En este trabajo pretendemos abordar el culto a San la Muerte, surgido en las provincias del litoral argentino con influencia guaraníca, y de gran expansión en la actualidad a pesar de ser un santo no reconocido por la Iglesia Católica. Esta devoción en su formato tradicional se caracterizó por el ocultamiento, fuese debido al control social o al cumplimiento de los rituales que así lo reclamaban. Actualmente se expande por todo el territorio nacional y acrecienta su visibilidad en un contexto de mayor desregulación del mercado religioso. Ejemplo de esto lo encontramos en distintos altares erigidos en espacios públicos, así como santuarios, páginas WEB o en medios de comunicación. Esta devoción continúa siendo estigmatizada socialmente y supone costos sociales para aquellos que le rinden culto. Por lo tanto, nos interesaría abordar las estrategias de legitimación que despliegan los encargados de santuarios a San La Muerte en Buenos Aires y las múltiples regulaciones sociales y estatales hacia este culto. Haremos hincapié en la presentación que realizan los medios de comunicación (en el período 2010-2011) sobre esta devoción, la cual consideramos refuerza una imagen negativa y vinculada con el crimen en el imaginario colectivo, limitando la libertad de expresión de los devotos, así como la difusión de la devoción.

RC25-59.2

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La representación de la protesta en la prensa escrita como construcción discursiva de exclusión política

El objetivo de esta ponencia es analizar representaciones de la protesta social—específicamente la realización de marchas en la ciudad de México—en el discurso de la prensa escrita, a través del uso de ciertas herramientas del análisis de discurso, específicamente la representación de actores, de acciones y la utilización de elementos evaluativos en los reportes noticiosos. El objetivo es indicar de qué manera estas representaciones sobre la protesta social tienden a crear diversas formas de exclusión política. Desde formas extremas de "criminalización de la protesta", hasta formas sutiles que evalúan el carácter trivial e innecesario de las formas callejeras de protesta.

Desde un punto de vista teórico-analítico, el objetivo de la ponencia es ilustrar la forma en que los medios de comunicación contribuyen a la formación de discursos de exclusión política, dentro de un contexto discursivo aparentemente plural y proclive a aceptar las formas de participación política de la ciudadanía. El punto a abordar es cómo los medios de comunicación contribuyen a construir modelos aceptables de participación ciudadana, produciendo sutil o abiertamente, formas de exclusión de actores que no parecen adherir a esos modelos aceptables de participación.

La ponencia basa su argumento en los materiales recopilados dentro de un proyecto de investigación sobre participación ciudadana y manifestaciones públicas en la Ciudad de México, el cual contempló la observación de diferentes marchas, realizadas por diferentes tipos de actores colectivos, entre 2008 y 2010. Esto nos permite introducir un enfoque comparativo, en la medida en que nuestras observaciones pueden hacer referencia a diferentes tipos de actores colectivos manifestantes y diferentes tipos de demandas levantadas.

RC31-452.3

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Labour market needs or international political agenda? Designing temporary migrant worker programmes in spanish migration policy (2000-2010)

For the past ten years the management and promotion of temporary and circular migration flows has been a pivotal element of migration management policy in Spain, particularly of low-skilled workers in sectors such as seasonal agriculture and hospitality. This type of international mobility is commonly considered to allow migrants to adapt to the labour market needs of receiving countries without incurring in the social costs of permanent settlement. Additionally, temporary migration is regarded as a beneficial form of international mobility for both migrants and countries of origin. Paradoxically, recruitment of temporary migrant workers in origin during this period only represents a small proportion (approximately 5%) of the total migratory flows to Spain. In this context, questions about the real purposes of temporary recruitment in origin arise.

The aim of this paper is to analyse Spanish policies developed in relation to temporary migrant workers. We examine two key issues: (a) how Spanish policies regarding temporary workers have been designed and (b) what their true objectives were. We take into account three dimensions of policy making: (a) national labour market demands (b) international relations framework (c) and the legitimisation and meaning of these policies in the domestic political arena. This paper assesses Spanish legislation on migration, particularly the measures designed to manage the recruitment of foreign workers in the framework of the bilateral agreements signed by successive governments during the first decade of the XXI century.

Our analysis suggests that labour market needs were a secondary goal in the design and implementation of these policies. Instead, we highlight the idea that the temporary worker recruitment programs based on bilateral agreements have been shaped by other national interests such as: migration control, domestic public opinion and EU and international politics.

RC09-347.2

LOPEZ SALA, Ana* (CSIC, alsala030@yahoo.es) and **CEBOLLA BOADO, Héctor** (UNED)

Migrant associations and access to public resources: The case of the municipality of Madrid

Abstract: This paper explores the organizational conditionals that explain why immigrant associations in Spain have access to two basic resources required to develop transnational interventions in the field of co-development, namely access to public funding in the country of residence and contacts with authorities in countries of origin. Using a quantitative dataset obtained from a survey study of Peruvian, Moroccan, Ecuadorian, Colombian and Dominican associations' leaders conducted in the municipality of Madrid, we are able to analyze the systematic features of associations that correlate with their access to public money and contact with authorities. Spain represents an interesting case study for this analysis because all levels of public administration in this country have systematically used migrant associations as the key actor in defining or implementing integration policies and have cited co-development as an important objective of their policies, linked to immigration control and regulation.

Our analysis indicates that there are certain organizational features in our sample of associations that are systematically linked with an easier access to public funding in destination and contact with authorities in the country of origin. Our conclusions are in line with the expectations generated by the specialized Spanish literature on integration policies since across levels, the Spanish administrations have largely prioritized contacts with immigrant associations to give content to integration objectives and strategies. Although this applies to all migrant organizations (large and small), seniority seems to be relevant to understand why some have benefitted more from this institutional support over longer periods of time. That is, a sort of clientelism may exist between longstanding and well-funded migrant organizations and different levels of government.

RC07-705.3

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Género, educación y emigración en el sureste Mexicano

RC04-39.3

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Social commitment of higher education. A professional ethics analysis

Public universities of the northeast of Mexico have in their institutional discourse, ideological and political elements that are identified with fundamental ethical principles in professional education. However, a critical gaze at what takes place inside of the institutions reveals that the necessary social and pedagogical elements are not present in the environment of university education, of which main expressions of this fact are, the emphasized need for individual and exclusive success and explicit weak commitment to connect the profession with actions that benefit their social group and, in general, society. Universities propose to form professionals that are "...sensitive to community problems....placing their academic education at society's service....promoting justice from their professional field" Nevertheless, these features of the university discourse that recuperate the best democratic and humanistic traditions, the signals sent by students and professionals that are being educated, show a noticeable lack of coherence with the principles formally expressed in the legislation and political proposal in higher education institutions. The hermeneutical glance permits the observation of encounters and disencounters that are occurring between structured discourses and the results of the process in higher education. This reflects the social commitment of higher education is a pending quality in the construction of the professional ethos.

Key words: professional ethic, social commitment, institutional discourse, ethos

RC04-139.4

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Ethical questions about professions: A strategy for the ethical education of college students towards social commitment

Professional ethics is founded like every other branch of ethics, according to Morin (2005), in different religation duties: with the same subject, with others, with society and also with the human race.

The application of the concept of social religation to the definition and characterization of professional ethics (Morin, 2005) can contribute very relevant elements to comprehend the phenomenon that professionals live these days in a complex context. To understand professional ethics fundamentally as social religation has profound curricular implications that allow to articulate the ethical formation of college students with the construction of social conscience for the transformation of the reality in which they will exercise their profession.

With this foundation, the *Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla* built the project of: "Ethical questions about professions" that was developed as participative investigation with the academic departments in order to build the moral questions that will orient the new syllabi. These syllabi will begin to operate in the Fall Semester of 2012.

The questions that oriented the investigation are:

What is the ethical question that can give significance to each of the professions to orient the curricular intents and the processes of formation in the classroom in Ibero Puebla?

Which curricular and teaching formation strategies can make the ethical questions formulated for each profession operative?

The general aim of the project was:

To construct in a collaborative manner with the teacher associations of the different departments of the UIAP, the ethical question that would give significance to each of the professions in order to orient the curricular intents and processes of formation in the classroom.

This presentation presents the theoretical foundations of the project and their most relevant results that will be fulfilled in curricular transversal strategies and teachers education programs.

RC19-123.4

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Transformation of Latin American welfare regimes: Early childhood education and care (ECEC) policies and the new investment strategy in Argentina and Mexico

This paper investigates new directions in the evolution of Latin American welfare regimes by focusing on the extension of early childhood education and care (ECEC) policies in Argentina and Mexico. Unlike recent literature on countries in the Global North which discusses the expansion of social policy to include early childhood education and care, the literature on Latin America pays little attention to these dimensions of social policy. This absence is partly because of the lack of attention by most Latin American states to childcare and to education under the age of five or six, particularly during the years of the ascendance of neo-liberalism and the cutbacks in social services during the 1980s and 1990s. In recent years, however, high rates of growth and the shift away from neo-liberalism in some countries of the region has coincided with a shift toward a "social investment" paradigm that emphasizes the importance of human capital formation in social development. Both of these overlapping phenomena, along with increased emphasis on the importance of the early years in the policies of international organizations, has led to greater attention to ECEC policies among Latin American states. We argue that both Argentina and Mexico have increased their attention to ECEC policies in recent years for several reasons: the "rediscovery" of poverty; the new investment social paradigm, and the increased entry of women into the paid labour force (partly as a result of the structural adjustment policies promoted under neoliberalism). Divergence in policy adoption, however, is explained by the ideological differences between neo-liberal Mexico and post-neoliberal Argentina, the historical-institutional legacies of their welfare regimes and the different levels of influence of international organizations.

RC04-640.5

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Images of justice: Contributions to rethinking the curriculum and legal pedagogy

This paper aims to discuss data from an ongoing research which seeks to analyze the images of Justice among freshmen and senior students from two Law courses of two public universities, one in Angola and the other in Brazil, as database for further investigations on the curriculum and Legal Pedagogy. The teaching of Law in these two countries, which share common features, such as the Portuguese roots of their respective legal systems and similarities as to the crisis identified in the pedagogical field connected to the teaching of law. In this respect, the development of studies which can provide the necessary conditions for legal education to shorten the distance from social reality and qualified professional education, as well as contribute to a fairer social order by expanding justice access, are a challenge to research work. The use and recognition of the relevance of image analysis in qualitative research methods in the social sciences area are relatively recent. The text is based mainly on theoretical contributions of Ralf Bohnsack, who proposes a documentary method of interpretation, originally inspired by Karl Mannheim's sociology of knowledge, so as to allow the analysis of the particularity of images as opposed to the text. The comparative analysis of the images of justice between freshmen and senior students contributes to rethinking course curriculum and legal pedagogy.

RC17-351.3

LORENC VALCARCE, Federico* (CONICET-University of Buenos Aires, federico.lorenc@googlemail.com)

Producing and organizing markets in private security. The modification of surveillance and protection in Argentina

This paper presents a systematic analysis of the private security market in Argentina. Specialized firms, companies and individual entrepreneurs offer protection, monitoring, escort, access control, and surveillance for sale. These services and devices are classified under the category of "private security" which serves to organize the operations of companies and give them an unified social visibility. These agents compete with each other and the exchange between them and their clients is organized as a market, introducing different structuring principles: price, loyalty, niches. In order to address these problems, I first analyze the ties and power relations that structure the private security industry, considering the diversity of agents, services and symbols involved in this field. I discuss then the rhetoric of prevention that accompanies the marketing of private security services, how they adapt to customer demands and the needs groups and organizations meet with the consumption of such products.

RC52-74.1

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There and back again. Careers, professional knowledge and "re-integration in civil life" among the Argentine military officers

Given the structure of the professional careers in Argentine military institutions, commissioned officers get their retirement relatively early, in average when they are less than 50 years old. To many of them the alternative is to completely retire and live calmly on their pension, or finding a new activity in which they can obtain a supplementary income and canalize their personal and professional interests. Based on in-depth biographical interviews with retired officers of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy, this paper explores the way in which these agents move from the public service towards the private sector and, more generally, how they accomplish what they themselves call "reintegration in civil life". My research shows that the forms of reconversion are strongly embedded in social networks: at the time of retiring, these officers are invited by – or they look for the support of – old comrades, relatives and friends that help them to get into new fields of activity. They are assumed to have managing, organizational, directive skills – that they call "capacity to lead men" – ready to be valorized in sectors such as private security, real estate administration and other service activities involving large numbers of personnel. Specific skills of some military specialties are particularly appreciated in civil aviation, shipping companies or engineering. These alternatives seem to be the most frequent since the

access to the public administration is vetoed to them because of legal and mainly political reasons, and labor market is reluctant to these overskilled and overaged people. As a result, these agents initially trained in State institutions transfer a part of their professional know-how to the private sector, contributing to a silent and subtle but permanent process of diffusion of military norms and competencies in civil life.

RC29-559.3

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Enseñar a matar. Aprender a morir

En el capítulo anterior de esta tesis realizamos una revisión de la legislación que regula el accionar policial relacionado con el uso del arma. La normativa consiste en una parte importante de los contenidos transmitidos durante el periodo inicial de formación de los aspirantes. En este apartado analizaremos el proceso de instrucción policial relacionado con el uso del arma.

En primer lugar, detallaremos las diversas instancias que componen la instrucción policial. No se trata de un elemento menor ya que consideramos que básicamente esta se divide en dos etapas que deben ser consideradas como parte de un mismo proceso global: una primera que denominaremos formación, la educación inicial impartida a través de los institutos; y una segunda que llamaremos capacitación que el policía atravesará a lo largo de su carrera profesional y que será parte constitutiva de esta. Más adelante, trataremos de determinar qué papel juega la vocación de servicio en la decisión de incorporarse a la carrera policial. Luego, daremos cuenta del valor fundamental que posee la experiencia en el trabajo cotidiano para los miembros de la institución. Para continuar, daremos cuenta de cuáles son los contenidos prácticos y teóricos que componen la capacitación específica en el área de armas y tiro analizando cuales son los criterios que la orientan.

Para dar cuenta de los elementos anteriormente mencionados nos apoyaremos en una amplia diversidad de fuentes. Contamos con entrevistas a diversos actores de la institución; publicaciones producidas por la Policía Federal Argentina como la revista Mundo Policial, un Manual de Metodología de Instrucción de Tiro y un Manual de Instrucción para Personal Subalterno; y, por último, repondremos algunos argumentos esgrimidos en diversos estudios de las ciencias sociales sobre la temática que nos convoca.

RC53-288.4

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The body at school

Traditionally, childhood has been understood from an adult-centered perspective (James & Prout, 1990), defining children in the negative, by what they lack (Sarmento, 2003), but this idea has been deconstructed by several authors (e.g., Corsaro, 1997; James, Jenks & Prout, 1998), who see children as complete social beings, as actors and not only as passive receivers in social construction (Mead, 1970).

However, at school, it is demanded of children (Sarmento, 2004) a homogeneous knowledge (of normal science), an ethic (of effort) and a discipline of body and mind (Foucault, 1993), which Foucault defends is an expansion of the symbolic processes of social control and the exercise of power. These disciplinary exigencies demanded by the school ignore the possibility of creation (inherent to humans), the children's power to intervene, and the role of playing and games, the potentiality of imagination.

Children are social actors, capable of cultural creation, essentially in peer cultures, in which the game and playing are a condition for learning (Sarmento, 2004), and the imagination is inherent to the process of forming and developing the personality and rationality of each child (Sarmento, 2003).

The body at school, of the student and the teacher, has been a source for investigation. However, there is a clear lack of reflection regarding other approaches (Gaya, 2006) connecting learning and corporeity, recognising art as a form of knowledge, and movement and corporeity as potential forms for accessing and integrating information, allowing children to transform information into knowledge.

We tried to fill this gap by conducting a multidisciplinary case study, researching, with 3rd graders, how school and society construct a passive studying-body, opposed to the children's active playing-body. Furthermore,

we investigate the way movement influences learning, by proposing classes in which the curricular contents will be studied from an active perspective of the children.

RC21-622.5

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Urban agriculture (UA) stimulating the participative management in the construction of social politics

The debate about UA contributes with the democratization in the use of the urban spaces approximating public power and civil society. With the aim of coming up with a study about the institutional relations in the making process of the UA politics, this research has analyzed the methodological strategy *Multi-stakeholder Policy formulation and Action Planning on Urban Agriculture* (MPAP) from the program *Cities Farming for the Future* (CFF) in the city of Belo Horizonte/MG, the unique experience of its kind in Brazil. The research methodology has integrated the participative observation and pre-structured interviews. By having as study references Foucault (2010), McAdam *et al.* (2008) and Long (2007), it was possible to see, through the actors interface relations, the differences towards interests and agency power among the actors for the effectiveness of the cooperative actions. The capacity of the UA was very well emphasized presenting itself as a useful structure for politic opportunity, considering the possibilities for planning and implementing intersectorial actions between actors and socio-economic, environmental and urban politics. The originality of the results is in the exercise of participative management during the creation process and implementation of the UA. All this process has increased the discussion of the UA to the actors involved in the fight movement for housing and urban reform; the UA was included as one economic activity defined as category of use of land allowed in the city, that has been approved by the law 9.959/2010 that updates the law of use and urban land occupation. It has also been approved the law 10.255/2011 that institutes the UA city policy. The totality of actors involved in this discussion has influenced to the incorporation of the UA in the Director Plan for Development and Integration of Belo Horizonte surrounded urban region.

RC11-707.5

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From zoomers to geezerade: Representations of the body in ageist and classist society

This paper is based on an analysis of representations of the seniors in the media. In particular I examine images of the bodies of seniors in the advertising campaign promoting a product called Geezerade sold in Circle K convenience stores in the Atlantic provinces of Canada in the summer of 2011. I contrast these with images of seniors in the Canadian magazine *Zoomers*, formally CARP magazine, a magazine published by the Canadian Association of Retired People, a seniors advocacy organization. According to Moses Znaimer (Canadian broadcaster and media entrepreneur and responsible for popularizing the term, a Zoomer refers to "a Baby Boomer with Zip" and represents the 14.5 million Canadians who are 45" and over. Following Goffman's arguments in his seminal presidential address to the American Sociological Association, "the Interaction Order," I take the position in this analysis that the body does not determine social practices but none-the-less the body is the sign vesicle that enables interaction. I argue that the images in the Geezerade campaign and *Zoomers* magazine represents a binary models of images of seniors that reflects ageist and classist assumptions about the bodies of seniors. Such a model limits the categories through which we understand the aging body and fails to account for the diversity of senior's bodies in society.

TG07-324.1

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Towards a sensory history of Asia: A sociocultural perspective

Sociocultural meanings of the senses in society have recently received scholarly attention in disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, and history. However, extant works have focused mainly on Euro-American contexts, or on non-industrial societies, where sensory research in Asian settings is

in a largely nascent stage. Forming part of a larger book project, this paper aims to document and analyse how the senses in everyday life take place in historical contexts within Asian communities. Building upon Mark M. Smith's work on *Sensing the Past* (2007), I explore four main dimensions of social life in connection with everyday sensorialities. They comprise religion and religiosity, body and embodiment, food/foodways, and health/medicine. An investigation into these four domains of social life cumulatively demonstrates the manner in which senses act as a social conduit that both shape and are shaped by culture. By focusing on these four interrelated areas, the project deliberates upon how social actors and institutions employ and accord meanings to the senses which can be located in the fabric of everyday life experiences, spanning different social arrangements and encounters. How would an identification of moral economies of diverse sensescapes throw light upon the socialities of self and community? How are the structures and norms of various cultures then further illuminated? Broadly, the research aims to locate the meaningfulness of sensory experiences by bridging selves, community, social institutions, and varied cultural forms.

RC31-68.3

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The (Argentine) state response to the problem of assistance to victims of human trafficking

This project investigates the successfulness of the Argentine government in adhering to the laws, protocols and international doctrines in place concerning the criminalization of human trafficking. To narrow the scope of my research, the study analyzes this success specifically from the standpoint of the assistance offered to the victims of human trafficking. Through the use of primary sources as well as secondary sources, this report attempts to investigate the means by which victims of human trafficking can receive assistance, and then to compare these results with the responsibilities of the Argentine government outlined in the aforementioned laws and doctrines to which the government is obligated to adhere. The paper first offers a brief history of the economic and political history of Argentina that led to the situation of human trafficking that can be seen today. To continue, the study outlines the internationally recognized definitions of 'human trafficking,' creating an image of what the average case of human trafficking in Argentina would contain, followed by a statistical analysis of the problem in the present day. Afterwards the governmental perspective of the programs offering assistance that are in place is discussed. To then provide a more comparative perspective, the roles of two specific government agencies offering assistance, that of a non-governmental organization and finally that of a former victim are examined. To conclude, a look at the governmental inadequacies that still exist is given before closing remarks are made.

RC05-36.2

LOZA, Jorgelina* (IIGG-UBA, jorgelinaloza@yahoo.com.ar)

La idea de nación en el presente latinoamericano: Un recorrido por tres países de la región

La idea de nación ha permanecido como eje de debates y discusiones intelectuales y políticos durante siglos. La pregunta por los fundamentos que originan y sostienen a la nación se refuerza a pesar de la anunciada desaparición de la nación, y otras ideas comunitarias, en tiempos de Globalización comunicativa. Sin embargo, a pesar de los cuestionamientos, la nación ha demostrado continuar siendo una categoría de identificación de los sujetos, donde las imágenes y representaciones contenidas en esa idea permean las relaciones que entre ellos se establecen. En esta ponencia nos proponemos recorrer los principales aportes teóricos al concepto de nación, para preguntarnos especialmente por los actores que intervienen en la construcción y diseminación de una idea de la nación. Esta es una pregunta que ha sido escasamente visitada desde el ámbito académico, que ha demostrado mayores preocupaciones por buscar los fundamentos últimos de la nación que por comprender los mecanismos de su construcción y reproducción cotidiana. Desde este trabajo, pretendemos retornar a un debate fundamental, acerca de la intervención de discursos y prácticas diversas en la contemporaneidad de las comunidades imaginadas, especialmente latinoamericanas. A partir de un trabajo de investigación en sectores populares latinoamericanos, de Argentina, Uruguay y México, volveremos sobre las propuestas teóricas que buscaron definir la

participación del Estado y los sectores subalternos en la construcción de las ideas de nación de América Latina.

RC48-635.6

LOZANO, Juan Ignacio* (facultad de Trabajo Social - Universidad nacional de La Plata. Argentina, juanignaciolozano@yahoo.com.ar)

De la movilización a la institucionalización. La experiencia de organizaciones sociales de matriz nacional popular en el gobierno de la provincia de Buenos Aires durante el periodo 2002 - 2010

titulo de ponencia "De la movilización a la institucionalización. La experiencia de organizaciones sociales de matriz nacional popular en el gobierno de la provincia de Buenos Aires durante el periodo 2002 - 2010"

El tema principal de la ponencia es el análisis de una trayectoria que contempla el pasaje de un momento de movilización a otro de institucionalización, por parte de organizaciones sociales de matriz nacional – popular, participando en distintos estamentos gubernamentales en la provincia de Buenos Aires, ocurrido entre los años 2002 y 2010. Desde una perspectiva sociopolítica, exploraremos las transformaciones en las relaciones entre organizaciones sociales de esta matriz movimientista con el régimen político de gobierno, atendiendo a tres dimensiones principales: las formas de participación, las modalidades de representación y los procesos de legitimación de la decisión y la autoridad política.

La propuesta es centralizar la mirada sobre las relaciones que establece con el régimen político en este doble contexto de descentralización y territorialización anteriormente descrito.

En el caso argentino, ya con Kirchner en el poder, se constata como una de las principales novedades institucionales del periodo de gobierno con la participación de algunas organizaciones sociales en el gobierno y, por lo tanto, la participación de un conjunto de demandas producidas en la acción colectiva no institucional en el interior del Estado.

Interesa aquí detenernos con el objetivo de describir una trayectoria de politización de movimientos sociales específicos, pudiendo establecerse una serie de momentos, dilemas y reflexiones en torno a esa experiencia y el debate académico que promovieron las mismas.

RC18-587.5

LU, Peng* (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, penglv@yahoo.com.cn)

The "wealthy-gentry politics" for capitalists in China

Choosing individual private entrepreneurs to be a member of the People's Congress (PC) or the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), which are usually roughly compared as the Chinese "House of Lords" and "House of Commons" respectively, is one of the most important mechanisms for practicing "cooperative capitalism" in China. By using the "Chinese Private Entrepreneur Survey 2008", this paper aims to answer two questions: first, what are the differences between factors for winning a seat at the PC and the CPPCC systems, respectively; second, for factors that have significant impact on winning a seat in the "county-township level" and the "prefecture-above level" PC/CPPCC is there any difference. Based on empirical findings, a term "wealthy-gentry politic" (*cai-shen zhengzhi*) is coined to conceptualize the fact that behaving as a socially responsible "gentry" is playing an increasingly significant role on the higher level and in the PC vis-à-vis the lower level and the CPPCC, while economic wealth is just a threshold and party membership is not a guarantee. The paper also discusses the impact of wealthy politics on democratization in China.

RC17-277.1

LUCAS, Antonio* (RC-17, lucas@ccinf.ucm.es) and LLANO, Sergio (00)

Communication as a basic element of organizations: Contributions and perspectives from digital social networks

From the overview of the communication as a requirement to support the organizational activity, related aspects of the digital mediated communication are proposed. Mediations supported in the new technologies appear as the most common way in which communication processes take place in the organizations of advanced societies. The organization cannot exist without the dynamic and complexity that communication provides. It is a fundamental cohesion factor.

Digital social networks introduce new concerns and problems to the mediated communication, particularly since its participatory and collaborative possibilities. In a wide sense, this requires a deepening approach from theory and practice. However, the real contributions of social networks to the organization at the internal level are not clear enough because it is considered that the commercial issues tend to prevail. From here, there are some questions to solve: Is this a merely external communication issue? Is there a meaningful contribution that the comprehension of social networks brings to the organization?

In the other hand, far from the importance of implementing social media as a resource in the internal communication it is also important to point out on the challenges that a "brand new" type of communication demands to the organizations. Introducing new technologies could be adopted very fast but the social comprehension of subtle changes, like those in communication, requires extra analysis.

TG05-191.3

LUCENA, Daniela* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - Conicet., daniela.lucena@gmail.com)

Teatralidad y espacio urbano: Las "escenas comando" de la organización negra en los años de la posdictadura Argentina

El trabajo se refiere a las intervenciones teatrales realizadas por el colectivo "La Organización Negra" en el espacio público urbano, durante los años de la posdictadura militar argentina. Se trata de un grupo de jóvenes actores que, habiendo abandonado sus estudios en el Conservatorio de Arte Dramático, decide conformar un colectivo de investigación y experimentación estética que incluyó "escenas comando" (también llamadas "acciones artísticas guerrilleras") es espacios no convencionales, como por ejemplo las calles de Buenos Aires o las discotecas de la Ciudad. Inspirados en el grupo catalán "La Fura dels Baus", los integrantes de la "Organización Negra" se proponían interpelar, provocar y movilizar a los espectadores a partir de acciones directas que descolaban los modos tradicionales del vínculo actor-espacio-espectador. El objetivo central se vinculaba con la posibilidad de sublimar artísticamente la violencia generada por el Terrorismo de Estado en un lenguaje multisensorial capaz de liberar los cuerpos y replantear las reglas creativas y expresivas utilizadas hasta el momento. En el presente texto se reconstruyen y analizan las acciones callejeras desplegadas por el grupo entre los años 1983-86. La hipótesis que guía el estudio es que estas acciones pueden ser leídas como parte de un entramado de nuevas experiencias estético-políticas que constituyeron una respuesta política de resistencia y confrontación que apuntó a restituir el lazo social quebrado por el terror a partir de la instauración de otras formas de sociabilidad y valores alternativos a los planteados por el gobierno militar, transformando de un modo radical y decisivo las formas y los alcances de la acción cultural y política contrahegemónica.

RC09-713.3

LÚCIO, José* (Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, jmrl@fcs.h.unl.pt), COELHO, Thierry (CESNOVA FCSH-UNL) and DIAS, António (Universidade Nova de Lisboa da Faculdade Ciências Sociais e Humanas)

Transparency in Portuguese: Corruption and poverty in Portuguese-speaking Africa

This communication aims to discuss the relation between corruption and poverty in Portuguese-speaking Africa. How do these indicators behave in the Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP)? Is there something special to these cases? In spite of the abundance of literature that indicate the complex relation between these two variables, it seems appropriate to use the comparative method to deepen our understanding of this question. We argue that the process of decolonization and independence, associated to colonial heritage (both cultural and institutional), perform a decisive role on the explanation of corruption and of poverty.

Thus, this investigation will, through the confrontation of the Portuguese-speaking, the French-speaking and, the English-speaking African countries, test the following hypotheses: the evolution of each paths of decolonization; the role of foreign aid for development; the importance of colonial heritage; the dynamics of political and economical relations with the former colonizers; the urban structure and network; natural resources; the specific characteristics of the elites; ethnic fragmentation of civil society. We wish

to explore the impact of these variables in relation with transparency and poverty, wanting to grasp a better understanding of these two phenomena.

TG07-521.4

LUIZ, Juliana* (Centro de Estudos Sociais - CES da Universidade de Coimbra, julianatquiz@gmail.com)

Rethinking "non planned" urban areas: The role of urban agriculture in migrant communities

The presentation follows an on going phd research about urban allotment gardens in the Lisbon Metropolitan region which are cultivated by cape verdean communities – one of the most emblematic Portuguese case of non legal urbanization sprawl. It intends to focus on two main points: (1) clarifying the existing conflicts among a wide diversity of urban rationalities related to forms and opportunities of access to resources like water, seeds, land, knowledge and infrastructures; (2) reviewing the social and political context related to the regulation drafting process on urban land use and occupation. The issue of urban agriculture has grown in different social contexts. It has grown in Lisbon region too, despite the marginal role of public policies in assessing and fostering its development. Today, only in the city of Lisbon there are almost 78 hectares which have been cultivated in public and private vacant land, by different social groups, for at least 40 years. The majority of those who have promoted this re-use of vacant land belong to (im)migrant communities from Cape Verde, or came from rural areas of Portugal, and they are cultivating urban areas out of the rules provided by *official* urban planning. In recent years, the phenomenon started to be monitored by the Public Administrations: initially as part of a misapplication of planning and building guidelines and regulations, later on as an opportunity to renovate the same development policies. The recent emergency of urban gardens policies set by local governments mainly tried to answer to an existing *informal* phenomenon. Considering this context, the aim is to rethink the access to the city through these spaces that goes beyond the paradigm of the *informal*.

RC05-201.2

LUKASIEWICZ, Karolina (Jagiellonian University) and **ANTOSZ, Patrycja*** (Jagiellonian University, antosz.patrycja@gmail.com)

Between participatory research and standardized measurement process. Methodological challenges in researching discrimination

There is a dilemma concerning the goal of research in social sciences. Conducting democratising and action research stresses the importance of educating the society giving the defavorised groups certain level of empowerment. Nonetheless, some researchers believe that a research process should be free from any other goals than cognitive ones in order to obtain an objective knowledge about the world we live in. Therefore a component of "action" should be separated from a research process. A goal of our presentation is to discuss strategies toward democratisation of research process on the one hand and application of standardised measurement procedures on the other. The issue is presented in the light of developing quantitative questionnaire for national research study of discrimination of various minorities and ethnic groups. The study was conducted among a representative population of Poles. In order to introduce democratic procedures and empower discriminated minorities we engaged defavorised groups in the process of developing the research tool. The aspect that we put the strongest emphasis on was the language. The greatest challenge was to balance inclusive and sensitive expressions with the language commonly used in the society. Moreover we avoided categories particularly influenced by power relations. All of those aspects shall be presented in detail during our speech.

RC02-763.4

LUKASIEWICZ, Karolina* (Jagiellonian University, karolina.lukasiewicz@uj.edu.pl) and **SZCZUCKA, Anna** (Jagiellonian University)

Knowledge based economy? Barriers towards transfer of knowledge in Poland

The most developed and competing world economies are knowledge-based. Poland attempts to introduce such an economy on a national and a local level. Despite rising expenditures on research and development and a growing number of persons employed in research and development sectors

of market, transfer of knowledge is still very low. Research results on cooperation between corporations, universities and administration prove high potential for the knowledge transfer on the one hand and on the other hand an existence of obstacles to its development. The obstacles are particularly administrative and organisational. Scientists producing the knowledge and corporations interested in its commercialisation manage with the obstacles through establishing informal cooperation. Therefore in their cooperation they omit institutions which introduce administrative and organisational barriers, i.e. universities. Nevertheless, informal cooperation restricts a scale of knowledge transfer and profits for potential partners. Our presentation aims at discussing barriers in introducing knowledge-based economy in Poland. We will analyse a model of transfer of knowledge implemented in Poland. We will analyse its strengths and weaknesses. Our presentation is based on research results including different partners in networks of knowledge transfer, i.e. universities, corporations and local and national authorities. We have conducted in-depth interviews and quantitative studies in order to define a model of knowledge transfer and obstacles to implementing knowledge-based economy.

RC07-481.2

LUKE, Timothy W.* (Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, twluke@vt.edu)

Disrupted modernities: The dissipation of the present as a utopian future of the industrial past

This study will focus on the precarious nature of contemporary modernity in its liquid and illiquid forms. Hence, should one reevaluate the present in search of the signs that indicate what is developing or devolving into either some conditions of failed modernization or even actual demodernization? Utopia is a "nowhere," but how has it perhaps become an embedded and material everyday working reality in so many more places for larger numbers of people with the synchronicity of excessive sovereign debt, peak oil, tapped out natural resources, rapid climate change, civic collapse, deeply entrenched economic immobility during the past decade?

TG06-43.4

LUKEN, Paul* (University of West Georgia, pluken@westga.edu)

Achievements, challenges, and prospects in the application of institutional ethnography research

What we now call institutional ethnography (IE) emerged from Dorothy Smith's sociology for women, an alternative sociology intended to supplement women's knowledge of their everyday world rather than replace their knowledge with explanations dependent upon frameworks organized by others whose experiences, interests, and social circumstances differed remarkably from women. As this alternative sociology developed into a sociology for people, it maintained this orientation and commitment to the development of knowledge that would expand people's grasp of their everyday world. Furthermore, this new knowledge would have the potential to assist in the remaking of ongoing social relations in a manner that would meet people's needs and desires. With IE the ethnographer could also be the activist. This paper briefly reviews and analyzes the work of several social activists-researchers who have used and who are using institutional ethnography to make changes in institutional arrangements at the local level or in the realm of widespread social practices and public policy. Data come from published work, web sites, and interviews with IE activists-researchers.

RC04-139.6

LUNA, Edna (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BAJA CALIFORNIA) and **SERNA, Armandina*** (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BAJA CALIFORNIA, aserna11@hotmail.com)

University teachers: A comparative study between Mexico and Spain about the components of professional teaching ethics

The objective of this study is to contrast the expressions of two groups of teachers on the main components of ethics teaching. The work corresponds to a descriptive study, with the participation of 135 teacher-researcher mexicans and five spanish. The techniques used were questionnaires and interviews. The responses were analyzed through content analysis and statistical calculation. In their responses of the five most significant features of being a good teacher, it can be seen a coincidence in the traits:

teaching skills; knowledge of the subject and sense of responsibility. In the answers about the five most important values of the exercise of teaching, both groups of teachers agree on the values: respect and solidarity.

With regard to the strategies for training and development of teaching ethics, the comparative displays equal percentages of answers in favor, where Mexican teachers-researchers propose preferably conventional strategies such as: courses, workshops, conferences, forums, seminars proposal moderately different from the Spanish teachers who, in addition to these, suggest strategies such as collaborative work, discussion groups and study cases.

The study concludes on the importance of thinking in the practice of the teaching profession in its dimensions: cognitive didactic-pedagogical, valoral and attitudinal, which can be achieved through the formation and development of ethics teaching

TG04-650.3

LUNDQVIST, Åsa* (Senior Lecturer, Asa.Lundqvist@soc.lu.se)

The dismantling of family policy Keynesianism

Scandinavian welfare states have been characterised by the combination of universal access to tax-financed social services and income-based social insurances, with strong redistributive effects. This welfare model has been interpreted as a sign of the political strength of egalitarian values as well as of political stability where electoral shifts do not translate into whole-sale policy change. Noted by its long history of active family and gender equality policies, enabling (virtually) *all* women and men to combine gainful employment and family responsibilities, the Scandinavian countries has gained worldwide reputation for its gender equal ideals (a dual-earner/dual-carer family model). However, in the wake of mass unemployment with the economic crisis of the early 1990s, and ensuing restructurings of welfare service provision and funding (stressing ideals of 'freedom of choice' for families), there has been an increase in poverty gaps and inequalities. This has resulted in a de facto (if not politically embraced) departure from former egalitarian policy ambitions.

It is therefore important to ask why and in what political contexts such changes emerge and how welfare models are transformed. The purpose of this paper is to critically engage in debates on how inequalities are (re) produced in Scandinavian welfare states by further analysing transformations of the normative foundation of welfare policies with special emphasis on family and gender equality policies in Sweden. This illustrates the impact of economic crisis also on purportedly egalitarian welfare models.

The main argument is that the economic crisis of the 1990s, in conjunction with emerging discourses on freedom of choice, is challenging the notion of inclusive family policies for productive purposes - *family policy Keynesianism*. Thus, increasing inequalities and the dismantling of egalitarian values must be understood as a result of an amalgamation of profound ideological shifts in how to redistribute welfare services and economic crises.

RC13-529.2

LUNGUINHO, Melise* (Arlete de Lima Lunguinho, hamilton de vasconcelos lunguinho, angeldenoche@bol.com.br)

Processes of stigmatization of religions of African origin in the city of Campina Grande

The purpose of this project is to study the dynamics of the affirmation of black identity mediated by the house of African-Brazilian cults in the city of Campina Grande, in the interface with the stigmatization process of ethnic and religious.

Choosing as reference point for theoretical interpretive anthropology, which understands society as a network of constantly producing symbols and meanings, we propose to search the yard of Father Walter order to analyze how religion appears as a space for construction and affirmation of black identities in reference to processes of stigmatization related to ethnic and religious field.

We can say that this construction and affirmation of ethnic identity can also be thought of as a form of political power struggle in order to tell the difference, going beyond a "rescue" the black tradition. This construction reflects the likely creation of a "collective us" (cf. Novaes, 1993), the formation of a group that is mainly interested in claiming a greater social visibility over the erasure that was submitted. This construction of black identity from African-Brazilian religions can be seen as a significant milestone for the construction of identity, appearing in the preface of "Grandma and Grandpa

White Nago" (Dantas, 1988), in which Peter Fry presents Candomblé as a form of "cultural resistance" that blacks keep their own identity, always in a constant process of construction and affirmation. Thus, this identity can be understood in a collective corpus, given that it can be seen as "cultural resistance", ie the way black people affirm their own identity as opposed to the dominant culture. It is an identity, a collective body that contrasts with the others. Our study aims to examine to what extent we can say that Candomblé still remains a significant form of construction / affirmation of a certain black identity.

RC47-448.3

LUSTIGER THALER, Henri* (Ramapo College, h.lustigerthaler@gmail.com)

Re-visiting mannheim: Memory, global collective action and inter-subjectivity

RC10-494.4

LUSTOSA DA COSTA, Elza* (Instituto Universitário de Pesquisa do Rio de Janeiro - IUPERJ, elzamarinho@uol.com.br)

Práticas, discursos e representações: PCB e cultura política no golpe de 1964

O golpe de 1964 já ensejou a elaboração de inúmeras, teses, livros e artigos científicos. Poucos desses estudos se concentram no papel do Congresso Nacional nas articulações, negociações e manifestações dos dois campos que se opunham – apoiadores e opositores do governo Goulart. Este trabalho se concentra nas posições dos representantes do PCB na Câmara dos Deputados, às vésperas do golpe de 1964. Pretende oferecer uma análise desse importante período da nossa história política, através do exame das estratégias e práticas desses atores sociais empenhados em evitar a deposição do Governo Goulart.

O objetivo é estudar as atitudes, comportamentos e posições dos parlamentares pecebistas que se refugiavam em outras legendas, nos meses que antecederam a queda de João Goulart. Na verdade, trata-se de conhecer as representações sociais dos integrantes do PCB através de suas falas e discursos num momento tão crucial da vida política brasileira e conhecer para o conhecimento de peculiaridades de nossa cultura política.

Para tanto, foram localizados e examinados todos os discursos desse parlamentares pronunciados, no período que antecede o golpe, sobretudo depois do famoso comício da Central do Brasil, em 13 de março de 1964, quando o presidente Goulart discorre longamente sobre as reformas de base, entre as quais a reforma agrária. Também foram entrevistados dois ex-deputados que representavam o PCB nesse período – Fernando Sant'anna e Marco Antonio Coelho, o permitiu cotejar a pretendida a objetividade refletida na obediência aos ditames do partido e as diferenças de atitudes que refletem as subjetividades advindas de vivências distintas.

RC04-174.4

LUTZ, Amy* (Maxwell School for Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, aclutz@maxwell.syr.edu)

University completion by children of immigrants in western countries

We use probit analysis of national datasets in the United States, Canada, England and Wales, Netherlands, Belgium, and France to examine gross university completion by children of immigrants relative to native majorities and completion net of social origins. This allows us to examine the extent to which children of immigrants and natives face penalties or benefits associated with their ethnic origin in their host countries. Some second-generation groups are more likely to complete tertiary education relative to the native majorities including Chinese, Indians, Black Caribbeans and Black Africans in England and Wales, Chinese and South Asians in Canada, and East Asians and whites in the United States. Children of immigrants in Canada particularly stand out in terms of positive higher education outcomes relative to the majority population. Groups that fare significantly worse than the native majority include Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in the United States, and Moroccans and Turks in Belgium and the Netherlands. Only in a few cases, including Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in the United States and North Africans in France, do social class origins explain second-generation disadvantage in university completion. In the case of second-generation Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and whites in England and

Portuguese in France we see a net advantage emerge when controlling for social origins indicating that those with similar circumstances to native majorities are more likely to complete university degrees. However, the higher education disadvantage of some ethnic groups cannot be explained by social origins suggesting that these groups face ethnic penalties in the higher education process. This appears to be the case for second-generation Turks and Moroccans in the Netherlands, Italians in Belgium, and Sub-Saharan Africans in France. The authors discuss the implications of these findings in terms of social justice in immigrant receiving societies.

RC32-617.4

LUTZ, Helma* (University of Frankfurt am Main, Lutz@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

The European divide: Care politics in Europe

In my paper I will investigate the European situation of *migrant care work* - in particular care for the elderly - as an expression of a new geopolitical pattern characterized by care-drain in the East and care-gain in the West. I will analyze care politics in Europe, where the majority of migrant care workers are female and not from the Global South but from Eastern Europe. East to West care migration is explored as a *de facto solution to the care deficit in receiving countries* (Western, Southern and Northern Europe) where care-importing countries either open the labor market to migrant workers or are compliant with a growing undocumented care market. While the EU promotes equal opportunities policies and an 'adult-worker' model for men and women alike, neither debates about nor measures to ensure an equal division of family and work obligations are on its agenda. In addition, the EU has so far ignored the socio-economic European care gaining/losing split, which produces inequalities between families and states inside the EU and at its margins. On the sending side of the European division, the care replacement for non-migrating family members (children and the elderly) is a matter of individual arrangements without any aid granted by employers or state institutions.

My analysis will be based on the examination of EU and member states' policy documents concerning work-life balance politics and on results of our case study (Landscapes of Care-Drain. Care provision and care drain from the Ukraine to Poland and from Poland to Germany, 2007-2010) which focuses on the perspective of female migrant care-workers and their families left behind.

RC38-294.4

LUZ, Nimrod* (The Western Galilee College, , luznimrod@gmail.com)

Immigrants in their homeland

Food is a highly semiotic device; it can signal a cornucopia of social signs (Appadurai, 1994). In this paper I argue that in the age of globalization and within the confinement of national cultural industries ethnic groups and individuals often experience various "immigration" corollaries in their historical homelands without the actual translocation when food practices and food images are concerned. Scholars have already drawn a distinction between the habitual, daily, lived practices shared among group of people, as one form of a shared identity and those explicit self-conscious symbolic and performative displays that are often given the public label 'national culture' (Bourdieu, 1984, Wilk 2002). In the case at hand I look at the changing images of Humus, a local ethnic Palestinian food in the general public as a way to explore how an indigenous ethnic group is stripped of its cultural gastronomic asset within the larger national culture. In the case at hand Humus is being appropriated by agencies of the dominant culture and integrated into the national diet and through this process its "heritage" is appropriated and obscured for the 'common national good'. I argue that the consumption of this food and its origin by the Jewish dominant group does not only expropriate local Palestinians of their gastronomic history but rather transforms them for all practical purposes into exiles in their homeland. This mélange of images regarding one specific nationalized and de-ethnicized (Belasco, 1987) food item facilitates further understanding into the cultural exclusion of a local minority group from the national culinary scene. It tells a story of a forced migration, indeed immigration, from the local landscape simply by the latter cultural appropriation by the dominant national majority.

RC02-642.4

LUZZI, Mariana* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, mariana.luzzi@gmail.com)

Entre la caja fuerte y la "timba": Tensiones en torno de las instituciones financieras en las sociedades contemporáneas

Las violentas protestas contra los bancos registradas en Grecia, España e Italia durante la crisis europea de 2011 contribuyeron a llamar la atención sobre el vínculo - aún poco explorado por las ciencias sociales - existente entre las instituciones financieras y sus clientes particulares.

Como en la crisis argentina de 2001, miles de manifestantes marcharon por las calles de las grandes ciudades descargando su furia contra sucursales bancarias, incendiando cajeros automáticos, bloqueando el paso de camiones de caudales. ¿Qué es lo que reclamaban esos manifestantes? ¿Cuáles son los puntos en común y las diferencias entre esas protestas que, en América Latina y en Europa, ubicaron a los bancos como blanco privilegiado de sus ataques? ¿Cuáles son los sentidos que confluyen y son disputados en esas acciones directas, acerca del lugar de las instituciones financieras en las sociedades contemporáneas, del rol del Estado, del dinero, de las identidades sociales?

Partiendo de un estudio sobre la protesta de los "ahorristas" argentinos durante la crisis de 2001-2002, esta ponencia busca proponer algunas claves de interpretación para el estudio de las relaciones que se establecen, en el capitalismo contemporáneo, entre los bancos y sus clientes.

RC20-240.2

LUZZI, Mariana* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, mariana.luzzi@gmail.com)

Reparar lo irreparable. Los debates en torno de las indemnizaciones a las víctimas del terrorismo de estado en la Argentina

A comienzos de la década de 1990, en un contexto dominado por la clausura de los procesos judiciales contra los responsables de los crímenes cometidos durante la dictadura de 1976-1983, el Estado argentino dispuso el establecimiento de reparaciones en dinero para las víctimas del terrorismo de Estado. El tratamiento legislativo y la implementación de dichas políticas estuvieron acompañados por intensos debates en el interior de los organismos de derechos humanos acerca de la pertinencia de esas indemnizaciones y de las razones para aceptarlas o no.

En este trabajo nos proponemos examinar el proceso de formulación de la política de reparaciones y las discusiones que su aplicación suscitó entre sus destinatarios principales (ex presos políticos, ex desaparecidos o familiares de desaparecidos). La comparación con políticas similares implementadas en otros contextos y casos nacionales constituirá una parte importante de nuestro análisis.

RC14-172.3

LYCHKOVSKA, Oksana* (Odessa National Mechnikov University, lychkovska@mail.ru)

Blogging as participatory media practices and new public sphere constructors in Ukrainian society

New and social media are changing the relationships of individuals to society. First of all, media in the era of democratization have produced new ideas of what it means to participate in social, political and institutional life. It, really, deals with possibilities of new media technologies, especially, Internet, in processes of democratization and expansion of personal freedom. Secondly, new media have changed the design of social space, a sphere of publicness. The traditional media reflect the sphere of public, as far as social media, such as blogging, microblogging, and social networking structuralize the public sphere, produce different types of public identities: publics, mass audience, interests groups, and virtual communities.

Blogs (and social networking sites in general) illustrate the fusion of key elements of human desire: to express one's identity, to create community, to structure one's past and to present experiences. Blogging also expresses the moment when users got some sort of control over the information age, and a decision to share private information—to blur the line between the private and the public spheres. Blogging is the event of "rewriting oneself" through interaction with the audience. Unlike writing a traditional diary, blogging is a process of linking two or more individuals. The character of blogs as simultaneously private and public enables the formation of both individual and group identities.

The specific character of blogging development in contemporary Ukraine is following. The main senses of blogs creators: contacts, self-presentations, creation of a political image, relaxation, making and maintaining of social relations, individual reflection, psychotherapy. The main goals of blogs readers: keeping in touch with relatives and friends, information receiving, gaiety and diversion, socialization, public opinion monitoring. To conclude we can characterize blogs as an instrument of individual and political communication, but also as one of self-organizational form of civil society.

RC11-309.4

LYNCH, Gloria* (Universidad Nacional de Luján, glynch@unlu.edu.ar)

Cambios y transiciones en el curso de la vida. Argentina en el estudio CEVI

RC32-431.4

LYNCH, Gloria* (Universidad Nacional de Luján, glynch@unlu.edu.ar)

Las políticas de igualdad de género en la reforma de la policía de la provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina

La reforma de la policía de Buenos Aires, emprendida en 2004, se enmarcó conceptual, política y doctrinariamente en los nuevos enfoques internacionales del delito, de la seguridad ciudadana y de las políticas públicas inspiradas en ellos. Dada la necesidad de construir una institución profesional, eficiente, cohesionada y comprometida con la promoción y defensa de los derechos humanos, la reforma incorporó como eje estratégico de la nueva normativa policial el *enfoque de género*, con el propósito de superar la manifiesta desigualdad y las prácticas discriminatorias existentes al interior de la institución.

En este contexto, realizamos dos encuestas (una en 2005, otra en 2007) a dos cohortes de aspirantes a la policía de la provincia de Buenos Aires, en dos sedes descentralizadas de formación. El propósito era describir las concepciones que los y las ingresantes tenían acerca de las características y la función del trabajo policial y de la institución, así como también sus ideas acerca de la percepción que la sociedad tenía sobre la policía.

Nuestra investigación mostró que, a la "segregación vertical de género" (diferencias de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres para acceder a los niveles más altos de la estructura jerárquica) institucionalizada normativamente, se le agregaba una aceptada y temprana concepción de "segregación horizontal de género" (tipo de trabajo que se le asigna a mujeres y hombres), apenas oculta detrás de una noción de "falsa igualdad", fundamentada en la aseveración de que todo el personal recibe la "misma formación policial".

Los datos aportaron evidencia, así mismo, sobre la permanencia de la imagen tradicional del policía como "policía hombre", y expusieron, también, profundas divergencias entre los varones y las mujeres respecto de las percepciones referidas a la institución policial y sus funciones y sobre las concepciones que la sociedad tiene sobre la fuerza.

RC23-12.1

LYON, David* (Queen's University, lyond@queensu.ca)

Surveillance cultures and everyday life

New cultures of surveillance have been emerging since the mid C20th. Now, digitally-mediated relationships mean that subjects are increasingly involved, not merely as the "bearers" of surveillance but as active participants, through social media, interaction with public street cameras and in everyday adoption of surveillance mentalities and practices. A much more complex cultural landscape is emerging than can be captured with simple conceptual binaries such as power/participation, in/visibility, privacy/publicness and so on. The ethics and politics of such complex situations present new challenges. The need for both disclosive and normative ethics is if anything greater. Democracy acquires different meanings in a mediated, information-infused world. Surveillance situations vary widely in the countries of the global north and south. And the kinds of accountability that might be demanded of corporations and government departments may have to be scaled for other levels of surveillance activity. Thus both the analytical

and the ethical seem ready for overhaul as Surveillance Studies moves beyond its initial frames.

RC26-108.3

LYTKINA, Ekaterina* (Higher School of Economics, ekaterina.lytkina@gmail.com)

Analyzing global social disorder: On relevance of classical theories of anomie and alienation

The proposed paper reanalyzes the problem of social disorder which has become a crucial issue in the global context. With the "occupy Wall Street" demonstrations some groups within the society have been struggling against the commonly apprehended goals of the existing culture, dominant in the society, which R. Merton viewed as a culture of success where money have become a commonly apprehended value, an aim or a means of prestige gaining.

Still the classical terms of sociology seem to have become irrelevant in describing this new reality. For example, is the rebellion against the culture in terms of Merton to be seen as a deviant or anomic behavior where intervention of the institute of normalization is needed? Are such demonstrations to be viewed as a sign of system crisis or are they to be viewed as certain permanent fluctuations?

The aim of the paper is to examine one of the classical concepts of social disorder, anomie and alienation. It is proposed to take certain cases of social disorder worldwide that will on the one hand meet the classical theoretical assumptions (as, for example the world economic crisis in the relation to the concept of anomie of E. Durkheim) and on the other hand will characterize the contemporary society (as the occupy Wall Street demonstrations). Thus such cases will enable the researcher to conclude whether the concept is still relevant in describing the contemporary social reality.

RC36-311.2

LYTKINA, Ekaterina* (Higher School of Economics, ekaterina.lytkina@gmail.com)

Anomie and alienation: Necessity of discrimination between the concepts

The proposed paper attempts to reanalyze the relation between two classical sociological concepts, anomie and alienation. The two theories appeared and developed separately, but with the institutionalization of psychological anomie the theory of anomie became not only close but even mixed with alienation. The separation between a "progressive" or chronic anomie and a sharp anomie was firstly made by Durkheim in "The Suicide". The chronic anomie is characterized by a wide spectrum of possibilities and leads to increasing and unappeasable desires and aspirations. It became unavoidable for the industrial society. The sharp anomie is characterized by crises, social changes unbalancing social mechanisms. The separation between the psychological and social anomie was suggested by Srole followed later by Merton. The social anomie is thus a social situation, characterized by lack of norms and regulations (Durkheim), and or the gap between the culturally supported goals and institutional means of fulfilling them (Merton). Anomie characterizes the condition of social surround. Anomia is an individual psychological condition (as a consequence of anomie), characterized by social malintegration (feelings of alienation, feebleness, helplessness, loneliness, etc.). It is a condition of particular people (Merton). It is anomia that is often being mixed with alienation. Crucial is to separate the two terms for a better possibility of applying these concepts.

RC51-85.1

MAASS, Margarita* (UNAM, margarita_maass@yahoo.com.mx)

Culture study as a symbolic dimension of society and a social complex system

Culture is the symbolic dimension of society. Culture is not limited to a sector or a specific area. Its character crosscutting affects all aspects of daily life that metabolize through articulated language with many complex metalanguages, such as religion, law, morality, art, education, philosophy and common sense. Thus, culture is a huge, complex and multidimensional framework of methods and models defining, representing and modeling the world and all the experiences that we have. Therefore, we can say that this symbolic dimension is, at the same time, a big social complex system.

We have in Mexico a cultural diversity and, in and of itself, a huge social inequality and injustice that are part of our usual scenario. We could not reflect the strong possibility of self-appointed, self-defined, self-determined to win stages of development from our own reality. There is still no comprehensive cultural policy structured as a central pillar. Despite these great efforts, made by the state, the issue of "development" seems not to go on, or not progressing quickly enough. We have not clear actions of state. There is not continuity and prospective of long-term development. So then, there is a general malaise in terms of incidence on human and social development in our country. This paper analyzes the relationship between culture and development as a complex issue with multiple determinations. Culture will be reviewed from a systems perspective, as an empirical complex that affects this studied reality (Garcia, 2006).

TG03-460.2

MABTUM, Matheus Massaro* (Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP, matheusmabtum@yahoo.com.br), **OZAKI, Veridiana Tonzar Ristori** (Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP), **MARCHETTO, Patrícia Borba** (Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP) and **PENNA, João Bosco** (Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP)

Voluntades anticipadas (testamento vital): Dignidad para vivir y morir

La continua búsqueda de soluciones para curar las enfermedades humanas más diversas, la mejora de la calidad de vida y su prolongación son inherentes al hombre, esta búsqueda se ha convertido en el destinatario y se convierten en objeto de investigación científica.

La evolución de Bioscience se ha convertido en la principal esperanza, sin embargo, por lo que esta evolución es necesario que las personas se exponen al riesgo, tanto para el análisis de nuevas técnicas y productos, y las intervenciones.

Frente a la creciente innovación tecnológica que buscan prolongar la vida de los enfermos terminales, la eutanasia, tema antiguo, debe dejar espacio para un debate más profundo, ya que no hemos encontrado una solución adecuada para su práctica, en muchos aspectos en juego político, económico, social, familiar, moral, religioso y jurídico.

Por lo tanto, es imprescindible para asegurar que cada ser humano una vida digna y no fuera de lugar decir que la dignidad a menudo está en proporción directa a la atención de la más íntima, con la agencia de derecho que garantice el mantenimiento de la vida digna y los intereses legítimos.

A menudo, estos empleados nuevos conocimientos científicos con el fin de prolongar la vida del enfermo terminal, en lugar de darle más calidad de vida, terminan rompiendo su cuerpo y su dignidad, separado de los tratamientos resultando en formas humanas.

No sólo vale la pena vivir, sino también la muerte digna, debe ser analizada, la medición de la validez de la utilización de técnicas científicas para la prolongación artificial de la vida viables en situaciones irreversibles, donde hay pérdida de conciencia del sujeto, así como la previa el consentimiento informado del sujeto a través de un documento sobre las voluntades anticipadas, testamento vital.

RC42-515.1

MACA, Deidi* (Universidad del Valle, deidi.maca@gmail.com)

Una aproximación psicosocial al estudio de las trayectorias laborales y la dimensión subjetiva del trabajo

En Colombia, durante la década de 1990 se introducen cambios en el modelo de Estado y el modelo económico que implican transformaciones en los elementos del sistema ocupacional: la relación, la localización y el tiempo de trabajo, cambios operados a nivel del contexto estructural que se impone a los sujetos, lo que ha generado cambios en la construcción de las trayectorias laborales. El sistema ocupacional, fundamentalmente la relación de trabajo, impone cierto ordenamiento temporal para la vida de los sujetos y trae consigo diferentes formas de posicionarse frente al futuro. El sistema ocupacional con características de pleno empleo favorece la construcción de trayectorias laborales lineales, mientras que el sistema ocupacional con características de subempleo flexible y plural favorece la construcción de trayectorias laborales intermitentes, fragmentadas y discontinuas. No obstante, el sujeto acepta o rechaza las posibilidades que el contexto brinda y toma decisiones en relación con las limitaciones que impone a partir de la forma como valora y significa el trabajo (hobbie; ocupa-

ción de la mente; conjunto de valores; reto; bendición; dificultad, esfuerzo y esclavitud) lo cual hace parte de su capital cultural como reconversión de un ethos del trabajo que fue transmitido por instituciones como la familia y la escuela. Es así como en la construcción de las trayectorias laborales se conjugan elementos pertenecientes a dos niveles de comprensión de los fenómenos sociales: las características del sistema ocupacional, como elemento del contexto estructural, que ejerce coacción sobre los sujetos; y el capital simbólico (económico, social, cultural) con el que éstos cuentan, del cual la dimensión subjetiva del trabajo hace parte. Una investigación etnográfica sobre las trayectorias laborales de profesionales en Cali, Colombia, aporta elementos para comprender los cambios operados en el mundo del trabajo y su incidencia en la vida de quienes trabajan.

RC26-51.2

MACEDO, Cibele* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, cibelevez@gmail.com) and **ANDRADE, Regina** (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

Multicultural societies: The formation of sociability territories in the city of Rio de Janeiro

This paper is an extension of a former work in Cultural Identity done at the Manguera Favela territory in Rio de Janeiro- Brazil, since 2004, now expanded to the Cinelândia territory. The objective is to depict how the multicultural character of a contemporary society may enrich the sociability of the city territories. Cinelândia focus of this work, was chosen because it was the scenario of most significant cultural and social moments of the city of Rio de Janeiro since in the First Republic. The contemporary society is inevitably multicultural and demands the recognition of cultural differences that may permit the dialog and the comprehension of one another. This work depicts the multicultural character as an influence that enriches the construction of the sociability in the city territories. The conclusion is that plural and heterogenic territories, where the differences are permanent, are fundamental to build the sociability. For instance, we focus on Cinelândia, a melting pot at Rio's city center, where almost everything fits and where difference is a vector of integration.

RC13-344.8

MACHADO, Elisabeth Mazon* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, mm.elisabeth@gmail.com)

Violence against children – What do they have to say?

This project discusses the physical violence against children in its several daily manifestations. This kind of violence occurs inside many societies and has some specificities that characterize each one of them. This violence is analyzed in its several representations throughout the time in Brazil. The frame of reference is the promulgation of the Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente ("status of children and adolescents") (1990) up to the Law Project 7672/10 elaborated by the Secretaria Geral Dos Direitos Humanos ("General Secretary of Human Rights"), of the Republic Presidency, known as the Lei da Palmada ("The Spank Law"). This project provides the prohibition of physical punishment and cruel or degrading treatment for children and teenagers. It is observed that several countries have already embraced laws that aim to restrain the violence against children and teenagers.

From the studies of Ariès, we found a change in family organization e the part assigned to children inside societies, throughout the history. According to this author, since the XVII century, adults (parents) assume the position of guardians of the bodies and souls of the infants. From this point, is established a hierarchy of powers that did not exist in previous periods. Therefore, we are able to say that children are, historically, subject and represented.

The physical violence, traditionally, legitimized by the church and the state, is on control device, subjection and infantilization of the bodies. Treating the child as an "absent" from the scene of social life. The introduction of the violence against children theme in the public agenda promotes a change in the paradigm referred above. Thus, in this project it is aimed to rebuild the representation children make of the violence which they are submitted to. Accordingly, it is used a methodological resource that prioritizes the graphical representation (drawings), games and focal groups.

RC11-48.6

MACHAT-FROM, Laura* (Linköping University, laura.machat-from@liu.se)

Migrantship and old age: Intersecting social positions

While the concept of intersectionality has increasingly established itself in the social sciences over the past two decades, the intersections of some social positions have received more attention than others. One intersection that has received less attention thus far is that between old age and migrantship (i.e. 'ethnic otherness' resulting from migration). This presentation addresses this intersection with a particular focus on identity and identification pertaining to these two positions (and, where relevant, other positions such as gender and class as well). The base for this discussion is empirical data in the form of 24 interviews with individuals aged between 55 and 79 who were born in 12 different countries and have lived in Sweden between 18 and 61 years. Informed by a social constructionist perspective, the analysis explores the hows and whens of identifications with various social positions, with a particular interest in the interplay between migrantship and old age. The aim of the presentation is hence to contribute to our theoretical understanding of how different social positions intersect and mediate constructions of identities.

RC05-89.7

MACHAT-FROM, Laura* (Linköping University, laura.machat-from@liu.se)

Still an Other after forty years? Negotiating identifications with migrantship and old age

Research on identity and identifications pertaining to ethnicity and migration has had a tendency to explore ethnicity rather than ethnic otherness, and has, if so, paid little attention to the intersection with (old) age. This presentation explores the intersection between migrantship (i.e. 'ethnic otherness' resulting from migration) and old age, with particular focus on identifications – where the question of 'where are you from' is a recurring theme. The discussion is based on empirical data in the form of 24 interviews with individuals aged between 55 and 79 who were born in 12 different countries and have lived in Sweden between 18 and 61 years. Informed by a social constructionist perspective, the analysis explores the hows and whens of identifications with various social positions, with a particular interest in the interplay between migrantship and old age. The aim of the presentation is hence to contribute to our (theoretical) understanding of how different social positions intersect and mediate experiences as well as constructions of identities.

RC21-388.5

MACHIMURA, Takashi* (Hitotsubashi University, t.machimura@hit-u.ac.jp)

Cities under stress: Cumulative and cascading effects of disaster on urban governance in Tokyo, 2011

On March 11, 2011, devastating earthquake and Tsunami hit East Japan. In addition, serious accidents of crippled nuclear power plant caused a crisis in Japan. Tokyo is located relatively far from epicenter and nuclear power plant, yet, it experienced serious stress under multiple influences of a series of events. The disaster had a multifaceted character. It brought about unexpected chain of effects in not only physical and economic but also political, social, and cultural spheres of urban life. More importantly, various additional effects of disasters were often produced, controlled, mediated, or interpreted in Tokyo as a political, economic, and cultural center of the nation. This paper considers about the nature of such cumulative and cascading effects of disaster on urban settings, by focusing on Tokyo. Each event under crisis has a different place of occurrence. It also has a different place of origin. In addition, each event has a different geographical scale of influence. Yet actually those are intermingled at the same time in each place, often finally leading to restructuring and rescaling of current urban settings. This paper focuses on emerging political regime of the city through crisis and recovery processes since March 2011. The mixture of neo-liberalism and new interventionism will be discussed.

RC15-633.1

MACHIN, Rosana* (Unifesp, rosana.machin@gmail.com) and **COUTO, Márcia Thereza** (USP)

Concepts of gender and masculinity between primary healthcare professionals in Brazil

The presentation will focus how men's health is constructed by the analyses of concepts of gender and masculinity among Primary Healthcare Professionals. It is based on two perspectives: the meanings associated with being a man and the relations between masculinity and healthcare comparing the context of men's health and the development of women's health. This qualitative study is part of a multicentric investigation in four Brazilian States (Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Sao Paulo), which used triangulation methods as a benchmark. Sixty-nine in depth interviews carried out among health professionals with higher education were analysed. The discourses (re)produce the notion that health facilities are "feminized spaces". Within the daily routine, this notion is translated as reinforcing the idea that the male body is not a locus of this care, as opposed to the female body which is considered a locus of care. The presence of a hegemonic pattern of masculinity is prominent among professionals' representations of men and seems to influence the latter, in their lack of commitment with healthcare. The existence of a stereotyped gender model (re)produces disparities between men and women in healthcare and compromises the visibility of other meanings and expressions of gender identities.

RC30-637.5

MACIEL, Cleiton* (Federal University of Amazonas, cleiton.keto@hotmail.com), **VALLE, Izabel** (Federal University of Amazonas), **ANDRADE, Allison** (Federal University of Amazonas) and **MOURA, Jeanne Mariel Brito** (Federal University of Campina Grande)

Productive restructuring and labor organization in the pottery pole of Iranduba

The current article examines the productive restructuring process and its relation to labor organization in three companies in the Pottery Pole of Iranduba, town which holds the largest production of bricks and tiles in the State of Amazonas and also in this part of the Brazilian Amazon. In recent years, major changes have been taking place within the productive process and also in the types of labor organization in that economic sector, which contain new production paradigm features, based upon principles of flexibility and productivity. The introduction of organization techniques, such as Quality Control Circle, 5S Program, and the pursuit of international certifications such as ISO 9000 and 14000 point out new corporate strategies that are being used in Iranduba's pottery. To understand and to explain the features of productive rearrangement in a sector that, until just recently, was characterized by low technology used in the manufacture of their products, used native wood as raw material in the burning of tiles and bricks, and, yet, the strategies employed by the potteries' owners upon the implementation of organizational and technological innovations, and also the pottery workers' action facing these changes, are the purposes of this work.

RC12-302.3

MACLEAN, Mavis* (Oxford University, mavis.maclean@spi.ox.ac.uk)

Family judges in England and Wales: The adversarial myth

The Family Justice system in England and Wales is widely held to differ from civil law systems not only in the lack of codification, but in the use of an adversarial process. The recent Family Justice Review chaired by David Norgrove, published for the review by the Ministry of Justice in November 2011 makes many helpful proposals for change, but still subscribes to the view that the adversarial process in the English family courts contributes to exacerbation of conflict and poor outcomes in family matters. This paper draws on findings from an observational study by OXFALP of the work of 20 judges in the English lower courts in 2009-2010 and questions this view. We observed the judges teaching, promoting good quality work by other welfare agencies, enforcing the current law (Children Act England and Wales 1989) which requires the court to have as its paramount consideration the best interests of the child, and managing cases while working towards settlement, avoiding trial and adjudication wherever possible. We saw a settlement culture prevailing. This kind of approach may take more time and resources than a quick trial of the issues in dispute. But we suggest that the outcomes are more acceptable to the parties, and more enduring. It would be helpful in planning future change if this information was more widely available and appreciated.

Mavis Maclean, Oxford Centre for Family Law and Policy

TG05-458.4

MACWILLIE, Elizabeth* (Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, emacwill@gsd.harvard.edu)

Participatory art practices in urban space

In societies there exist certain systems established to ensure social, economic and cultural equality among its constituents. However, as described by Henri Lefebvre there are instances where failures in these systems - through weakness, through intentional destruction, through neglect - have resulted in holes, creating what David Harvey calls uneven geography, a complex condition caused by both seen and unseen forces. Although many of these inequities manifest themselves through the built environment, the professional fields of architecture, urban planning and design have failed to adequately respond to them. In some of these locations where urban design and planning have failed, new relational, performative, and sculptural art practices have been able to reveal and actively address unseen forces in the city, in part by circumventing or instrumentalizing what are seen as limitations to the design fields. Through their practices - which range in scale and medium - these artists have filled the voids Lefebvre described as "the places of the possible" which "can only be realized in the course of a radical metamorphoses." The paramount methodological approach which enables these practices to accomplish radical urban metamorphoses is the incorporation of different forms of public participation, providing the multiplicity of viewpoints and knowledge needed to inform site specific interventions.

I begin this paper by establishing a context for understanding the place of art in contemporary urbanization. Within this framework I will examine case studies of artists WochenKlausur, Jeanne van Heeswijk, REPOHistory and Krzysztof Wodiczko with the goal of understanding how each incorporated participation into their practices in order to reveal conditions of uneven geography, in turn proposing alternatives to these existing social and political structures. Finally, I will suggest from these case studies how participatory art practices can work with architects, urban planner and urban designers to create more just cities.

RC29-138.2

MADEIRA, Ligia* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, ligia.madeira@ibest.com.br) and **RODRIGUES, Alexandre** (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

The local management of security and the implementation of the national security and citizenship program in Brazil: From the falls in crime indexes to gain of citizenship and accountability

The research investigates the recent model of the Brazilian public security, parting from the analysis of the National Security with Citizenship/ Pronasci. With the return of democracy in Brazil, problems such as high crime rates and violence increased because of a history of exclusion and social inequality from the lower layers of the population. The research investigates the process of implementing a new paradigm when it comes to public safety, using the model of a decentralization process that makes the municipalities become key players in the process, acting in cooperation with other federal entities such as states and the Union. There is a focus on security management in the municipalities and the effectiveness of actions concerning the reduction of crime and violence. Pronasci is based on the combination of qualified repression and social programs, developing from the coordination between the three federal entities. The program assumes that crime is a multifactorial phenomenon, with a territorial base, so the experience and local knowledge are valued. The program is being implemented in the municipalities of metropolitan areas with high levels of vulnerability and exposure to violence, especially homicides. In methodological terms, interviews, focus groups and analysis of social indicators are showing a drop in crime rates and greater popular participation and engagement of vulnerable groups in public spaces, resulting in a gain in citizenship and accountability.

RC24-740.4

MADUREIRA, Gabriel* (Graduate Program in Sociology (PPGS) - Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar), State of São Paulo, gabriel_madureira@yahoo.com.br)

Beyond the giddens's paradox: The social construction of nature and the environment

Reports of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) point to a variety of possible scenarios of global climate change if the emission levels of gases causing the greenhouse effect maintain the current pace. This network of scientists, environmentalists and political actors, alert to the possibility of widespread water resources shortages, the reduction in agricultural income and food production, the Amazon system collapse, the tropical forests definitive extinction, the large glaciers melting, the biodiversity crisis, the rising temperatures and the spread of extreme weather events and, consequently, the transformation of considerable human contingent on environmental refugees. Why do not we do anything? One of the explanations for the absence of concrete actions of individuals in relation to the environmental crisis is precisely Giddens's Paradox, which postulates that by a series of explanatory factors characteristic of post-traditional societies, political and usual actions will only be carried out when there is no possibility of significant anthropogenic influence on climate change events. The perspective of this research seeks to critically examine this explanatory category through an empirical research in the city of Brotas (São Paulo, Brazil) which works with an approach where the conceptions of nature and environment are social constructions locally sited and originated by social distinction process performed by agents in specific contexts. The existence of the environmental ethos, of the concern about the crisis of ecosystems, and of the lack of practical action in relation to discussions of climate change should be linked to territorial dynamics, to political, economic and social arrangements of certain localities, to the differentiation processes between social classes, and to the an interactional complex of identities construction.

RC34-517.3

MAGAIZA, Grey* (Student, magaizag@qwa.ufs.ac.za)

Social entrepreneurship as an inclusive youth development strategy in South Africa

Throughout the world and particularly in Africa, youth represent a source of innovation and dynamism that is seldom acknowledged and much less nurtured. Innovative development practices which create synergies between the capitalist centered growth and the social development of many communities in Africa need to be developed. Youth development discourse therefore should focus on creating platforms which capture the processes of youth engagement and inclusion at the same time constantly formulating and reformulating youth development approaches in an iterative search for best practice. This presentation will seek to answer one core question: How can social entrepreneurship reduce youth poverty in South Africa? Utilizing a theoretical and literature analysis of the socio-political and economic landscape of South Africa and other transitioning economies, I intend to show how social entrepreneurship, as an alternative vehicle to facilitate positive youth development can tap into the social capacities of young people. In an increasingly interconnected world, a youth centered development agenda has the potential to enhance growth, reduce exclusion and increase the capacity of communities to solve social problems. This paper will therefore present the concept of social entrepreneurship as a critical and necessary development opportunity for South Africa's young people. I will highlight how social entrepreneurship is an important youth programming approach to enhance community resilience, reduce youth poverty and create an inclusive growth strategy.

RC30-290.4

MAGALHÃES, Belmira* (Professora, brcmagalhaes@gmail.com), **DA S. MENDONÇA RÊGO, Rafaela** (Mestranda) and **QUEILA DE LIMA SILVA, Geice** (Mestranda)

La educación y las relaciones de género: Un análisis de la calificación superior femenina

Este es el resultado de otro proyecto del Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones sobre la Mujer, el Instituto de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Federal de Alagoas (ICS / UFAL) y Grupo de Investigación de Género y la emancipación humana, el CNPq. La investigación trata de revelar la condición de la mujer universitaria en el mercado laboral y explicar las implicaciones que esto lleva a su inserción académica / personal / familiar. Suponemos que teóricos y metodológicos consideran la reproducción de los seres humanos y esencial de un sistema que incluye la producción y reproducción de la vida en general, es una condición de la otra, esta perspectiva sostiene que la centralidad del trabajo en el debate sobre las

relaciones de género, que muestra la importancia de determinar el entrelazamiento demás variables explicativas. El perfil socioeconómico, estas mujeres profesionales y académicos / universidad muestra que, en su mayor parte, los estudiantes son UFAL sola, marrón, católica y tienen edades comprendidas entre 21 y 25 años. Una parte importante de la comunidad académica se enfrenta a la doble jornada. La participación de estas mujeres en la universidad y el mercado de trabajo sigue las desigualdades de la orientación dominante / dominado, que marcan profundamente las relaciones de género en el capitalismo.

RC54-162.1

MAGALLANES, Graciela* (UNVM, magallanesg@yahoo.com)

Expresiones creativas colectivas, estructuración social y disfrute

El presente trabajo se inscribe en el marco del proyecto de investigación "Las manifestaciones expresivas creativas colectivas y disfrute" en la Universidad Nacional de Villa María. La indagación, se orienta a comprender las formas de sensibilidad, implicación afectiva y apropiación subjetivas de las experiencias creativas colectivas que se instancian en la ciudad de Villa María y Villa Nueva.

Se trata de una investigación en curso que se inscribe en el campo de los estudios sobre acción colectiva, teoría social (contemporánea) y la sociología de los cuerpos y las emociones. Particularmente, hay un interés por examinar las manifestaciones expresivas creativas colectivas y su relación con las prácticas intersticiales. A tal fin, se indaga el disfrute y el "más allá del disfrute" en los procesos que van por "dentro" y por "fuera" de los mecanismos de soportabilidad social y los dispositivos de regulación de las sensaciones.

El trabajo tiene la siguiente estructura argumentativa: en una primera instancia se establecen relaciones entre sensibilidad y experiencia creativa; a continuación se caracterizan algunas configuraciones teórico-metodológicas respecto a la trama colectiva de la manifestación expresiva y su relación con la estructuración social. Finalmente se presentan algunas dimensiones de los flujos del disfrute puestos en juego.

En los procesos antes mencionados, los disfrutes se relacionan con el carácter lúdico y festivo de la vida de las expresiones creativas. Los conflictos en esas interacciones dislocan y traman los modos como se visualiza el colectivo en su relación con el proceso de estructuración social.

RC23-511.2

MAGNO, Tânia* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, taniamagno@uol.com.br) and CALAZANS, Diego (Universidade Federal de Sergipe)

Nanotechnology: Sociotechnical interactions and social impacts

This communication discusses the partial results in the field of sociological research to: Nanotechnologies applied to foods and biofuels, recognizing the essential elements for the development of indicators of risk and regulatory marks that protect health and the environment. Notice o4/CII - 2008 - Nanobiotechnology - CAPES. The analysis focuses on the study of social and cultural impacts resulting from new interactions arising from the socio-technical advances and promises of nanotechnology. The publicity of these advances and, especially, those promises has resulted in the development of expectations and beliefs even within the scope of the multifaceted social imaginary. The new steps of nanotechnology are introduced in the dimension of the fantastic and lead to continuous interpenetration between the findings and predictions in this field techno and the so-called science fiction. The same way that the promises of nanotechnology spark the creativity of fiction, many of the marvels envisioned by these are already part of our daily lives or are part of the promises taken for granted. The risks involved in nanotechnology range, then, among those assigned to the current developments, the promises given to the industry, those what can be apprehended through laboratory tests and the risks that agents attribute to it.

RC10-71.2

MAHIEU, Christian* (CNRS, christian.mahieu@wanadoo.fr)

Diversité, justice et parité de participation

En France, les politiques concernant la diversité se développent, mais montrent leurs limites. En effet, la redistribution occupe une place dominante dans la conception de la justice sociale. Le débat sur la diversité

a alors tendance à se polariser autour de deux conceptions. La première promeut la diversité, soit en gommant les différences au nom d'une notion neutre de compétence, soit en faisant de la différence un facteur de compétitivité dans une économie ouverte au monde. La seconde tend à ne voir la diversité que sous l'angle des inégalités qu'elle masque.

Nancy Fraser nous propose une conception de la justice sociale fondée sur deux dimensions complémentaires, la redistribution et la reconnaissance, associées à deux types d'injustices qui se combinent, l'injustice économique (marginalisation ou exclusion) et l'injustice de type symbolique (domination culturelle par imposition de stéréotypes sociaux). Elle nous permet de réinterpréter la reconnaissance en remplaçant l'identité par le statut de partenaire à part entière de l'interaction sociale. En quoi les initiatives prises au nom des politiques de diversité, contribuent-elles à diffuser une « norme de parité de participation ».

L'approche par cette norme renforce la compréhension des transformations du travail dans ses dimensions expressive, publique et politique ainsi qu'au travers des registres politiques de l'égalité et du « juste ». Elle répond aux questions de responsabilité et d'éthicité au cœur des organisations, de la participation à la discussion, de l'appartenance à la communauté de délibération et de la construction de capacités à l'argumentation. Enfin, elle contribue à une nouvelle problématisation de la notion d'espace public et de démocratie délibérative qui polarise les enjeux de justice sociale au sein de cet espace.

C'est sous ces différents aspects que les initiatives prises au titre des politiques de diversité peuvent alors être examinées.

RC32-431.7

MAICH, Katherine* (University of California, Berkeley, kmaich@berkeley.edu)

Gendered exclusion from an unstable state: Guatemala's domestic worker movement

Women in Guatemala occupy precarious positions, navigating various institutions of civil society, the state, and the economy, all situated within a context of underlying political violence. Women navigate these public and private spheres differently, and indigenous women who perform labor in the homes of Ladinas for their livelihood face their own set of obstacles, such as verbal, emotional, and sexual abuse, lack of benefits, isolation, and discrimination. However, in the last five years, an "upsurge" in the labor movement is taking place in Guatemala as domestic workers organize for defined benefits, higher wages, a political voice, and economic justice.

Based on ethnography and interviews, I investigate the nature of this struggle for political legitimacy and claims to state-granted contractual rights as workers and women. Guatemala has suffered massive state violence throughout its history of colonization, bleeding into the recent civil wars of the late twentieth century, which disproportionately affected poor, indigenous populations. While acts of torture, terror, and assassinations of the *desaparecidos* were ubiquitous, military violence utilized a gendered component against indigenous women. Yet now Mayan domestic workers are organizing for democratic inclusion positing a new paradigm of rights recognition as women workers. However, violence continues in the contemporary Guatemalan context in a very public and chaotic way, targeting the general populace rather than those identified as espousing left-leaning ideologies or as guerilla sympathizers.

So then, how do Guatemalan domestic workers engage in the struggle for state recognition, and what does this struggle bring to light about relations between gender, politics, and the state in Latin America? My research aims to further understand this gendered context of chronic instability and violence and the ways in which [unstable] states and social movements negotiate with each other, and with what varied outcomes and consequences.

RC02-291.4

MAILLET, Antoine* (Sciences-Po, av.millet@gmail.com)

Ambiguous agreement around the "regulatory state": How the resolution of an academic controversy impacted on state-building in Chile

In Chile and elsewhere, economists are famous for how they acted as creators and later guardians of a neoliberal market economy. But if you flip that coin, their role in the kind of state-building that post-dictatorship governments have undertaken is also very important.

Our study analyzes a process that begins when economists from different generations and backgrounds gathered together around the concept of "regulatory state" in Chile. In the specific context of political transition, this concept becomes a political tool that can be envisioned as an "ambiguous agreement". In this sense, it first permitted the coexistence among policy-involved economists of different understandings of state intervention, until the most liberal side prevailed, with huge consequences on policy-making.

When the Concertation became government, the coalition faced very little state capacities in the markets that Chicago boys earlier created. As a consequence, their first move was to restore some of this power, trying to fill the vacuum of the ghost institutions the dictatorship had created. This process was led by economists who usually have already been politically active under Allende's UP government. Eventhough they had undergone a process of intellectual renewal after the democratic breakdown, they still shared an academic background favorable to some state intervention, as neo-structuralism would prescribe.

At the same time, new generations of economists, usually trained in the US, made their first step in Chilean politics and policy-making. Fed with the critic of rent-seeking bureaucrats, they were much less prone to state intervention, eventhough they shared the idea that it might sometimes be needed, in cases of clear market failures. This situation gave rise to an "ambiguous agreement" that would last until the symbolic victory of the more liberal ones, which would have a massive impact on the policies undertaken during the 2000s.

RC17-351.4

MAILLET, Antoine* (Sciences-Po, av.millet@gmail.com)

To be (or not to be) a market-organizer: Unpacking the Chilean neoliberal state

Numerous studies have explored how markets are created, allowing us to accumulate knowledge about how this process, a product of interaction between firms, state regulations and consumer choices, takes place. However, much less is known about why state interventions can vary from one market to another. Some would assume that it is inherent to the goods and services that circulate in specific markets. That would be the case in "natural monopoly", for example. However, as social scientists we know that the borders of these markets are unstable, as the subjects and objects of exchange are recast in new processes of enactment.

From a political science perspective, but inside the broader context of the sociology of markets, we look at the variation of state intervention – on quality and scope – in six "created" markets in Chile during the Concertation governments (1990-2010). In these markets "born" during the dictatorship, we observe strategies that are very different, in a range that goes from an almost complete "laissez faire" to a more complex "faire faire" (make do) or "faire avec" (do with). Even the most classical "faire" (do), that one would expect to disappear in an almost paradigmatic neoliberal case such as Chile, remains an option, and sometimes prevails.

Through a sectorial comparison, we will analyze the complex interactions of these strategies in the markets of telecoms, public transportation, electricity, health insurance, superior education and pensions. We will also advance some hypotheses about the causal mechanisms that might explain the combination of instruments and strategies that make up for different policy mixes. Eventhough macro comparison has some drawbacks in terms of depth of the study, it proves itself to be a powerful approach to emphasize the diversity in ties and connections that can link state institutions with the other actors in the market.

RC22-80.2

MAIOLI, Esteban* (FLACSO, estebanmaioli@live.com.ar)

Social discrimination of religious minorities in Argentina. An exploratory study of religious discrimination applied on Jehovah's Witnesses

Institutionalized religious discrimination forms a matrix of meanings from which it is interpreted and re-signified all social practice. This horizon of meaning, almost invisible at the level of the formation and use of common sense, makes religious discrimination in a persistent and complex social phenomenon. The impairment in the enjoyment of certain fundamental freedoms, which is necessary to place religious freedom, it is particularly significant for religious minorities, who are more likely to be subjected to

discriminatory social practices under their subordination against the existence of a confession or dominant religion.

For some religious communities is easier to be accepted by the social environment, at least in appearance. In the case of Jehovah's Witnesses, although it has legal recognition by the state, it is also true that the mass media convey a distorted view of their purposes and ways of life. On the other hand, discrimination of which are the subject of Jehovah's Witnesses need to be analyzed in political terms, in the broader context of the tension between the forms of linkage between the state and the various minorities who join the social tissue. Thus, the homogenization of the different identities and the formation of a "national being" to focus the diversity in unity, has been the strategy that the Argentine government has deployed since the time of its formation, assuming the trend of the French model of laïcité.

This document purposes to show some important aspects of religious discrimination applied to Jehovah's Witnesses into Argentine institutional order, so as to highlight the most important sociological aspects of this social fact.

RC15-64.2

MALACRIDA, Claudia* (University of Lethbridge, claudia.malacrida@uleth.ca)

Women imagining the ideal birth: Discourses of risk, femininity, and morality

In modernity, women make childbirth choices in a contested discourse of natural versus surgical birth, maternal selfishness versus increasingly intensive and idealized mothering, and the juxtaposition of fetal versus maternal risks. A component of this contested discourse is to be found in the research itself; at one end of this continuum are medical concerns that women are driving the machine of childbirth choices, and are moving perhaps too quickly into consumer/patient-driven 'choices', particularly befitting elective C-sections. At the other end, some feminists and critical social scientists and most alternative health providers argue that women are being oppressed by the overmedicalization of childbirth and must reassert their role as natural mothers whose non-surgical choices are best for mother, and more stridently, for baby.

This paper takes a critical feminist perspective to examine how women's choices unfold within existing discourses about modern, western femininity and womanhood. I examine the narratives of young women and pregnant women about their expectations and understanding of what is, to them, an ideal childbirth so as to expose the tensions women who are choosing may encounter between various discourses of femininity, responsibility, and moral motherhood. I argue that the tensions women navigate are polarized between ideas about sexualized youth and nurturant adulthood, purity and fecundity, innocence and the messiness of birth/sex, and responsibility and selfishness. Thus, women's 'choices' are more complicated than simple questions of managing risk or danger.

RC19-123.5

MALDONADO, Luis* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, lmaldona@uc.cl)

The impact of social assistance transfers on chronic and transitory poverty in Chile: 2001-2006

While the studies generally measure the impact of government programs on poverty by comparing pre-transfer and post-transfer poverty, most previous studies of social policy and poverty in developing countries have neglected the indirect effects of government programs on poverty persistence over time that may operate through the labor supply or productive investment. A domain of the welfare state that is particularly inclined to produce this type of impacts is social assistance. In this study, I attempt to fill in this gap and examine the indirect impacts of benefits in cash provided by social assistance on chronic and transitory poverty in Chile. In spite of low generosity of benefits, I argue that Chilean social assistance transfers have a positive impact on chronic poverty, insofar as this type of benefits is associated with incentives to work in the informal sector. In contrast with this poverty status over time, I expect that social assistance transfers do not affect transitory poverty. The hypothesis for chronic poverty finds support in an empirical test carried out on a sample of working-age individuals taken from the Chilean Household Panel (Encuesta Panel CASEN) for 2001 and 2006. However, the expected effect for transitory poverty is rejected. Overall, the findings of this study indicate the emergence of undesired con-

sequences of government programs and provide information that would likely improve the design of social assistance benefits in Chile and in other developing countries.

RC22-682.3

MALLIMACI BARRAL, Ana* (UBA / CONICET, anamallimaci@yahoo.com.ar)

Migraciones y religión. Entre lo transnacional y lo local

Las articulaciones posibles entre el amplio mundo de lo religioso y los fenómenos sociales vinculados a las migraciones son extensas y tan variadas como casos posibles. Sin embargo, en esta presentación plantearemos la existencia de algunas características estructurales que hacen del discurso religioso una dimensión propicia para operar como elemento clave de tácticas identitarias entre quienes se "movilizan". Específicamente, el discurso católico propone para los migrantes latinoamericanos en Argentina, una matriz desde la cual reterritorializarse sin grandes tensiones.

En un nivel institucional, las organizaciones religiosas constituyen un elemento central del entramado de actores involucrados en la lucha por el reconocimiento de los y las migrantes como sujetos/as de derechos más allá de su membresía a un Estado nacional. Las Iglesias se definen como representantes de los/as sujetos móviles, cuya presencia y necesidad desafía los límites de las ciudadanías ofrecidas por las sociedades nacionales. En la primer parte de esta ponencia se explorará el rol de las organizaciones religiosas en la persecución de los derechos de los y las migrantes en la Argentina.

Asimismo, son los/as propios/as migrantes quienes a partir de sus prácticas utilizan / expresan el potencial transnacional del discurso religioso en, por lo menos, dos direcciones: como elemento central en la constitución de sociabilidades migrantes desterritorializadas (por ejemplo, las festividades de santos y vírgenes) pero también como prácticas orientadas a las sociedades locales: una forma de anclar su presencia en el territorio, de visibilizar su presencia por fuera del mercado de trabajo y, para el caso de Argentina, de demostrar semejanzas con los/as nativos/as. En la segunda parte de esta presentación serán analizadas estas dinámicas a partir de los resultados de una investigación desarrollada entre los/as bolivianos/as residentes en la ciudad de Ushuaia que celebran anualmente la festividad de la Virgen de Urkupiña.

RC54-6.3

MALLOZZI, Christine* (University of Kentucky, Christine.Mallozzi@uky.edu)

Cultural models of bodily images of women teachers

Bodily images of teachers reflect what is socially acceptable according to cultural models, which are "images or storylines or descriptions" based on a sociocultural group's "taken-for-granted assumptions about what is 'typical' or 'normal'" (Gee 1999: 59). Cultural models associated with schools, as institutions that uphold social values, are particularly useful in examining a society's standards.

Two participants, Erin and Gabbie (pseudonyms), shared stories about their tattoos that reflected their personal lives. In a society where women might feel a level of social control over their bodies, tattoos can be personal expressions that highlight "power relations that surround the body" (Pitts 2003: 57). The cultural model of teacher image in the U.S. (i.e., a conservatively dressed and coiffed female) does not include tattoos, because culturally and historically in the U.S., tattoos are a mode of resistance (Pitts 2003); therefore, Erin and Gabbie deviated from the cultural model. According to discourse analysis of the participants' stories, each teacher's students did not interpret these deviations in the same ways.

Erin's students from a conservative community saw her tattoos as evidence she was not the type of "teacher that they shove in the closet every night and take the battery out of." Erin resisted the cultural model to be a different kind of teacher. Periodically though, she met backlash from the school community. Gabbie's tattoo was also a break from the iconic image of teacher, but students did not interpret it as a sign that she was less than ideal but a different kind of quality teacher. Within the context of her boarding school campus where personal mixed with professional, Gabbie's departure from the cultural model was acceptable. With both participants, the combination of setting, community expectations, and cultural model affected how the teachers' tattoos were socially regarded.

RC21-41.4

MALOUTAS, Thomas* (Harokopio University & National Centre for Social Research, maloutas@ekke.gr)

The travelling adventures of urban theory. A view from outside the core

The paper summarizes arguments, developed in two forthcoming publications, about the importance of context in making sense of urban social processes like segregation and gentrification. It focuses especially on tensions arising from the fact that concepts and theories used in most empirical research around the world are generated in different contexts and are bundled with their own contextual attachments, in ways that are usually implicit, allowing for their –often unwarranted– claim to universal validity. It also stresses the non-randomness in the geographical patterning of concept and theory generation, which follows and reproduces the hierarchies in the academic division of labour. The main part of the paper is a rather autobiographic illustration of working with borrowed concepts and theories and of the ways their contradictory input (at the same time enabling and mystifying the understanding of local processes) can be handled in a productive way.

RC02-716.1

MANCHÓN, Federico* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco, fmanchon@correo.xoc.uam.mx)

Modificaciones en la gobernanza internacional del sistema financiero internacional

La Gran Recesión (GR) y las políticas para enfrentarla no resultaron, contra lo esperado por muchos, en el aumento del proteccionismo comercial y financiero, ni en el retroceso de la coordinación internacional, ni en la adopción de políticas de empobrecimiento del vecino. Se impuso en la comunidad internacional la idea de enfrentar la GR fortaleciendo la gobernanza internacional de la economía mundial, lo que distingue la GR de la Gran Depresión en la que la cooperación internacional colapsó.

El G20 se impuso como la institución de coordinación de políticas en los ámbitos macroeconómicos, financiero y comercial, sin desplazar a las organizaciones internacionales formales competentes. Por el contrario, impulsó acciones para fortalecerlas, con éxito diverso. En materia comercial, la GR paralizó las negociaciones de la Ronda Doha de la OMC. En materia de política macroeconómica se afirmaron compromisos de compatibilización y se fortalecieron el FMI y el BM. Donde más parece haberse desarrollado la gobernanza internacional ha sido en materia financiera. El Consejo de Estabilidad Financiera (CEF) pasó a desempeñar un papel clave en la coordinación de la regulación y supervisión de los sistemas financieros nacionales, y en la coordinación de los cuerpos de definición de estándares con el objetivo de formular estándares de alto nivel como instrumento de prevención de las imperfecciones de los mercados, agentes y productos financieros, bancarios y no bancarios. Aumentó la cooperación del CEF y el Banco de Pagos Internacionales y el FMI en el ámbito financiero.

Primero expondré la transformación de la gobernanza internacional, en particular en materia financiera. Después haré una evaluación de los criterios de política y reformas definidos internacionalmente y de los calendarios de metas establecidos. Finalmente examinaré los límites de estas propuestas para resolver los problemas del ámbito financiero en los que radica parte de la explicación de la GR.

TG04-650.2

MANCINI, Fiorella* (UNAM, fiorella@unam.mx)

Different styles in managing risks in the world of work: A comparative study of occupational careers in Latin America

Introduction:

The comparison of risk perceptions and responses to labor insecurity is central to contemporary debates on social risk, taking into account different institutional and cultural influences shaping answers. In this context, the main interest is to analyse labour markets' insecurities and its ramifications for social uncertainty from the study of cumulative labor risks over the life course.

Objectives:

The presentation aims to link contemporary debates in sociology of risk and contingency with experiences from Latin America labor markets. The purpose is to examine how domestic institutions filter job insecurities.

Central hypothesis is that the impact of labor insecurity on life course is experimented differently in Mexico and Argentina, due to institutional and path dependence culture differences. Welfare regimes, works organizations, families systems and workers trajectories modulated the force of labor insecurity on life course and on the kind of responses to risk in everyday life.

Methods:

The paper takes a national comparative perspective, comparing how similar hazards (eg. Unemployment) are responded to in different societies (Mexico and Argentina). The principal method of analysis is life course perspective and qualitative cohort analysis to find differences over the time in each selected context.

Since a methodological point of view we also ask how we might compare responses and establish whether we can identify a national type of response to risks (due to the enormous internal heterogeneity).

Results:

Job insecurity and everyday risk management in work's world are experienced in particular ways and have a specific meaning in different socio-cultural and institutional contexts, also depending on life course stage and others social determinants (gender, social class, etc.) of workers biography.

Conclusion:

Social resilience and individualization processes to response to risks at local labor markets have different and particular significance in Latin America, which could make further contributions to advance theorizing.

RC18-548.1

MANDAGARAN GALLO, Rafael* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, ramand@uol.com.br) and **MULLER, Ricardo** (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

The United States and European Union democracy promotion: From Euro-Mediterranean partnership to uprisings in north of Africa and Middle East (2011)

The spread of democratic values in the international system (IS) is a constituent of the foreign policies of both US and the European Union (EU). The US promotion of democracy has a greater historical existence (early twentieth century) while held by the EU starting in the year 1990. However, the promotion of democracy by the US cannot be disassociated from its hegemony, especially after the Second World War landmark that reflects their position as the leading capitalist bloc. Remember that international organizations created in the post-1945 - as the United Nations and the Bretton Woods - are institutionalization of a power structure in which the US held a prominent role, culminating in its hegemonic status. In neogramscian perspective, the hegemony of state in the international system is based on three elements: material power (economic), the creation of international organizations in the IS and the promotion of ideas (ideology). The literature, however, lacks a consensus on the US hegemonic position in post-Cold War world. At the same time, Europe is in the final moment of his integrative process of its transformation into the EU through the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992. However, the promotion of democracy the EU starts within its enlargement policy for candidate countries joining the bloc. In 1995, the EU creates the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) that was configured as promoting democracy in countries of North Africa and the Middle East (MENA). Therefore a comparative analysis of democracy promotion by the EU since the creation of the EMP (1995) until 2011 with the US promotion, in that same historical period would allow the characterization of the power polarization in the IS, since democracy is political idea and can be defined as one of the vital elements for the status of a hegemonic state, according to the theoretical framework used.

RC47-278.7

MANEIRO, María* (CONICET-UBA / CEL- UNSAM, maria_maneiro_rj@yahoo.com.ar)

Polifonías urbanas. Complejización de las formas ejercicio de la política territorial en el marco de la instalación de los movimientos de trabajadores desocupados (GBA- Argentina)

Este trabajo se propone describir las modalidades de representación de la política territorial a partir de un estudio de caso realizado en un municipio del Gran Buenos Aires.

Los objetivos principales de esta ponencia son: 1. Interpelados por un contexto que fuera definido por diversos analistas como un proceso de "repolitización extendida" nos proponemos explorar los sentidos que asume

la acción política para los habitantes de las periferias populares del GBA. 2. Insertos en un estudio sobre el legado de los procesos contenciosos que caracterizaron la última década en nuestro país queremos rastrear las modalidades de participación política realizadas por los vecinos, enfocando especialmente el sentido que promovió tales acciones y las evaluaciones que emergen en torno a la participación en procesos de la acción colectiva. 3. Por último, atentos a una complejización de las modalidades de "mediación" política, se esperan describir las formas en que los habitantes de este territorio se representan la acción política en el barrio, enfocando tanto los nudos de continuidad como las divergencias que estos sujetos manifiestan entre las modalidades de ejercicio político de las instituciones clásicas y los movimientos sociales insertos en el barrio. Este trabajo tiene asiento en el municipio de Esteban Echeverría, éste se encuentra situado en el sudoeste del conurbano bonaerense. Las fuentes en que se basa son, por un lado, un conjunto de registros observacionales y de notas de campo realizadas en el barrio, como así también, una serie de entrevistas a miembros de movimientos de trabajadores desocupados y una sucesión de entrevistas realizadas a habitantes de ese territorio.

RC07-533.4

MANEY, Gregory* (Hofstra University, socgmm@hofstra.edu) and **SMITHEY, Lee** (Swarthmore College)

Back to the future: Murals and conflict transformation in Northern Ireland

Murals not only can present imagined futures to reference publics, they also can embody transformative social change by reframing collective identities. The paper provides both quantitative and qualitative analyses of the recent, rapid changes in murals in West Belfast, Northern Ireland. The study highlights several ways that murals can promote imagined futures by reshaping the visual symbolic landscape, including amplification and suppression of different facets of existing symbolic repertoires, appropriation of elements of external repertoires, innovation, alteration of territorial and/or identity boundaries, articulation, historicization, and mobilization. In many instances, mural makers sought to improve community relations by linking the future with an imagined past, including an imagined shared past. Mural making involves collective processes of envisioning, collaboration, resistance, consultation, negotiation, and the channeling of resources. In this sense, these efforts provide a microcosm of the peace process in Northern Ireland—dynamic, contested, multifaceted, and constantly re-imagined.

RC55-516.2

MANGAHAS, Mahar* (Social Weather Stations, mahar.mangahas@sws.org.ph) and **GUERRERO, Linda Luz B.*** (Social Weather Stations, guerrero@sws.org.ph)

The relation of unhappiness and life-dissatisfaction to poverty and hunger in the Philippines over time

In the Philippines, the non-stock, non-profit institute Social Weather Stations (www.sws.org.ph) has conducted and publicly reported many statistically-representative national surveys of social, economic and political well-being. Each survey includes economic deprivation, as measured by self-rated poverty (quarterly since 1992) and involuntary hunger (quarterly since 1998), since eradicating poverty and hunger are universally recognized as national goals. Since 1985, families that self-rate as poor have ranged between 74 percent and 43 percent. The self-rating scale includes "not poor", "border-line" and "poor". Since 1998, those that experienced involuntary hunger (at least once in the past three months) have ranged between 23.7 percent and 5.1 percent. Involuntary hunger may be either "moderate" (occurring only once or a few times) or "severe" (occurring often or always).

The SWS surveys also have data on suffering, derivable from items on (a) happiness with life, in 20 rounds over 1991-2011, and (b) life-satisfaction, in 16 rounds over 2002-2011, both items using four-point answer scales. These are irregular items, since not specifically targeted by government. In the data-series, those not very or not at all happy have ranged between 8 and 24 percent, and those not very or not at all satisfied with life have ranged between 16 percent and 40 percent. Cross-sectional examination of recent surveys indicates a close relation of the incidence of suffering to hunger, and a lesser yet significant relation of the same to self-rated poverty, thus implying social accountability for some part of suffering. For

this paper, the authors will examine the Philippine time-series on suffering and economic deprivation, and report the findings.

RC47-155.1

MANGANA, Susana* (Universidad Católica del Uruguay, smangana@gmail.com)

Social mobilization in the Arab world and democratization

The so called Arab Spring produced a new political scenario where traditional parties mixed with new associations that fought together to expel the ancient regimes governing Arab countries. The use of new technologies in most Arab countries meant that youth managed to break through well established hierarchies that used to block any attempt from civil society to claim rights such as freedom of expression, citizen rights and basic economic demands. However, the irony behind the Arab mobilization is that although civil society burst out at first with enthusiasm and anger, trying through collective action, to get rid of presidents that had long before lost legitimacy, the aftermath of protests faced them with a dilemma. Democratically celebrated elections in Tunis and Egypt ended up with victory on the side of conservative Islamic groups that still hesitate between announcing their true ideology, at times very distant from democratic values from a Western perspective- and manipulating the press as not to appear too radical and intolerant. The Islamist trend sweeping across the MENA region is rising doubts, especially in the West. Sunni Orthodox groups, whether in Morocco or Tunis, have to prove their readiness to accept modernity and adjust not just their rhetoric but also their political policies, to issues perceived as controversial in Western countries. Mainly; respect of human rights, including those of religious minorities, gender issues and more specifically women rights. Hence, the current wave of new parties and politicians with a Hanbali background points to a progressive process of "saudization" of politics in the Arab world where Wahabbi ideals are gaining momentum and followers. There is growing concern about how parties clinging to Sharia law will achieve justice and economic progress without sacrificing individual freedom and rights in the name of God.

RC19-748.1

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Fiscal imbalances, electoral competition and popular contention: The politics of subnational workfare spending in Argentina, 2003-2009

This paper examines the determinants of workfare programs spending among the twenty-four Argentine provinces from 2003 to 2009. After the 2001 economic crisis, unemployment became the major political challenge for both national and subnational policy-makers in the country. In the following years, the Argentine federal government rapidly increased public expenditures in cash transfers targeted to the unemployed and informal workers, in order to provide temporary social protection to labor-market outsiders. Spending in workfare programs at the subnational level, however, varied widely: while some provinces considerably increased social funds in these programs, some others did it in a more nuanced or limited way.

By taking advantage of the literature on federalism and social policy, on the one hand, and conditional cash transfers in Latin America, on the other hand, this article aims to explore variables at the subnational level that have been useful in explaining varying spending patterns across national cases. In accordance with these literatures, this paper demonstrates that larger fiscal transfers from the federal government, greater electoral competition, and higher levels of protest and social movements' activity lead to increasing spending in provincial workfare programs. In contrast, higher redistribution of national employment programs to the provinces disincentivizes spending efforts in subnational social policies, leading to decreasing workfare expenditures.

In short, in a decade marked by a sharp spread of conditional cash transfers throughout the Latin American region, this study attempts to demonstrate how the institutional, political and socioeconomic attributes of a federation's subnational units might shape social policy outcomes in periods of welfare expansion.

RC52-456.4

MANSUROV, Valeriy* (Institute of Sociology of RAS, mansurov@isras.ru) and **YURCHENKO, Olesya** (Institute of Sociology of RAS)

Altruism as a professional ideology of Russian medical practitioners

Professional altruism, taken as a social good at which the professional expertise is directed, was seen as an important characteristic of professionals by social researchers writing from various theoretical perspectives. Functionalist and trait writers saw professions as ethically positive embodiments of the 'central values' of the society. Critics felt that this approach reflected too closely the ideological image which professionals tried to convey of their own work. In our research, in accordance with neo-Weberian critiques, we have not denied the importance of the professional ideology of altruism, arguing that some of medical practitioners' actions may be self-enhancement, but the reverse side of the coin is still a service for their patients or clients. In the recent desk and qualitative research of Russian orthodox practitioners, the professional ideology was interpreted as a significant professional characteristic. The research picked up the discrepancy between the sense of reduced circumstances of medical practitioners and their rather positive estimations of the professional side of things. Medical practitioners proclaimed a greater commitment to 'doing good work' than to economic gain, and to quality rather than efficiency. Although a proclaimed ideology should not be mistaken for reality, it is worth noting that Russian doctors wish to be seen as supporting a professional ideology of altruism. The status of medicine as a career choice was also still significant to the respondents. Members of the profession were not willing to leave an occupation, and were likely to assert that they would choose the same work if they were to begin again.

RC05-702.5

MANTOVANI, Rafael* (Universidade de São Paulo, mantovani@usp.br)

La moda por la civilización en Argentina y contra los Argentinos

Nobert Elias establece la distinción conflictiva entre "civilización" y "cultura". Este debate ocurrió, con mucho ahínco y conflicto, en Argentina durante el siglo XIX. Alberdi oscila básicamente entre escritos en que, tal cual a los liberales, pensaba la necesidad de excluir a los nativos de la tierra y en otros escritos en que aceptaba la posibilidad de mantenerlos en el proyecto de nación argentina. La conversión de las malas costumbres en buenas es la posibilidad de conversión de la tiranía en democracia. *La moda*, proyecto de Alberdi, fue la primera publicación de la *Asociación de Mayo*. Hay cierta dificultad de la historiografía en entender el significado de esta revista: parece demasiado superficial para ser llevada en serio por historiadores como Antonio Zinny, Vicente Quesada y Nicolás Shumway. En tanto, la revista fue una cruzada civilizatoria sobre la cultura local; ésta, usada como instrumento de legitimación de federales caudillos. Se trata de dos tipos de construcción nacionalista que, en la Argentina del siglo XIX, van a enfrentarse siempre con el objetivo de eliminar *el otro* del proyecto y todos sus signos del territorio argentino. La investidura en las buenas costumbres fue un intento de civilizar la Argentina (a la manera descrita por Elias) en nombre de un estilo de nacionalismo que suprimía determinados actores sociales. Opuestamente a eso, había otro nacionalismo, que acusaba a los liberales civilizatorios de "poco nacionalista". Hubo una lucha en la cual todos se pretendían el portavoz legítimo del nacionalismo. Falta todavía entender el papel de *La moda* en el complejo pensamiento de Alberdi como herramienta del proyecto nacionalista civilizatorio que asoció la cultura a la idea de barbarie, pues fue la herramienta de la tiranía.

RC02-715.4

MANZO, Alejandro Gabriel* (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (UNC), alemanzzo@hotmail.com)

Desentrañando las características de un emergente estado post-neoliberal en Argentina: Representaciones del gobierno nacional de los ajustes estructurales solicitados por el FMI en el canje de la deuda externa 2003-2005

Resumen: (285 palabras) desde la crisis financiera global de los años 80, el Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI) adquirió el carácter de "coordinador" de los procesos de negociación de la deuda externa entre

los acreedores y los gobiernos fuertemente endeudados. A estos últimos, se les exigía como requisito *sine qua nom* para recibir el soporte técnico-financiero de los agentes del mercado internacional de capitales la firma de un acuerdo previo con esta institución. Estos acuerdos se convirtieron en la principal puerta de entrada del neoliberalismo a Latinoamérica desde el momento en que en ellos se delineaban un set de políticas que las autoridades nacionales debían cumplir para escapar del *default*. Si bien el contenido de estos acuerdos varió a través del tiempo, todos ellos giraron -y aún hoy lo hacen- en torno a un elemento común: "el ajuste del gasto público".

Argentina se convirtió en el 2005, y luego de dos años de intensas tratativas, en el primer país del planeta en lograr un canje relativamente exitoso de su deuda externa en *default* sin el soporte del FMI y en oposición a muchas de sus prescripciones de política económica.

Este artículo tiene como objetivo presentar e interpretar las representaciones discursivas que el gobierno del presidente Kirchner efectuó durante el canje de los ajustes del gasto público exigidos al país por el FMI. A estos efectos selecciona del corpus de datos recabado -compuesto por aproximadamente 400 artículos del diario Clarín referidos al canje- una muestra pertinente que es estudiada a partir de herramientas teóricas-metodológicas propias del análisis del discurso; en particular de aquellas propuestas por Eliseo Verón. El artículo parte de presuponer que a partir de este análisis se pueden inferir características distintivas de un emergente Estado post-neoliberal en Argentina.

RC21-184.4

MANZO, Lidia K.C.* (The City University of New York, lidia.manzo@gmail.com)

The gentrification of sensibilities: Politics and aesthetics in a NYC changing neighborhood

Park Slope's historic character accounts for a strong measure of its lasting appeal. Replete with row houses and brownstones, the neighborhood is distinguished for being the largest landmark district in Brooklyn, and enjoys quiet, tree-lined streets with wide architectural variety. Progressive yuppies and establishment lesbians have long ruled the classy section of the Slope, in particular the "name" streets between 7th Ave and Prospect Park. These days the action is happening all along 5th Ave. and in the so-called "South End" of the Slope, where young people are fleeing Manhattan rents and setting up shop along the F train. Fifth Ave. rivals Williamsburg as the hottest section of Brooklyn, with great spots like rock club Southpaw and incredible restaurants like Al di La and Cucina. With its obvious local charm and intimate feel, this close-knit neighborhood has become an enclave for families and is rich in resources for children of all ages.

Given this background, this paper aims to address the issue of neighborhood changes and renewal through a specific interpretation key: the nature of the gentrification aesthetics in relation to economic and cultural capital. The interrelations between taste and design sensibilities in a gentrifying neighborhood "has always been symptomatic of a new middle class that is so aesthetically self-reflexive" (Bridge G. 2005:117).

I will examine how the very nature of gentrification practices, in these accounts, remains irredeemably *bourgeois* both in the structure and sensibilities (codes of legitimacy, eating out at restaurants and other aesthetics displays of cultured consumption in housing and leisure). Most importantly, this case demonstrates that discourses about aesthetics in gentrifying neighborhoods are related to forms of re-presentation and perception, which are essentially political.

RC10-427.3

MANZONI, Manuel* (Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, manuelmanzoni@hotmail.com) and **BÖCKER, Rafael*** (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, rafael.zavaro@gmail.com)

Participación y justicia social en la política agroalimentaria y agro-industrial de Argentina

Esta ponencia analiza la incidencia y la participación de los agentes económicos y actores sociales involucrados en el Plan Estratégico Agroalimentario en Argentina. Este plan estratégico presenta la ventaja de permitirnos identificar los grupos de interés que pretenden, mediante la instrumentalización de diversas políticas públicas sectoriales pasadas y recientes, aumentar su peso y rentabilidad económica en detrimento del interés general. Reflexionamos sobre las razones e intereses que están

detrás de los posicionamientos frente a los modelos existentes, que siguen una secuencia en la que en un extremo se encuentra el modelo de primarización de la economía basado en la renta sojera, la exportación de commodities y la implantación de monocultivos de especies transgénicas, o con tecnologías de insumos, capital-intensivas. En el otro extremo, se encuentra el modelo de agricultura familiar, basado en producciones diversificadas, con mayor predominio de tecnologías de procesos, vinculado a mercados de proximidad y con predominio de mano de obra familiar. Nos preguntamos por la razón y el sentido del Plan Estratégico Agroalimentario, es decir, en qué teoría de desarrollo se inscribe y, por ende, para qué o para quiénes está diseñado. También planteamos si este nuevo plan agroalimentario producirá un cambio significativo no sólo en factores técnico-productivos, sino también en términos de justicia social y democratización del sector. El problema de fondo no es otro que el de la soberanía alimentaria, que alude al derecho de los pueblos a decidir qué se produce y cómo y, en definitiva, quiénes producen y para quién.

TG07-189.5

MARCHANT, Alexandre* (Université Paris X Nanterre, alexandre.marchant@free.fr)

The heroin scenes in Paris and Amsterdam in the 1980s: Instinctive emotions and sensory geography of the city

In the 1980's, many Western cities were confronted by the apparition of *heroin scenes* that is, gatherings of drug addicts in public spaces such as streets or indoors spaces like squats in abandoned buildings, used as transactions places or shooting galleries. It caused directly crime issues (illegal economy of drugs dealing, violence around the place) and health issues (hygiene problems, overdoses, spread of contagious diseases such as AIDS), in the frame of virulent public debates. Drug places were exposed in the media as true "spreading urban cancers" in downtowns in Amsterdam (the *Zeedijk* street) or in Paris (the famous *Ilot Châlon* squat).

Urban heroin scenes bring to light several historical and sociological issues. First, designated as "areas of vice" by citizens or local authorities, they contributed to create stigmatized spaces of social exclusion. These feelings of disgust or fear, coupled with the vision of degradation (slums, used needles), highlight the role of instinctive emotions in a sensory approach of the contemporary urban crisis. Secondly, the urban sensitive geography is also redefined from the junkies point of view, experiencing the city as an area of suffering in his search for drugs and heroin scenes as sorts of refuges separated from the ordinary urban life. Finally, heroin scenes were also the sources of new underground subcultures and memories which sometimes survived in the collective memory after the closure of drug scenes.

In both French and Dutch study cases, the paper is based on archival data extracted from newspapers, associative grass-root movements of care and help, municipal or national health policies agencies as these heroin scenes were targeted by a series of local policies, to restore public order by police task forces interventions and to provide with health care at a street corner level through methadone programs for example.

TG03-567.2

MARCHIONI, Alessandra* (Universidade Federal de Alagoas, alemarchioni@hotmail.com)

El uso social del derecho y la garantía de protección a los pueblos indígenas en Brasil

El presente artículo tiene como objetivo demostrar que la protección de los derechos humanos, en especial de los pueblos indígenas, en Brasil, independiente de su naturaleza interna o internacional, sigue una lógica de relativa aplicabilidad definida por la contingencia del caso particular y según un patrón determinado por la cultura dominante del Estado. Siguiendo el abordaje de Pierre Bourdieu, ese sentido de mundo se encuentra reflejado en instrumentos jurídicos normativos y en decisiones judiciales, como en los casos de las licencias ambientales de las Usinas Hidroeléctricas de Santo Antonio/Jirau y Belo Monte, que insisten en alejarse de la aplicación inmediata de norma benéfica, contenida en la Constitución Federal y en la Convención de la OIT n169, sobre el derecho a la "consulta previa" de los pueblos indígenas afectados.

RC17-444.1

MARENGO, Leonardo* (Transformaciones Culturales Contemporáneas, CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y ESTUDIOS SOBRE CULTURA Y SOCIEDAD (CONICET - UNC), Córdoba, Argentina, soloporlasdudas@hotmail.com) and **LANDA, María Inés*** (CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y ESTUDIOS SOBRE CULTURA Y SOCIEDAD (CONICET - UNC), landa.mi@gmail.com)

Neo-organicismo y dispositivos inmunitarios en las dinámicas empresariales contemporáneas

Los estudios realizados por los autores en torno a las prácticas del *new management* señalan cierta revitalización del paradigma organicista en los escenarios y discursos empresariales contemporáneos. La presente ponencia se propone profundizar esta línea de indagación mediante un análisis de las apropiaciones que específicos discursos manageriales realizan de la metáfora organicista.

La metodología propuesta identifica y desmonta los tópicos y modelos explicativos provenientes de las ciencias biológicas que se actualizan en las intertextualidades del *new management* y las tensa con las prácticas discursivas de los altos cuadros empresariales.

El análisis revela que la emergencia del giro neo-organicista en el marco de las prácticas discursivas del *new management* se presenta como una tecnología de gestión/racionalización que las organizaciones empresariales contemporáneas implementan para desempeñarse en escenarios económicos signados por la incertidumbre.

En esta renovación terminológica (riesgo, enfermedad, homeostasis, patología) el concepto de inmunización cobra relevancia, el cual delimita específicos parámetros de funcionalidad y disfuncionalidad en la gestión de la vida económica.

En consecuencia, también nos proponemos mediante esta comunicación establecer relaciones y categorías que posibiliten asir las reconfiguraciones económicas del poder en torno a la consolidación del paradigma inmunitario y las lógicas emergentes de gubernamentalidad biopolítica.

RC19-123.1

MARIN, Thais* (University of São Paulo, thais.marin@gmail.com)

Implementation of cash transfer programs: The role of street-level bureaucrats

Conditional cash transfer programs entered the Brazilian political agenda in the 1990s and since then have propagated in the three spheres of government. With the creation of the national program *Bolsa Família* (BF), in 2003, concerned states and municipalities that already had similar initiatives could be connected to the federal program in at least two ways: integration of programs with the increase of benefit and coverage and/or offering complementary activities to beneficiary families.

The objective of this paper is to analyze how programs of different levels of government are articulated at the local level, that is, to identify in practice if there are and what are the possibilities of interaction between local cash transfer programs and BF and how they may affect the way these policies reach the citizen. Besides BF, other two family directed programs that exist in São Paulo city and are implemented by the local government are analyzed: *Renda Mínima*, municipal, established in 2001, and *Renda Cidadã*, from the state government, in force since 2002. Despite sharing goals and strategies, these three policies have variations, especially in per capita income cut-offs and the value of benefits. In addition, today, opposing parties are the decision makers of each one of them.

Because the street-level bureaucrats are the agents responsible for ensuring that these three essentially competitive policies reach the citizen and, regardless of institutional partnerships, can articulate them in their own way, it is essential to examine carefully the moment of the implementation of these programs. The field research found that these bureaucrats take advantage of the small space of decision that remain available to them and use not only institutional rules but their local and private expertise to implement the programs, providing them with a very reasonable "integrated" format unforeseen by policymakers and local managers.

WG02-569.8

MARIN OLAN, Pablo* (Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, marin_olan@hotmail.com) and **ARANDA ROCHE, Rossana** (Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco)

Modernismo hidráulico y conciencia práctica en las tierras bajas tabasqueñas

Este trabajo es un análisis de la instrumentación de las políticas de desarrollo que se emprendieron desde mediados del siglo XX sobre las tierras bajas de Tabasco, México. Nuestro estudio explora las diversas coyunturas que crearon las condiciones de posibilidad para la emergencia del "modernismo hidráulico", entedido aquí como el conjunto de saberes, técnicas y estructuras de pensamiento que fueron incorporados por el Estado mexicano para cumplir con los principios básicos de bienestar y seguridad. Para ello, hacemos uso de material inédito como los informes técnicos de los ingenieros que planearon los proyectos hidráulicos, correspondencia oficial con el gobierno y levantamientos de campo de las brigadas técnicas.

Una segunda parte del estudio, documenta los "efectos inesperados" de este modelo de desarrollo basado en el modernismo hidráulico, poniendo énfasis en las estrategias adaptativas de la gente que habita las tierras bajas, su capacidad de agencia y conciencia práctica dentro de estos esquemas de simplificación territorial y modelos de ingeniería social del espacio.

RC32-386.1

MARINES, Alejandra* (Universidad de Monterrey, alejandra.galindo@udem.edu.mx)

Defying the Saudi state: Women's tactics

The Gulf area and particularly Saudi Arabia represents the resilience of authoritarian monarchies. Despite the continuous debates, petitions, and even demonstrations, the governments seem to resist the Arab spring contagion. During the last decade some women in Saudi Arabia have become more public in their demands, interacting with some other oppositionist groups, but at the same time, keeping themselves autonomous and with a public presence in the national debate on the relationship between the ruler and the ruled. Through their actions, voice and presence some Saudi women challenged the homogenous representation of women held by government and society, obtaining some "concessions". With the demonstrations occurring in the wider arena of the Middle East, Saudi society was not immune to the contagion and particularly women. Regardless the lack of tradition on public demonstrations in the kingdom and tight security control some women defied the order to continue to ask for changes. This paper aims to elucidate if there are some new elements either in the demands and tactics used by some women in Saudi Arabia, and at the same time, to think in terms of the possibilities and limitations of changing Saudi women's role in society. Therefore, the first part of the paper will look at the structural elements that shape men and women's role in the kingdom, and at that same time, partly explain the endurance of Saudi monarchy. The second part will analyse the features of the agency on women, assessing their tactics and contents to see if there are some changes in their society role and as political members and finally.

TG03-461.1

MARINS, Marins* (manitebetufjr@gmail.com, manitebetufjr@gmail.com)

La production des frontières symboliques entre les « pauvres » à partir d'un programme de transfert de revenu au Brésil

La grande majorité de la littérature en sciences sociales sur les politiques sociales suit une analyse d'impact-objectif du programme sur la population d'allocation de référence. Cette analyse sous-entend que ces travaux ont pour but de mesurer le degré de proximité ou de distance entre les résultats obtenus et les objectifs initiaux du programme. Par conséquent, la problématique est que ces travaux n'évaluent pas le décalage entre les normes institutionnelles et les pratiques sociales. Notre recherche souhaite porter un autre regard, ce qui nous intéresse est d'analyser comment (et à partir de quels registres) les politiques pour combattre la pauvreté peuvent créer des frontières symboliques et morales, reconfigurant différents statuts (notamment par genre) entre individus et groupes. En particulier, nous aborderons le « Programme Bourse Famille », mis en oeuvre au Brésil en 2003, en le comparant (à travers des données secondaires) avec l'ancien programme du Revenu Minimum d'Insertion, actuellement renommé Revenu de Solidarité Actives français. Dans un premier temps, nous montrerons comment la politique de distribution de revenu peut produire certains paramètres de différenciation sociale entre les « pauvres ». Ensuite, nous analyserons comment se construit (formellement et in-

formellement) un stigma autour de la figure de l'allocataire en produisant en ultime instance un processus de déclassification sociale. Dans un dernier temps, nous chercherons à déterminer les valeurs auxquelles les allocataires adhèrent pour justifier de leur insertion dans le Programme. Est-il basé sur les notions de justice? Du droit social? D'aide humanitaire? Du mérite? Du paternalisme? Pour cela, nous avons réalisé une observation participante pendant deux mois puis, nous avons mené 60 entretiens approfondis avec les «pauvres»: allocataires et les non-allocataires (et aussi avec les enseignants et professionnels de la santé et de la assistance sociale) dans une périphérie de Rio de Janeiro au Brésil.

RC24-636.5

MARKHAM, William* (University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Bill@uncg.edu) and **FONJONG, Lotsmart** (University of Buea)

Dilemmas of environmental NGOs in Cameroon

This paper examines challenges facing Cameroonian environmental NGOs in meeting their objectives. Based on theories of civil society, open systems models of organizations, and existing literature about Cameroon and its NGOs, we identified five key challenges facing these organizations: raising adequate funds to sustain programming, employing and retaining technically qualified staff, attracting volunteers, developing mutually supportive relationships with government, and cooperating with other environmental NGOs. Interviews with leaders of 52 NGOs in five ecologically, politically, and economically diverse regions revealed that the first two challenges were the most serious. Focusing on them, we identify three main types of environmental NGOs: a) relatively well funded international NGOs with operations in Cameroon and highly professionalized staffs and models of operation; b) Cameroonian NGOs that are successful in obtaining substantial funding from international sources and able to employ the experts required to maintain required budget records and undertake elaborate, scientifically-based projects; c) Cameroonian NGOs that lack sufficient funding and expertise to write proposals and conduct projects that attract international funding and are therefore forced to rely on very small amounts of funds raised locally and conduct operations on a limited scale. This situation results both from the operating procedures of international funders and from structural characteristics of Cameroonian society that make domestic fundraising difficult. The latter include a government with relatively scant resources and a history of corruption, a relatively small upper middle class, and technical obstacles to raising funds by mail or telephone. Under these circumstances NGOs in the third category must rely on small projects, especially in the area of public education, funded by small donations from supporters or small subcontracts from the first two types of organizations. Increasing the competitiveness of Cameroonian NGOs for foreign funds and developing more effective models of domestic fundraising are thus key challenges facing the sector.

RC41-579.1

MARKIDES, Kyriakos* (University of Texas Medical Branch, kmarkide@utmb.edu)

Little research has been conducted on trends in disability among older people in developing countries. Because many developing countries have recently reached the stage in their epidemiological transition where western countries were in the 1970's and early 1980's, it has been suggested that they are currently experiencing increases in old age disability accompanying rapidly aging populations as did many western countries at that time. Support for this hypothesis was found in four of five Asian settings (Beijing, Indonesia, Philippines, and Taiwan) but not in Singapore, which is a developed country by most indicators (Ofstedal et al, 2007). Two other studies on Taiwan (Zimmer et al, 2002; Martin et al, 2011) found increases in the prevalence of physical function difficulties in the 1990's with the latter of these studies finding no changes since 1999, which is relatively good news given increased survival. China may be an exception to the general trends in that improvements in overall health and disability were found from 1992 to 2002 (Gu, 2009) but questions on the quality of the data have been raised. Data from Latin America are virtually non-existent with the majority perspective being that the rapid aging of the population has been accompanied by increases in poor health and disability in old age (Palloni et al, 2006). Some recent evidence suggests increases in disability in Mexico as well as among Mexican Americans in the Southwestern United States (Markides and Gerst, 2011). Evidence of increases in old age disability in developing countries is mixed and may very well reflect the absence of

high quality data on trends. Nevertheless both demographic and epidemiological forces will challenge the infrastructure of developing countries in the years to come. Implications for more research and theory development are discussed.

RC37-472.1

MARONTATE, Jan* (School of Communication, FCAT, Simon Fraser University, jmaronta@sfu.ca)

From noise to soundscape composition: Artistic and social scientific dimensions of acoustic ecology

This paper examines research on sound in public spaces based on a case study of a project that has been underway for over forty years. The paper analyses the transformation of the attitudes of participants (community activists, researchers and musicians) from a preoccupation with documenting (and resisting) noise pollution at the origins of the movement, to the development of new ways of characterizing 'sonic environments', and creative uses of soundscape recordings as a community resource for documenting intangible cultural heritage and promoting new ways of listening. The paper draws on interviews with participants in the World Soundscape Project (WSP), written documentation and a collection of recordings that has been maintained by the Sonic Research Laboratory (in British Columbia, Canada) since 1971. The WSP grew out of concerns about noise but rapidly evolved into a study of disappearing sonic memories of the world and a resource for creative projects in sound design and electro-acoustic music composition.

The paper examines changing value systems of participants about what constitutes a sound worth documenting as well as their work on theories of acoustic ecology. The Sonic Research Lab researchers recognized that 'authentic' recordings of the audible dimensions of community life could not all be documented by 'naturalistic' recording of 'found sounds'. They sought new ways of representing changing sonic environments and worked to heighten public awareness of sound as a dimension of the lived experience of community life (with outdoor performances, sonic art installations and guided 'soundwalks'). In the process soundscape composition emerged as a hybrid musical genre, combining social scientific and artistic goals.

The paper will conclude with a critical analysis of the authenticity of soundscape recordings as affordances for apprehending the lived experience of sound and for accessing memories of the 'audible past' and the acoustic ecology of community life more generally.

RC52-74.4

MAROTIAS, Ana* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, anamarotias@gmail.com)

La relación entre el campo profesional y las prácticas de estudio en propuestas de educación virtual de posgrado. Un análisis de caso

La ponencia se centra en las prácticas asociadas a las tecnologías educativas. Tiene como eje explorar las formas de estudio que se generan en espacios virtuales de formación superior de posgrado. Para ello, toma dos campos de saber y propone su comparación: las ciencias sociales y la medicina. Para su abordaje se eligieron dos campus virtuales: el de la Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, sede Argentina (FLACSO), y el del Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires (HIBA), por tratarse de instituciones de alto prestigio académico y que presentan un desarrollo importante de la educación virtual de posgrado. Por otra parte, ambos campus utilizan la misma plataforma tecnológica: Moodle.

Las prácticas de estudio suponen organización, uso de materiales, comunicación, aprendizaje, socialización y subjetivación, procesos que tienen lugar tanto en el mismo campus virtual como en el ámbito exterior a él y que, generados a partir del uso de las tecnologías digitales, alientan diversos tipos de consumo y de producción de bienes intelectuales a través de Internet.

En este marco, las culturas profesionales que median entre la tecnología y los sujetos promueven diferentes disposiciones y movilizan diversas prácticas. El interés de esta ponencia es profundizar en las distintas prácticas de interacción dentro de las plataformas virtuales así como analizar la configuración de diversos procesos vinculados a estos entornos, contrastando la mediación de la cultura profesional de los médicos y de los científicos sociales.

Se parte de la proposición general de que las especificidades de cada campo profesional condicionan las formas de estudio de los alumnos de educación superior virtual, relacionadas con los nuevos usos del tiempo y del espacio, con la no presencialidad, con la convergencia de profesionales de diferentes partes del mundo, con la centralidad de la lectura y la escritura y con nuevas y variadas formas de acceder y producir información y conocimiento.

RC52-263.4

MARQUES, Ana* (Universidade Estadual do Ceará, anamaria_mqs@yahoo.com.br), LESSA, Maria (Universidade Estadual do Ceará) and SANTOS, João Bosco (Universidade Estadual do Ceará)

You work for another: Study on the working conditions of workers in customer service for mobile emergency care in Ceará

The relevance of the theme of this research can be proven by the need to understand the conditions and work organization of health human resources specifically for teams of mobile emergency care. The aim was to investigate those who work in the mobile units of emergency care in Ceará in USB drives and ICU. The challenges are made, especially when it comes to managing people. Merhy (2006) states that lack connection between the user and worker health, medical procedures that are incompatible with a market policy and therefore must be guided by a specific ethical. I mean, there's no thinking without regard to the management philosophy of the entire health system and the existing public health policies and how they are experienced and perceived by the worker population. Another question refers to a denial or distancing of the professional (be) facing each other (be patient), to try to become indifferent to the pain situation that assists in the process of care, in a move to distance up and defend themselves from the suffering there and experience which may identify yourself or share: is it? You can ignore the suffering of another? In this sense, raised over two issues: the invisibility of which are put on the possible dilemmas experienced by health workers in line with the conditions not only of a possible lack of job, but the structure itself of its work. Tell these professionals with the necessary follow-up? Or if enforcement officials reduce the number of tasks? These were the problems worked out in this research.

RC21-388.1

MARQUES, Eduardo* (Center for Metropolitan Studies and University of São Paulo, ecmarq@uol.com.br)

Patterns of governance and government in São Paulo, Brazil

The paper departs from existing studies to discuss the main governance patterns present in urban and social policies in São Paulo. The article highlights the configuration of actors involved, the institutional settings in which governance occurs and the political grammars that regulate the processes, taking into account the various policy heritages involved, as well as different government levels, considering Brazilian federalism. At least five governance patterns are present:

1. Social policies (education, health and social assistance) – These policies have been under intense reform in the last decades. The resulting policy systems involve institutionalized social participation and local implementation, but under federal regulation, resulting in high standardization between municipalities.

2. Large infra-structure policies (sanitation, energy, subway) – These policies are formulated inside large state companies in a close decision process. Interest intermediation occurs through contacts within the thematic networks that bind technicians, appointed politicians and private contractors. Corruption is targeted to influence public bids and is connected to the financing of electoral campaigns.

3. Public infra-structure construction and urban services (bus transportation and garbage collection) – policy formulation and implementation also occurs within public agencies, but in this case with lower insulation. The community networks bind contractors, technicians and politicians together. Corruption is also more common.

4. Large urban investments and large urban projects – These cases involve mainly local government actors, but with very close decision processes within a network of actors including construction companies, large scale developers, municipal technical bureaucracies and local politicians.

5. Small daily decisions in zoning, building regulations and construction approval – by historical heritage, this is completely under control of the

municipal governments in a strongly decentralized way. The issue involves strong negotiations and a great deal of corruption involving street level bureaucrats, small building constructors, developers and local politicians.

RC07-102.5

MARQUES, Joana S.* (University of São Paulo (USP), joana.marques@iscte.pt)

Solidarity economy and counter-hegemony in the world-system: Insights from Brazil and Portugal

The paper proposes a reflection on solidarity economy as a field of counter-hegemonic projects. It is the result of ongoing PhD research on the positioning of solidarity economy organizations within a global restructuring context. Based on a comparative study (Portugal and Brazil), the goal is to analyze the dynamics that characterize these organizations in articulation with wider changes in the world-system, while questioning their role in the social transformation or reproduction.

In spite of the differences related to each social context, solidarity economy is embodied by a set of organizations where a collective patrimony is privileged against the individual return, and where solidarity is integrated in the core of economic activities as a means to achieve other goals, namely related to citizenship, environment, education, or culture. In the North, solidarity economy mostly emerges in articulation with the Welfare State; while in the South, where historically the State has been more fragile, it is developed from bottom-up approaches, based on the solidarity among different social groups in an attempt to solve their own problems.

One hypothesizes that solidarity economy in Brazil has emerged from a periphery setting, occupying a counter-hegemonic space, in resistance against the dominant political, economic and cultural powers, while in Portugal, in its semi-periphery, it is complementary to such powers. One questions how, on the one hand, the rise of Brazil and its new geo-political-economic centrality and, on the other, the economic recession of Portugal, and the consequent implementation of severe spending cuts, will transform such positions. What is the margin for social and economic criticism within these new dynamics?

The paper presents a theoretical reflection, as well as preliminary evidence from statistical data and document analysis, in the sense of revealing, from a macro viewpoint, the trends under analysis.

RC24-591.4

MARQUES, Juliana* (CPDOC/Fundação Getúlio Vargas, marques.jln@gmail.com)

Governance in the Amazon region of Brazil: State, market, civil society and international donors in the making of sustainable development projects

This is a piece of research on the relations among civil society, market interests, the State and international donors in the negotiations of new areas of sustainable use under the *Amazon Region Protected Area Program* (ARPA) funded by the World Bank, PPG7, WWF-Brazil and the Brazilian government. I am particularly interested in articulating theoretical and empirical discussions in order to account for 1. the shaping of local-global interactions and its impact on domestic politics and 2. the scope of citizenship in Brazil today.

Brazil is the largest conservatory of biodiversity in the world. Despite the country's low environmental performance, it has become an activist on environmental governance. Business and Industries, Rural Elites, Indigenous People, Politicians, International Donors, NGOs and the Scientific Community have different prospects of sustainable development. My main research questions are: how actors involved in the establishment of conservation units (CUs) carry out their agendas? Does the evolution of an international environmental regime affect actor's behavior?

ARPA is a ten year program comprised of three phases that proved itself to be a strategy tool of the Federal Government to inhibit the advance of deforestation and assist regularization in critical regions rather than privileging the creation of CUs in remote areas, which marks a contrast with the creation of protected areas in previous years. The program first phase (2003-2009) established 63 CUs, of which 30 are of sustainable use.

CUs for sustainable use usually have more success in forming local councils but more difficulties approving Management Plans when compared to strict protection areas. This is so because this kind of protected area opens the possibility of exploitation of forest resources. Market-orient-

ed groups (logging and mining business), socially engaged groups, donors and technicians hurry to discuss the proposed areas and strive for legitimacy and political influence along the way.

RC20-442.6

MARQUEZ MURRIETA, Alicia* (Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora, alimm06@gmail.com)

Health care personnel facing the new abortion law in Mexico city

Since 2007, Legal Interruption of a Pregnancy (ILE) is possible until the third month of pregnancy, if the woman so wants, in Mexico City's public hospitals without needing to give any public justification.

This huge change in the abortion law, the only one of this kind in the whole country, has placed the city's health system, namely, the doctors, nurses and social workers in the public hospitals, in the front line facing the law system. For example, the health law of Mexico City (2009) which regulates "conscientious objection" establishes that a doctor can be a conscientious objector but s/he is obligated to refer the woman to another doctor that will carry out the service (ILE); the law also states "It is an obligation of the governmental public health institutions to guarantee the timely availability of services".

I think that the changes in the law are showing that two types of principles, that before coexisted but in a parallel way, are now obliged to interact.

Taking these considerations into account, my paper will propose that this reality is creating a new interaction between law and medical discourse, that can be considered within the context of "normative plurality".

This is based on a research of the health care personnel in some of Mexico City's hospitals that are practicing ILE's; a research that has a pragmatic perspective. In the paper, I want to discuss how the health staff are challenged by the legality of this practice and what kind of arguments they are using to accept or refuse to provide the practice; also, how they are justifying their attitudes towards the woman asking for a legal interruption of pregnancy, whether they have a positive, a negative or a neutral position towards them.

TG04-374.1

MARQUIS, Nicolas* (Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis, marquis@fusl.ac.be)

Self-help reading : A social ritual of coping with risk in everyday life

Self-help books have for some decades raised interest (and often criticism) in social sciences. Yet, most authors deduced theoretical implications from analyses based on the texts of these books only. In doing so, they completely overlooked the problematic of the reception and the social uses of the messages imbedded in the books. Drawing on the recent works of Eva Illouz and Alain Ehrenberg, as well as on a large empirical field based on interviews of and letters to authors of self-help books, this communication will attempt to provide new insights into the reason why self-help books are such a successful commodity and why self-help readers endorse their discourse so willingly and playfully.

The thesis that I will develop is that self-help reading should be understood as a way of dealing with risk, uncertainties and unpredictable events, an attitude which is particularly adapted to social environments where autonomy and personal responsibility have been erected as key values. Self-help books provide their readers with new ways of dealing with all kinds of problems in everyday life. Moreover, the particular translation of these problems offered by the discourse of such books, adapted to the norm of autonomy and responsibility, allows the reader to claim social benefits from his/her new attitude by being considered as a "responsible person" rather than as an "inactive victim".

In order to sustain this argument, I will sketch a comparison between self-help reading and witchcraft practices analysed by Edward Evans-Pritchard and Jeanne Favret-Saada within other societies. I will follow Peter Winch's plea to understand such practices as "attitudes towards contingencies". Finally, understanding this practice as a "competence", I will address the question of the potential social stratification it may induce.

RC07-674.4

MARRERO, Adriana* (Universidad de la República, Adriana.Marrero@gmail.com)

From the trenches: Pluralism, estructureation and identity construction in Uruguayan highschool students

Interaction and conflict between adults and youngsters inside the institutions of education, mostly during the secondary, has been a usual object of study on behalf of Psychologists and Sociologists around the world. One of the most relevant and influential productions in this field is Paul Willis' Learning to Labor, which was followed by an important number of studies of the same kind. The article takes Willis' approach as the point of departure of a discuss that takes also into consideration two of the main concepts of today's Sociology, as the ideas of structure and action (Giddens) and, more recently, Margaret Archer's idea of the "internal conversation". From there, the article analyses the forms in which Uruguayan high school students interact with the adults in the context of the weakening of the educative rules inside schools. From the methodological point of view, the article is based on several series of interviews to secondary teachers and studentes, and on the direct observation of the life and social relations in Montevideo's high schools during the period 1991-2003.

RC04-640.2

MARRERO, Adriana* (Universidad de la República, Adriana.Marrero@gmail.com), **CAFFERATTA, Graciela** (ANEP), **PEREIRA DE LOS SANTOS, Leandro** (Universidad de la República) and **ACUÑA PÉREZ, Javier** (ANEP)

Las paradojas de los mecanismos de inclusión social: Un estudio de casos sobre nueve universidades del mercosur

El siglo XXI encuentra a los países del Mercosur en una situación muy diferente al siglo anterior en materia de Educación Superior. Las Universidades son hoy sólo una parte de un sistema de Educación post-secundaria complejo, diverso y diversificado, que incluye todo tipo de instituciones y centros, a veces alejados de los modelos humboldtianos de universidad que sirven de referencia a las universidades más tradicionales. A partir del estudio de nueve casos de universidades de Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay y Uruguay, y en el marco del Proyecto RIAIPE 3 ALFA III, se construye una tipología de instituciones que, generadas dentro de un tipo de lógica histórica característica, han devenido en realidades que contradicen –al menos en parte– las lógicas de sus mecanismos de inclusión y también de funcionamiento. A partir de acá, se espera poder generar una reflexión crítica sobre los modos de desarticular los obstáculos a veces invisibles para que las universidades logren incrementar sus niveles de inclusión social, de acuerdo a los objetivos del Proyecto RIAIPE.

RC34-267.2

MARTET, Sylvain* (Université du Québec à Montréal, Sylvain.Martet@UCS.INRS.ca)

"Subgenrification" as a cultural strategy

Based on interviews made in 2009 with French and Quebecois teenagers, this communication attempts to explore the fragmentation that we can observe on musical genres in youth cultures as a reflexive strategy of social identity construction. Our approach of this phenomenon leads us to focus on two processes: the self-legitimization of practices and tastes through the creation of a specific knowledge and the social conditions of musical discoveries experienced by the teenagers. Willis (1990) showed that young people are always involved in creation and recreation of their own cultural life. Their identities comes from the creative ways in which they discover, exchange and assume their tastes, practices and representations. Through their daily interactions with each other, their families and the medias, teenagers are involved in a process of symbolic exchange that defines continually who they are (France, 2007). This process of rearranging cultural elements explains partly the phenomenon of cultural eclecticism that most of teenagers experiment (Coulangeon, 2011). In the same time, we can observe a multiplication of styles, genres and trends. The strict definition of a cultural group by its appearance can lead some researchers to see youth cultures as many little independent subcultures but in our opinion we are more in front of a complex system of fragmented culture. We claim that the process of "subgenrification" in itself is part of the identity construction of teenagers' individuality and that this particular process is symptomatic of the cultural global mood. As Bennett (2000) wrote, the construction of the self is heavily linked to the construction of the collective culture in which it'll evolve. Music is more than a part of everyday environment; it's a tool of

identity construction. By exploring the way teenagers are building a map of their own tastes, we can graze the global culture in its dynamics.

RC53-288.1

MARTIN, Jennifer* (Ryerson University, jjmartin@ryerson.ca)

Getting the picture: Understanding the harms done to children made subjects of sexual abuse images on the internet

The purpose of this paper is to present the findings of a research study that explored the ways in which clinical therapists and child welfare workers in Ontario, Canada understand the harms done to children in abuse images distributed in cyberspace and the ways in which this understanding is integrated into investigation, assessment and treatment practices. Children who are made the subjects of sexual abuse images online have not only endured sexual abuse offline, their lives have been transformed by the permanent images of their abuse online; images that cannot be retrieved or controlled and that continue to circulate in cyberspace forever. The harms done to children in abuse images online are exacerbated by the impact of being photographed during the abuse. To add to this complexity is the potential non-resolution of the sexual abuse experience for those children who must live with the knowledge that images of their abuse are in perpetual circulation in cyberspace forever and may be accessed online for anyone to see at any given time. The implications for the child victims in online abuse images can be devastating, yet understanding of the phenomenon is limited. This paper examines the intersection of child sexual abuse and cyberspace and the ways in which current policies and practices in children's mental health and child welfare inform response to children whose abuse images appear online. Little research has examined the implications for children made the subjects of sexual abuse images distributed on the Internet. This paper addresses this gap by exploring new assessment and treatment targets that the phenomenon demands be added to existing child sexual abuse treatment programs and child protection investigations. A contemporary ecological model for conceptualizing the issues is presented. A children's rights perspective provides an overarching framework within which these ideas are explored.

WG01-148.2

MARTIN, Jordi* (University of Barcelona, jordi_md@yahoo.es)

Urban transformations in post-socialist Sarajevo

El proceso de transformación político-económico en países post-socialistas ha tenido muy diferentes evoluciones y resultados en las dos últimas décadas, como se puede observar de las disparidades aparecidas entre los países de la antigua Yugoslavia. Así, la reciente confirmación de Croacia como segundo estado en integrarse en la Unión Europea, después de Eslovenia, se contraponen a la situación permanente de bloqueo político que vive Bosnia y Herzegovina. A pesar de ser un país fuertemente intervenido por agentes y organizaciones internacionales desde la firma de los Acuerdos de Paz de Dayton en diciembre de 1995, la incapacidad de avanzar en campos como la reforma institucional de las estructuras de posguerra, debido a la falta de entendimiento entre los representantes políticos de las tres comunidades que constituyen el país –bosniacos, bosniocroatas y serbobosnios– pone de relieve tanto los enfoques erróneos como los efectos perversos de las políticas desarrolladas por la Comunidad Internacional a lo largo de los últimos 15 años.

Este artículo, fruto de los sucesivos trabajos de campo cualitativos desarrollados desde 2006, pretende exponer las estrategias no visibles de la Comunidad Internacional en el proceso de renovación física y de reconciliación étnica en Bosnia. Inicialmente se centrará en las transformaciones socio-espaciales llevadas a cabo en su capital, Sarajevo. Dichos análisis mostrarán como en Bosnia algunas ciudades se han erigido en las arenas más eficaces para implementar la agenda neoliberal, soslayando la ausencia de profundas reformas institucionales. De este modo, aquellas ciudades étnicamente homogéneas surgidas del conflicto militar, como la islamizada Sarajevo, son las más exitosas en el planeamiento urbano de posguerra, albergando los principales proyectos urbanísticos neoliberales. Finalmente, el artículo abrirá un debate más amplio sobre las consecuencias sociales y espaciales derivadas de la gestión internacional en aquellos países intervenidos tras la caída del bloque soviético.

RC10-341.2

MARTÍNEZ, Alexandra* (Participación y emancipación . Tensiones y contradicciones desde la experiencia venezolana, alexatrabajo@yahoo.es)

Participación y emancipación en Venezuela

Son diversos los procesos de participación que se han configurado en la última década en Venezuela cuyas apuestas parecen inscribirse desde posibles horizontes de transformación. Sin embargo, pareciera que los nuevos procesos, mecanismos e instancias de participación, se quedarán cortos tanto en las posibilidades de construcción de una democracia más protagónica y radical, como en las posibilidades de desarticular las distintas formas de opresión existentes en la sociedad (capitalismo, colonialismo, patriarcado). Este texto intenta aproximarse a estos procesos, mecanismos e instancias de participación desde distintas organizaciones sociales, en lo que se ha denominado "proceso bolivariano".

Como apuesta fundamental, las principales organizaciones sociales del país vienen construyendo no sólo agendas reivindicativas, sino también aportes a la construcción de instancias de decisión colectivas; estas apuestas se tejen desde la autonomía, pero también desde el debate, tensión y contradicción con políticas estatales.

Así, se plantea abordar desde una mirada crítica, en primer lugar ¿cuáles han sido las instancias permanentes para la participación de las organizaciones sociales en la última década del proceso bolivariano? ¿Cuáles son las limitaciones que enuncian las organizaciones para la radicalización de la democracia? Y ¿hasta dónde los recientes procesos de participación social y política que se han dado en Venezuela podrían leerse en clave de horizontes emancipatorios?

Esta lectura, nos permite profundizar y complejizar las miradas sobre la participación ciudadana, sus aportes fundamentales en la construcción de procesos democráticos, pero también sus permanentes tensiones, contradicciones y límites en su relación con el Estado.

RC47-368.3

MARTÍNEZ, Miguel A.* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, miguelam@cps.ucm.es) and **GARCÍA, Angela** (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

Squat the squares, occupy the buildings

The M15 movement in Spain has responded to the financial crisis and the neoliberal policies with a sudden and profound social mobilisation along 7 months (May-December 2011). While it is based on previous movements, this is the first time that a precarious multitude takes the squares, the streets and the neighbourhoods for such a long lasting period, through an innovative autonomous organisation and with a transnational scope. This paper focuses on the convergence experienced by the squatters' movement and the M15 movement. We will describe first how and why squatters joined the M15 movement. Then we will provide evidence about the utilitarian role that already existed squatted social centres played in the M15 movement. Finally, after the camps were evicted, a explosion of new squats took place due to the initiatives of new activists of the M15 movement. Our explanation of this process of convergence rests mainly in the 'cumulative chains of activist exchanges' since the three mentioned aspects of the process reinforced each other. The structural equivalence of the occupied camps and the squatted social centres (in terms of assemblies, self-management and social disobedience), sparked the mutual collaboration. Camps also turned into strategic ends of the M15 movement beyond its original function as a powerful repertoire of protest, in a similar mood as squatted social centres tend to be performed. Squatting gained legitimacy within the M15 movement due to the initial collaboration as well as to the increasing success of the campaign Stop Foreclosures. On the one hand, this mixture slightly reduced the radical and anti-systemic discourse of squatting. On the other, the anti-speculation discourse was incorporated into an anti-crisis one where squatting was justified by the extreme needs of people. This research is based on participant observation, 21 semi-structured interviews and the analysis of secondary sources.

RC22-270.3

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del Mar (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), CLOT GARRELL, Anna (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) and GARCÍA-ROMERAL MORENO, Gloria (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Public institutions and the accommodation of religious diversity: The case of hospitals and prisons in Spain

The management of religious diversity is becoming a crucial element to ensure social cohesion and good governance in contemporary societies. The rise of migration flows has led to a context of greater religious diversity and new and urgent challenges have emerged in this area in recent years. This phenomenon has highlighted the need to rethink the models of accommodation of religious minorities in public institutions.

The overall objective of this research is to analyze the challenges that the growth of religious diversity raises for hospitals and prisons and to examine the main strategies developed to accommodate religious minorities in these two types of confinement institutions. Our hypothesis are: 1) The model of accommodation of religious diversity in public institutions in Spain is tending to a pluralistic one. Public institutions are not eliminating/erasing religion, but they are taking into account and giving possibilities of practice to religious minorities which are nowadays gaining public presence. 2) The presence of religious diversity in hospitals and prisons puts into question the historical monopoly of the Catholic Church in Spain. In this sense, we state that the Catholic Church is resisting to lose its privileges in such institutions. The research, based on interviews to staff (directors, social workers...) of the institutions and religious leaders, compares two Spanish regions: Catalonia and Andalusia. The analytical dimensions considered are: a) religious assistance that patients and prisoners received; b) places of worship inside the centres; and c) possibilities to carry out daily religious practices.

RC21-142.7

MARTÍNEZ GOYTRE, Elena* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, elenmart@cps.ucm.es) and **SORANDO ORTÍN, Daniel** (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

La mezcla social en las áreas metropolitanas de Madrid y Barcelona

La investigación que se presenta realiza una aproximación a la relación entre la segregación residencial de los grupos socioeconómicos de las áreas metropolitanas de Madrid y de Barcelona y las estructuras sociales, políticas y residenciales de ambas regiones.

Mediante la clasificación de su territorio en diferentes tipos espaciales se han analizado las pautas de localización de los grupos socioeconómicos, así como su los niveles e mezcla social/segregación en cada uno de los mencionados espacios. Una vez analizadas las diferentes pautas de asentamiento de los grupos sociales objeto de estudio, se trata de comprender su relación con las distintas estructuras urbanas.

A continuación, se ha realizado un análisis de las intervenciones políticas llevadas a cabo en dichos espacios y de los discursos de los principales responsables políticos de tales áreas metropolitanas en torno a la mezcla social. El objetivo consiste en hallar la lógica de redistribución social y revalorización/devaluación de ciertos espacios que está implícita en las intervenciones de los actores políticos.

Así, a partir de las variables que se vinculan en mayor medida a los procesos segregativos; del análisis de las estructuras de ambas regiones y sus distintos espacios; así como de la relación que estas variables guardan con las intervenciones y los discursos políticos, se pretende arrojar cierta luz sobre el significado sociopolítico de la segregación y la mezcla socioreidencial.

RC33-765.5

MARTÍNEZ GUZMÁN, Antar* (Universidad de Colima (México), antarmar@gmail.com)

La perspectiva narrativa en la investigación social sobre identidad

Los diversos y heterogéneos abordajes narrativos en las ciencias sociales han contribuido a visibilizar la centralidad de las narrativas en la configuración del mundo social y de las identidades personales y colectivas. Esta comunicación aborda algunos puntos referentes al abordaje narrativo en el ámbito de la investigación social sobre la identidad. La atención es puesta, por un lado, en buscar delimitar la particularidad de este abordaje con respecto a otras formas de investigación cualitativa en este campo de

investigación psicología social y, por el otro, en sugerir alcances y ventajas de la perspectiva narrativa. Argumentamos que abordaje narrativo representa una vía metodológica alternativa que mantiene una sensibilidad especial con respecto al papel de la subjetividad y el sujeto, sin por ello renunciar a las herramientas de análisis que nos ofrecen el análisis del discurso y el análisis de contenido.

Para ilustrar esta discusión utilizamos dos estudios empíricos. El primero de ellos abordó el tema la construcción de la identidad colectiva en un grupo de activistas del movimiento de transgénero en la ciudad de Barcelona. El segundo de ellos tuvo como objetivo estudiar las identidades personales y laborales de un conjunto de trabajadores empleados en cadenas de supermercado en Santiago de Chile. Sugerimos a continuación tres ejes generales y provisionales que pueden ser útiles para caracterizar la singularidad una aproximación narrativa en el plano metodológico: a) el tipo de material empírico: el material que se produce en la investigación y que es objeto de análisis es alguna forma de narrativa; b) el tipo de análisis metodológico: el análisis está dirigido a identificar y rastrear los aspectos narrativos del material; c) la presentación de los resultados: el conocimiento producido adquiere cierta inteligibilidad de tipo narrativo y da cuenta del relato como unidad global.

RC42-691.1

MARTÍNEZ GUZMÁN, Antar* (Universidad de Colima (México), antarmar@gmail.com), **MOLINA, Nancy** (Universidad de Colima (México)) and **GUZMÁN, Oscar** (Universidad de Colima (México))

Transiting genders: Psychosocial contributions and questions about transgender identity

Transgender identities have recently become a relevant and controversial topic in diverse social sciences interested in gender and power relations, including social psychology. The traditional perspective that considers transgender identities as a deviant form of gender and sexuality has been contested and new psychosocial approaches to these gender trajectories are required. This presentation focuses on two aspects regarding psychosocial approaches to transgender identities. In the first place, we present a qualitative study carried out in Mexico exploring some psychosocial factors playing an important role in the construction of transgender identity and in the social experience of transgender people. The study is conducted with transgender subjects and uses interviews and narrative methodologies to inquire into the participants' views and perspectives. Results of the study allow discussing three particular aspects: a) the 'social actors' significantly involved in the construction of transgender experience in this particular context; b) the conceptions of 'masculinity' and 'femininity' mobilized by the participants; and c) the forms of violence to which this population is subject to and its relation to psychosocial conceptions and practices. Secondly, we conclude by proposing different ways in which transgender identities and transgender studies can question and transform traditional preconceptions that inform the psychosocial perspective in gender research.

RC42-242.2

MARTINEZ GUZMÁN, Antar* (University of Colima, antarmar@gmail.com)

Una aproximación narrativa al estudio de las identidades transgénero: Construyendo nuevos relatos

RC35-262.1

MARTINEZ MULLEN, Claudia* (Rhodes University, c.martinezmullen@ru.ac.za)

Neo-liberal structural powers within the workplace: Workers or slaves?

Neo-liberalism and economic globalisation affect different geographical and social areas in very heterogeneous way. In the third world countries and in particular in South Africa the implementation of neoliberal social policies and the emergent processes of flexibilisation in the workplace implied over-exploitation and cultural and psychological domination of the labour force; which day by day are living in threat and fear to lose the only way of subsistence due to the increase number of unemployment and exclusion from the formal labour market.

Extreme ways of execution of power and domination over the worker's mind and body are everyday more often and creates a sense of dehuman-

isation and a clear control of the labour force, affecting the ways in which they approach and perform their work and live their lives, showing a clear asymmetrical power relation between the bourgeoisie and the proletarians. This led us to the assumption that slavery could represent a new way to understand 'working relations' in some areas of the third world economies. In this paper, I will discuss theoretically the concept of power and domination and the repercussion on the very flexible labour force.

RC13-66.4

MARTINEZ MULLEN, Claudia* (yes, c.martinezmullen@ru.ac.za)

South African leisure in turbulent economic times

This paper will explore the very vulnerable economic situation of South African population after 1994 due to the ANC (first democratic government) negotiation with global agents such as the WB, WTO, IMF, and the concomitant acceptance of neo-liberalism in the country. Public policies in the framework of neo-liberal agreements such as NEDLAC, deeply affected the impoverished and already excluded population from the formal labour market.

Millions of people in the current South Africa do not have access to housing, service delivery, education, jobs, etc. More and more people become part of the informal economy trying to earn the means of subsistence day by day. The struggle for survival brings suffering and starvation for many living in informal settlements. It is in this framework that the concept of leisure activities and leisure time can be observed as a very expensive and unreachable commodity, leaving only the household or the community space as a free or very cheap place to expend its time out of work.

RC07-705.2

MARTÍNEZ NOVO, Rodrigo* (Centro Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, marnoro@uv.es) and OSCA LLUCH, Julia* (Instituto CSIC, M.Julia.Osca@uv.es)

Capturando tendencias: La herramienta bibliométrica para la detección de desigualdades en el espacio de educación superior

En el presente artículo pretendemos explorar el proceso por el cual se instala en el Espacio de Educación Superior un modo de "conocimiento innovador" producto de las concepciones economicistas Schumpeterianas. Con este objetivo utilizaremos la herramienta bibliométrica para realizar una genealogía de la concepción innovadora a partir del historial de publicaciones incluidas en la ISI Web of Knowledge. De esta forma visibilizaremos el origen y el incremento de la concepción innovadora así como su dispersión en las distintas disciplinas académicas: de la economía y la ingeniería a otras disciplinas, sociales y de humanidades. Del mismo modo esta herramienta nos permitirá comprobar la substantivación del concepto, esto es su instalación como conocimiento tácito.

Pero además la descripción de esta evolución conceptual en la "producción científica" refleja una tendencia conflictiva de vital importancia: la transferencia de los marcos culturales empresariales a contextos sociales en los cuales se configura "el espacio de conocimiento de la educación superior".

Los resultados obtenidos son producto del trabajo realizado en el ámbito de la Red RIAIPE 3, dentro del Proyecto Alfa III, de la Comisión Europea: Programa Marco Interuniversitario para la Equidad y la Cohesión Social en Educación Superior.

RC04-640.1

MARTÍNEZ NOVO, Rodrigo* (Centro Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, marnoro@uv.es)

Las desigualdades del conocimiento innovador: Una aproximación espacio temporal en el marco de la educación superior

En este artículo analizaremos la influencia del conocimiento innovador en el tipo de conocimiento relacionado con la Educación Superior Europea. A partir de los *a priori*s Kantianos del espacio y el tiempo describiremos algunas de las características de este mapa de conocimiento que pese a venderse como objetivo hunde sus raíces en específicos concepciones económicas Schumpeterianas. Con respecto al espacio veremos como la noción de Espacio Europeo de Educación Superior es homólogo del espacio europeo de conocimiento: una construcción espacial propia de la percepción empresarial de los "sistemas de innovación" en los cuales el conocimiento en sus cualidades homogéneas y sólidas puede transferirse

o gestionarse a modo de objetos. Con respecto al tiempo veremos como la definición de la sociedad como "sociedad del conocimiento y la innovación" implica la asunción por los miembros de la comunidad académica de la necesidad de lidiar con la inestabilidad moderna y la precarización mediante un estar en el "*novum continuum*" de la acreditación.

Estas metáforas espacios temporales se traducen también en metáforas de la desigualdad. El espacio innovador que concibe "el conocimiento como objeto" corre el riesgo de convertir a las personas "en objetos del conocimiento", "recursos humanos" disponibles para el sistema empresarial y caracterizados por desigualdades en torno a la celeridad con la que acceden a la meritocracia.

Los resultados obtenidos son producto del trabajo realizado en el ámbito de la Red RIAIPE 3, Programa Marco Interuniversitario para la Equidad y la Cohesión Social en Educación Superior.

RC52-26.1

MARTINEZ-BRAWLEY, Emilia E.* (Arizona State University, College of Public Programs, eemb@asu.edu) and ZORITA, Paz M-B (Arizona State University, College of Public Programs)

Professionalizing across borders: The dilemma of social work as a democratic occupation

Social work as a public service occupation, separate from beneficence began in the United States at the turn of the 19th Century. The "democratic experiment" of the U.S sought to distance itself from the constraints of the church-based charities that had offered moral control as a condition for material aid. The principle of egalitarian help was disseminated through the efforts of the Settlement Houses, which, by the way, the U.S. had imported from Britain. Social Workers, led by Jane Adams and other "not professionally trained figures" devoted themselves to addressing poverty and operationalizing principles of self-help, particularly in relation to immigrant populations. But soon, such democratic efforts were left behind by the professionalizing ethos of the Charity Organization Society, which sought to develop discerning skills for service through "professional "schools" of social work. The old volunteers, who reigned with empathy and "friendly visiting", rapidly disappeared to become "caseworkers", who ruled with "scientific principles" engrained in a developing bureaucracy.

This paper will address the distancing of social work from its original egalitarian commitments to social justice to secure a monopoly of knowledge, prestige within the universities, recognition by the bureaucracy and other professions. Finally and quite recently, social work sought to expand its professional hegemony beyond the borders of the U.S. Seizing the globalizing currents, it often denies the local and culturally based roots of helping, believing that the standardization offered by professional principles is appropriate throughout the world. While this paper does not propose the eradication of professional efforts for such things as quality control and accountability, it does suggest that the principles of professionalization must be cautiously applied to avoid devaluing vernacular and culturally rooted wisdom. The implied standardization of global efforts can become dangerously undemocratic.

RC25-254.4

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Migración, identidad y lengua zapoteca: Rechazo y aceptación en los hijos de migrantes

Este artículo intenta explicar qué factores influyen en el rechazo o la aceptación de la identidad zapoteca en los hijos de migrantes a la ciudad de Oaxaca. Se presta especial atención al aprendizaje y al uso de la lengua porque en México es el factor clave, más que el fenotipo, de adscripción a un grupo étnico.

De acuerdo con algunas investigaciones (Perez (2009)Gladwin (2004), Luz (1995) y Peñalosa (1986)), los inmigrantes de las comunidades, no transmiten a sus descendencia la lengua de origen e inculcan el castellano entendido como una lengua de prestigio que puede proteger a sus hijos de la discriminación, y ayudarles a una movilidad social ascendente. Sin embargo, se han detectado un grupo de personas que reivindican la identidad familiar de origen y se ha estudiado qué factores facilitan esta opción.

El trabajo de campo se realizó de forma paralela al proyecto BI WEYA 'A diseñado por personas de la comunidad para poner en contacto a la gente más joven nacida en la migración con la cultura de origen. Se entrevistó a niños y personas jóvenes preguntándoles sobre diferentes aspectos, incluidos los emocionales (vergüenza, orgullo, indiferencia...), relacionados con la comunidad y su elección lingüística.

Se concluye que para comprender las diferentes elecciones hay que tener en cuenta algunos factores estructurales, tanto de permanencia como de cambio (por ejemplo, la influencia de los movimientos sociales o la fundación de universidades indígenas), que han suavizado la desvalorización que sufren las lenguas en el contexto mexicano asociadas, generalmente, a un estrato social muy bajo. Pero también hay que tener en cuenta variables individuales como las diferencias educativas, de trayectoria laboral, procesos de empoderamiento personal o estrategias migratorias de permanencia en la ciudad o de regreso a la comunidad.

RC31-437.4

MARTINIELLO, Marco* (University of Liège, M.Martiniello@ulg.ac.be)

Popular arts in migration and post-migration cities: A research framework

The paper presents a framework to research the relevance of popular arts in the theoretical and policy debates about diversity in migration and post-migration cities. It does so by relating to the five domains: local culture, social relations, local cultural and integration policies, local politics and the local economy.

At the cultural level, the aim is to examine how artistic productions of immigrant and ethno-racial minorities change the mainstream local culture or in other words the local configuration of diversity (Vertovec, 2009).

At the social level, we explore the idea that they can help to build bridges, to facilitate the encounters (Vertovec, 2009) between different populations sharing the same neighbourhood. In other words, popular arts can become a means of communication and dialogue between different groups to build some form of local shared citizenship

The paper then explores the policy relevance of popular arts immigration and post-migration cities. Are immigrant and ethnic artists and productions supported by official cultural institutions? Are local cultural policies becoming multicultural? It also seems important to examine to what extent popular arts are used and could be a useful tool in local integration and social cohesion policies.

At the political level, the paper studies the relations between popular arts, collective identities and the forms of the social and political mobilisation in multicultural cities (Martiniello and Lalfuer, 2008). The paper also proposes to research the importance of immigrant and ethnic artistic mobilisation in local elections (Lafleur and Martiniello, 2010).

Finally, the paper ambitions to examine the economic impact of immigrant and ethnic artistic expressions on the local economy through ethnic tourism (Rath, 2006), festivals but also the development of a local immigrant and ethnic artistic life.

TG03-414.2

MARTINO-TAYLOR, Lisa* (St. Louis Community College, lmartino@stlcc.edu)

The Manhattan-Rochester coalition and tests on vulnerable populations without consent

During the Cold War, the United States military engaged in a series of secret tests on civilian populations in various North American cities, to test new types of weapons that were being developed by a network of scientists involved in a secret spin-off group from the Manhattan Project. In at least one series of tests between 1953 and 1965, officials sprayed an aerosolized compound in an urban area where low-income persons of color resided, in St. Louis, Missouri. Their task was an ultra-secret project that involved in part, human subject testing related to weaponized radiation. This vast project transcended national boundaries, and ultimately targeted tens of thousands of unwitting, disempowered, and dehumanized civilians, who were purposely tested for, and exposed to deadly compounds without their knowledge or consent, in a blatant violation of civil and human rights.

Such a vast project required the effort of thousands of internal participants over roughly five decades. Under the direction of the network leaders, lower-level participants' ethical lapses and willing participation in

harm, might be explained by the use of organizational tactics that purposely disabled critical analysis and internal dissent by those inside the organization. Large numbers of people outside the secret network, even victims of the network's actions, were unable to determine that illegal or harmful activity was being conducted by the military and its contractors, because of the same organizational tactics that additionally, disabled external dissent and critical analysis.

Through understanding the specific elements and mechanisms of complex institutional deviance that disengage critical analysis, and pave the path towards victimization of populations, we can develop public policies that prioritize the public's right to know, and construct checks and methods to minimize the chance of covert projects that are contrary to societal norms, human dignity, and human rights.

RC14-578.2

MARTINOVSKI, Bilyana* (Stockholm University and University College of Borås, bilyana.martinovsky@hb.se)

The ethical turn: Communication as a manifestation of the ethical

This paper calls for an ethical turn in communication. It offers a re-evaluation of Weaver's metaphor on communication as exchange of information and develops Buber's and Peters' ideas on communication as manifestation of the ethical, where the ethical is described as openness to otherness and communication is viewed as a tension between reproduction of Self and reconciliation with alterity. It argues that mutuality is not a necessary condition for the ethical because it involves intimacy that can only be discretely and that end of theodicy is not the end of the ethical because the ethical is a space of profound intimacy, beyond preachment. Extreme cases of annihilation of otherness such as genocides in all their stages and variations, can't be described as rational in some cases than others and have deeper roots than modernity. The ethical turn within socio-political conflicts and genocidal process meets challenges such as the patriarchal order, implantations and involvement of the Third, dehumanization, isolation for larger contexts, traumatic disorders, and states of denial. However, the potential of communication as reconciliation is enhanced by insights in intercultural communication, nurturing of hybrid cultures, and distance taking techniques such as time distance, attention/topic shift, emotions such as feelings of awe, and art.

RC47-155.4

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Urban development and modernity unfinished: A reading of the phenomenon of lynching in Brazilian society, based on the work of José de Souza Martins

The present work analyzes the phenomenon of lynching in Brazil, using, mainly, the data supplied for the empirical research that lasts about 20 years, of José de Souza Martins. The cases of lynching are characterized by a sudden reunion of individuals, in an unexpected and unplanned way, violently attacking another subject who committed some kind of antisocial action. From the analysis of the Brazilian cases, it was noticed that, although they are also the result of a failed State system, they have significant differences compared to those occurrences in other countries. The predominance of occurrence of the phenomenon in urban areas, especially in marginal neighborhoods of great metropolis, and the character of ritual and sacrifice that happens with these facts, isn't found in other societies. The development model utilized to reach the Brazilian modernity and its consequent "unfinished modernity", unequal, imposed from privileged classes, much of modernity's "appear to be" than "being", is shown as largely responsible for this return of irrational manifestations of violence, deriving of fear and uncertainty arising from the social changes which affects everyone, but that not everyone take benefits.

RC21-622.1

MARTINS, Maria Lucia Refinetti* (Universidade de São Paulo, malurm@usp.br)

Planning and the limits of urban policies

In Latin America, in the last two decades of last century, a number of experiences involving municipal-level public policies aiming to improve the quality of living and social inclusion were developed.

Local development was seen as an opportunity to give more room to popular movements around a democratic socialism. The struggle for hegemony was seen as possible once based on community participation, cultural shifts in politics – starting from municipalities – and on the fostering of a new model for the State.

This path was seen as an opportunity for conceiving new ways of carrying out public management, opposing the prevailing neoliberalism across national governments in Latin America at the time.

The twenty-first century was inaugurated with the election of left-wing national governments proposing a reframing of the agenda.

Today, taking a closer look at the countries in the region, one could ask what happened that those local sparks faded away and the national level doesn't arrive to give resonance to those pioneering experiments.

To foster this reflection, this paper discusses what happened in the sphere of urban planning as well as in the sphere of the city itself as a socially produced space. It addresses a framework of aspects concerning ways of thinking the city, the region and the territory in urbanistic terms and in terms of the culture of planning. The aspects addressed are:

- The scope of the question: city, region and territory;
- The foundation paradigm of planning: the notion of Public Interest and its nowadays crisis;
- The culture of planning, which attaches economic planning to the regional, national and macro spheres, whereas physical and territorial planning is mostly attached to the local level;
- The formalization of a new generation of rights: Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights.

RC24-773.1

MARTINS, Paulo Roberto* (BRAZILIAN RESEARCH NETWORK IN NANOTECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT - RENANOSOMA, marpaulo@uol.com.br)

Nanotechnology, social justice and the environment: The Brazilian case of the development of nanotechnology 2001-2011

The paper intend to discuss the relationship between the Brazilian development of nanotechnology, the social justice and environment for the period 2001 to 2011. First, the actions from federal government for the Brazilian development of nanotechnology will be presented. Second, what happens with the social justice and the environment presents in these actions will be analyzed. Third, the process of the public engagement made by the Brazilian Research Network in Nanotechnology, Society and Environment – RENANOSOMA – will be showed and also their relationship with the social justice and environment. Finally, some preliminary conclusion will be presented about the Brazilian Development in nanotechnology analyzing if it will increase or decrease the Brazilian social injustice and will modify the actual modal of the appropriation of the environment.

RC52-74.5

MARTINS, Thais* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos UFSCar, thaisjoi@gmail.com)

Financial elites make room for the emergence of new elites in Brazil

In order to find answers to the that are changes currently happening in the work organization within companies, the changes on the professional role of allocated agents for the organizational field and to understand the processes and dynamics that occur between social workers and this new logic organization is that we will open space for the study of the elitists life trajectories of Production Engineers in the State of São Paulo.

In other words, based on the study of educational and professional trajectories of production engineers we intend to understand how works the organizational dynamics in the XXI century and what is their relation, influence, or mechanisms of reciprocity established with the social agents studied.

It is worth mentioning that the positions and career choices of these engineers will be quite significant, as they open space to our reflections on the actions and the performances that occur inside the organizational process in the business sectors.

Which means that the allocation of those engineers in business positions or extra business, will open doors for us to understand some new dynamics used in many companies that now consider a new moment and a new dynamic: the financialization.

The purpose is to analyze the new forms of organization, their characters and their action mechanisms when facing internationalization and if it's possible also with the "new" company concept created by the financialization in a international scope.

RC47-215.1

MARTINS DE ALBUQUERQUE, Paulo Henrique Martins* (Guilherme Martins e Maria Idelvita Martins, pahem@terra.com.br)

Sociology, colonialism and social practices in Latin America

With the decline of Eurocentrism, sociology finds a special time to increase a profound criticism of its nature and importance in Latin America. This is the challenge we seek to answer with this paper, that the progress of post-colonial criticism is contributing to a reassessment of the stages of development of Sociology in Latin America and, consequently, for further information on the social movements and community practices. In this context, the review of sociology and social sciences enable us to witness the revaluation of urbans movements, the indigenous and feminist struggles or religious pluralism. Since the new questions put by the deconstruction criticism of Eurocentrism, it's seems that the development of sociology took place under the historical tension between colonialism and anti-colonialism. Consequently, the sociological studies have known three distinct stages: one, the post-independence, another, the criticism of postcoloniality and third, still uncertain, which moves the sociology today between, on one hand, the attempts to recolonialize, from utilitarian and neo-liberal pressures of consumer society, and secondly, the anti-utilitarian struggles for decolonialization of knowledge and power and for a new collective praxis. At moment of post-independence, social thinking is more motivated by the idea of forming the national society. The second moment we call post-colonial criticism. Here, the advance of democratic struggles contributed to new intellectual meanings about the nature of Eurocentrism. Thus, the ideas of center and periphery open the discussions on coloniality not only of each national society but of the whole region. The third moment of sociology in Latin America is still vague and hesitates between the denial of the center-periphery relationship, as does neo-liberalism or, conversely, for recognition of its relevance in a new system of domination/liberation and more complex changes between center and margins.

RC25-5.1

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Media discourses, policies and social resonance on the example of the Roma issue in Eastern Europe

After the collapse of totalitarian regimes in Eastern Europe and the accession of most countries from the region to the European Union gradually Roma issue became topical for Europe. This was a logical consequence of surge of anti-Gypsy attitudes in public space and media. In frames of the European Union accessions process for most countries in the region a pre-requisite became an active national policy for solving the problems of Roma and for democratisation of the media environment, and adapting of anti-racist discourse. The democratisation process flows unevenly across the countries, but today it can largely be considered complete and in the state policies and the media environment in regard of Roma dominates today (at least formally) anti-racist discourse. In the proposed presentation we will analyse the resonance of these prerequisite on the public perception of the Roma communities. We will show that it doesn't led to reduction of the existing since centuries anti-Gypsy stereotypes, but led to their development, strengthening and enriching with new aspects. Dominant throughout the region becomes a new stereotype about the unfair 'privileged Roma'. This new stereotype largely influences the emergence and development of numerous overtly nationalistic and pro-nationalistic parties in whole region of Eastern Europe and attributed the strengthening of anti-European attitudes and in result the anti-Gypsy rhetoric in the media and political messages was changed, but continues to carry concealed but strong racist

messages. From this perspective, anti-Gypsy pogroms and ethnic tensions as we are witnessing during the last years in Hungary, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria are not surprise, but rather a logical consequence of the social development processes in the region. In conclusion it will be argued that policies of 'affirmative actions', regardless of precious goals may lead to results contrary to expectations, if not implemented carefully.

RC22-682.1

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Migratory "miracles" and mobility among pentecostal pastors in Brussels

Taking into account space and identity in the movements of transnational religious actors, this paper is engaged in reframing and reinterpreting experience by investigating the articulation of migratory and religious experiences as expressed by the pastors of four different Brussels-based Pentecostal congregations. The analysis of pastors' narratives, as they reassess the circumstances that brought them from Sub-Saharan Africa or Latin America to Belgium, reveals an interwoven process of geographical shifts and "divine" actions: this offers us an opportunity to consider an implied double process of mobility and religion. On one hand, we can see how Pentecostalism transforms and subverts their immigrant experience by allowing for an alternate narrative of this experience. On the other hand, we can analyse the effect of the migratory experience on the discourse and religious practices in the new social context, more particularly through the identification of such "Children of God" with missionary duties towards their fellow immigrants. An analysis of the pastors' narratives also offers a particularly relevant opportunity to question the tensions between processes of endogenous identification (missionaries elected by God and working towards the extension of his "kingdom") and exogenous assignment, repeated associations of otherness and strangeness, and the stigma coupled with pejorative characterizations of the "migrant".

RC34-22.7

MASSHOLDER, Alexia* (CONICET- UBA (Argentina), fmalexia@hotmail.com)

"el surgimiento de la revista pasado y presente. una mirada desde lo generacional"

El presente trabajo busca realizar una lectura posible del desprendimiento^[1] del Partido Comunista Argentino (PCA) de un grupo de jóvenes militantes que dieron origen a la revista *Pasado y Presente* (PyP) en 1963. En análisis de centrará las condiciones socio históricas que enmarcaron la ruptura, así como en los contextos de juventud del mencionado grupo, principalmente de José Aricó, y de quien él mismo reivindicara como "maestro", Héctor P. Agosti. Se rastrearán asimismo las formas en las que ambos plantearon la cuestión en sus producciones escritas.

Aunque la ruptura ha sido a veces calificada como "juvenil", este trabajo busca una perspectiva más relacionada con la idea de W. Dilthey de una "comprensión exclusivamente cualitativa"^[2] del fenómeno, atendiendo la centralidad de el autor alemán da a la "contemporaneidad", entendida como influencia de una misma directriz de la cultura intelectual que les moldea y de la situación político - social.

[1] Inicialmente algunos de sus miembros pertenecían al PCA, la mayoría fueron expulsados luego de la aparición del número 1 de la revista, aparecida por primera vez en Córdoba, en abril de 1963.

[2] Citado en Mannheim, Karl, "El problema de las generaciones", en *Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas*, N° 62, Madrid. CIS www.reis.cis.es, pg199.

RC19-271.2

MATIJASCIC, Milko* (ISSA - International Social Security Association, milko@iuol.com.br) and KAY, Stephen (Federal Reserve Bank)

Pension in Brazil: Outcomes and the pending agenda

Brazil's social protection policies have recently received a great deal of international attention, and are upheld by some as an international model. The most noted achievements include the creation of special budget for social security (known as "Seguridade"), the extension of benefits to rural

workers, and the creation of a benefit floor set at the minimum wage. With these measures, Brazil has achieved 97% coverage of individuals 65 years or older. The creation of the well-known Bolsa Familia program was also an important milestone in targeting the basic needs of the poorest families while promoting education and fighting child labor.

This system has distinct costs, which rose between 1980 and 2000 when per capita income grew at reduced rates. This generated a public debate between those who defended "Seguridade" and those that saw its rising costs as an obstacle to generating sustainable economic growth.

In recent years, income transfers from "seguridade" guaranteed the activation of internal demand during moments of crisis and helped Brazil overcome the challenges of the international economic crisis. Furthermore, these transfers helped to reduce poverty and inequality, which is essential to reducing regional inequalities. Expenditures on "seguridade" account for the largest share of public spending in Brazil.

But, the challenges of removing the mechanisms of ineffective spending, high administrative costs, and anachronistic regulations complicate efforts toward modernization and improved equity. In this paper, we will present both an assessment of the achievements thus far with respect to reductions in poverty and inequality, as well as an analysis of the remaining policy challenges that need to be overcome in order to generate conditions for sustainable development.

RC20-202.2

MATOS JÚNIOR, Clodomir* (University of São Paulo, clodomir-cordeiro@usp.br)

The emergence of the figure of the victim and its political impact

In this paper we intend to reflect about the process of emergence of the figure of "victim contemporary" in the West and the centrality of his discourses on the regional (Latin America) and internationally political scene. Referring, initially, to *sacrificial contexts* (Girard, 2008) and the meanings that death it incorporates in this arrangement, we aim at contributing to the debate about the historical processes that made possible the *inversion anthropological* (Wieviorka, 2009) the figure of the victim in our societies. Reversing this, which marks, the one hand, a significant institutional change, to move the demarcation lines that divide the public space and private space; and secondly, the transformation of a category that was invisible, or almost, in public spaces, in one of the great figures of contemporary modernity, subject to a "new voice". The deaths already do not exist more only in their contributions to social order or for the restoration of equilibrium threatened for wars or natural disasters that reflected the will of the gods. In this sense, we focus on our work historical considerations about the impacts of the deaths of "opponents" of the Brazilian military regime (1964-1985) for the conditions of possibilities of democracy in the country, and then we will observe its scopes and results in the light the recent political experiences of a group of mothers who were mobilized after the death of their husbands and sons in 2006 in the city of São Paulo / Brazil (Association of Mothers and Family Victims of Violence - Mothers of May).

RC22-152.3

MATSUE, Regina Yoshie* (Universidade de Fortaleza, rymat-sue08@yahoo.com)

Attempts to popularize pure land Buddhism in Brazil

Studies have indicated that the traditional Japanese Buddhist groups in Brazil are in a decline in terms of followers. In general, Pure Land and Nichiren Buddhist groups are facing difficult times. Traditionally the images of these groups are attached to the ritual and services to the dead and ancestors, which kept their scope activities to the limits of Japanese community. Soto Zen Buddhism is an exception in this métier. In the 1960's the group created in São Paulo the first source for a small circle of non-Japanese pioneers interested in the practice of meditation (*zazen*). Since then, the group reached relatively popularity in the Brazilian society. This study focuses on the Pure Land Buddhist and examines the efforts and attempts of a Pure Land congregation in Brasilia city to overcome the Japanese community barrier and disseminate its activities among non-Japanese Brazilians. Pure Land Buddhism is the largest traditional Buddhist organization in Brazil; it established its temples and facilities mainly in São Paulo and Parana states. However, the temple that was established in Brasilia by the Japanese community is the only one which managed to overcome the community barrier and reached relative success among non-Japanese Brazilians.

Scholars have pointed out three major reasons for an ineffective diffusion; very strong and traditional ecclesiastic hierarchy structure, language barrier and the absence of meditation practices. We will discuss how the Pure Land congregation in Brasilia are adapting and innovating their activities in order to reach a larger audience. Is this innovative movement of Pure Land Buddhism restricted to Brasilia or it is something that can happen to other temples located in different regions of the country? Are the followers or sympathizers in a search for a new spirituality or to consume an Asian experience?

RC34-77.1

MATSUTANI, Minori* (Kyoto University, minori.matsutani@gmail.com)

Career building in the process of migration: Contemporary Japanese youth emigrants to China

The developed countries' long recession and the increasing presence of NIEs, BRICS and ASEAN countries created a new form of temporary labor migrants who are willing to work in active and aggressive labor market in these countries despite of severe conditions. This paper focuses on reversely-oriented labor migration and aims at revealing how young migrants from the developed country organize their attempts and plan at career building with a special reference to the Japanese young semi-skilled labor migrants working in Shanghai. This type of migration was at first created as cheap labor needed by Japanese companies based on Asian countries, and recently is established as a survival strategy to counter the labor market in Japan, which marginalize the youth including both male and female. Based on a series of interview surveys in Shanghai since 2009, I show 3 findings. Firstly, their motivation: they are willing to get into the competitive global labor market although for the time being their living standard gets low with lower income and less social security, in order to avoid to be fixed to the exploited position in Japan. Secondly, their plan: they regard their working experience abroad as temporary training to obtain some capitals. After short-term staying, they have some options in terms of their location to work and of working status. Thirdly, their strategy: under the severe condition after migration, they intentionally migrate to another place and change jobs repeatedly as if collecting and keeping options to get a better chance. Referring to these points, I reveal how they try to control their uncertain conditions in the global labor market.

RC30-457.3

MATSUTANI, Minori* (Kyoto University, minori.matsutani@gmail.com)

Contemporary reversely-oriented labor migration: Japanese youth emigrants to China

The developed countries' long recession and the increasing presence of NIEs, BRICS and ASEAN countries created a new form of temporary labor migrants who are willing to work in active and aggressive labor market in these countries despite of severe conditions. This paper focuses on reversely-oriented labor migration and aims at revealing how migrants from the developed country organize their attempts and plan at career building with a special reference to the Japanese young semi-skilled labor migrants working in Shanghai. This type of migration was at first created as cheap labor needed by Japanese companies based on Asian countries, and recently is established as a survival strategy to counter the labor market in Japan, which marginalize the youth including both male and female. Based on a series of interview surveys in Shanghai since 2009, I show 3 findings. Firstly, their motivation: they are willing to get into the competitive global labor market although for the time being their living standard gets low with lower income and less social security, in order to avoid to be fixed to the exploited position in Japan. Secondly, their plan: they regard their working experience abroad as temporary training to obtain some capitals. After short-term staying, they have some options in terms of their location to work and of working status. Thirdly, their strategy: under the severe condition after migration, they intentionally migrate to another place and change jobs repeatedly as if collecting and keeping options to get a better chance. Referring to these points, I reveal how they try to control their uncertain conditions in the global labor market.

RC23-249.1

MATTHEWS, Ralph* (Professor of Sociology, ralph.matthews@ubc.ca) and **DIFRANCESCO, Darryn Anne** (University of British Columbia)

Knowledge mobilization in multiple contexts - A framework for sociological contribution

This analysis, grounded in two empirical studies, examines the concept and the practice of Knowledge Mobilization (KM) through an examination of different empirical contexts. We argue that the potential contribution of the social scientist (and the focus of the study of KM) changes according to the knowledge context, and explore how sociologists are positioned to play a role in the process of KM both in the context of innovation and in interdisciplinary analysis.

The first of these studies centres upon a 'production science' setting, where the KM research focus is on how discoveries in a laboratory setting take place, are negotiated through various processes, and may ultimately become implemented as a pharmaceutical product. We argue that, in such a context, the role of the social scientist is limited to an analysis of 'knowledge networks' and different kinds of capital, including social capital and what we term 'knowledge capital'. The social scientist's role is as observer or outsider, and the contribution is limited to an assessment of current practices as well as an exploration of possible future outcomes.

The second study is an 'evaluation science' context where the social scientist is directly integrated into a team of natural scientists examining the impact of climate change on ecosystems and local communities. In this case, social science knowledge is a *part* of the KM process. We argue that here that the social scientist plays an integral role in not only an examination of KM, but also as a direct participant in KM processes. This results in potential contributions that are more complex, requiring the social scientist to: (a) establish the validity of social science knowledge (amongst other types of scientific knowledge); (b) integrate local 'knowledges' with both scientific and social scientific knowledge; and, (c) incorporate this KM process into broader public policy responses.

RC34-712.1

MATTOS, Amana* (Professor at Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, amanamattos@gmail.com)

Meanings of freedom for young people: Tensions between individual and collective life

This paper discusses the meanings of freedom shared by young adults from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Beginning with a theoretical review on the concept of freedom in liberal theory, the work highlights the main contemporary conceptions of freedom. The concept of negative freedom and its individualizing consequences, especially related to intersubjective convivence, are examined in depth. This work proposes the proximity of the experience of freedom to the political field and suggests that politics must be defined by its dimensions of disagreement and struggle, and not as the permanent search for consensus, as liberal theory states. This analysis is based on Rancière's and Mouffe's scholarship and joins a larger discussion on the empirical material obtained through fieldwork. These results were originated in four focus groups with a total of 35 young adults, using the "groups of reflection" methodology. The young adults in the groups discussed freedom mainly in its negative sense, wherein one gains more freedom the less obstacles s/he faces. This understanding privileges the private dimension of action, and sets individuals in relations of competition and hostility among each other when they are being free. However, the research subjects pointed out problems and questions related to this meaning of freedom, such as the unending combative relationship with the other and the importance of obstacles so that free action ultimately makes sense for the acting subject. Young people's economic and juridical dependence on adults, functioning as social practices of de-authorization of young adults' participation in society, were also emphasized by the subjects and likewise revealed the tensions that exist in relationships of youth with freedom. The results raise important points about the orientations of psychology and child and youth studies and offers fresh insights on the notion of freedom, an idea so strongly valued in contemporary society.

RC29-138.9

MATTOS, Pedro Ivo* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, pedroivomattos@yahoo.com.br)

State of exception and bare life : A brief analysis of the processes of social inclusion and exclusion in modernity

The philosophy of Giorgio Agamben and Carl Schmitt invites us to re-view the concept of sovereignty, from the crisis of the existing political-judicial models and the failure of liberal normativism. According to Agamben, the current system, based on a pre-oriented administration of fear, aims at eliminating those somehow non-adapted, as well as to join a defence towards a new political ontology beyond the tradition of sovereignty and law. In this context, emerges the protagonist of Agamben's work, the bare life, permanently subject to death and founded on an inclusive exclusion relation. The state of exception links life and law, violence and norm: the force-of law exercised in the state of exception conserves the law through its suspension and posits it through the exception. According to Agamben, the exception produces a zone of indistinction, a place where *factum* and *ius* are brought into conjunction, in a space where traditional political categories loses clearness and intelligibility. It is worth noting that in the schmittian conception, the liberal argument, which seeks "pure decisions" [derived logically from the law] as the foundation for any and all legal and judicial acts demonstrate the failure of liberal normativism, because, in the author's view, the "enigma" of legal indeterminacy [the fact that general legal norms are unable to reveal a precise sense at the time of its incidence in a concrete case] would provide the arguments capable of recognizing the illusionary nature of the liberal state, which is based only on the criterion of "compliance with the law" as grounds for a judicial decision. From these considerations, it is proposed to discuss the existence of a continuous state of emergency, according to Agamben's argument, as well as the guidelines proposed by Carl Schmitt in the critique of liberal legal discourse and its legal / judicial formalism.

RC29-138.4

MATTOS, Rossana* (UVV, UFES, UNESCO, rossanamattos@terra.com.br)

Segregation, violence and urban expansion in Grande Terra Vermelha (Vila Velha, Espírito Santo, Brasil)

This article examines the process in which Grande Terra Vermelha's Region was shaped, embodied in historical and social elements that reveal the process of urban expansion and socio-spatial segregation that was established in the Region, located in Vila Velha - Espírito Santo, Brazil, along with the state's project of economic modernization, since the 1960s.

It's from this perspective that this paper approaches the historical conditions in which Grande Terra Vermelha was formed; identifying the extent to which uncontrolled urban expansion and deepening of socio-spatial inequalities could lead to social fragmentation and, contribute to the violence escalation in the area.

Keywords: Urban expansion, segregation and urban violence.

RC15-140.2

MATURO, Antonio* (Università di Bologna, tonio.maturo@gmail.com)

Human enhancement and social justice: Is there a right to not enhance?

Human enhancement (HE) might be defined as any activity which, through medical technology, increase one or more of the following dimension: psychological wellness; cognitive and physical performance, life-extension. While medicalization is concerned with (new) pathologies and therapy, HE is based on the optimization of normal conditions. The main debates on HE and social justice are focused on the permissibility to enhance and the fairness in the distribution of HE. That is: If HE would be legal how could society grant access to the biomedical devices in an era of rationing? Will human enhancement increase social inequalities? (as according to the innovation theory the better off will always have a social advantage)

Very few studies on HE deals with the enhancement of mood, perhaps because mood-brighter and cosmetic psychopharmacology need a certain degree of pathologization of a certain condition in order to be used. In the case of emotional wellbeing it seems that HE, in some respects, could take the place of social policy. A bright mood allows us to cope with difficult situations on job, college and in the family. In this context, how can people resist HE? Is there a right to not enhance?

I argue that that in order to be enhanced, human conditions will be increasingly medically framed as pathological. Human emotions are increas-

ingly transformed (by ads) in illnesses (subjective perception of pain) and then in diseases (by science). By this bio-strategy people will increasingly be stimulated to take pharmaceuticals in order to be more functional at the job market or more integrated in the classroom. Therefore, people have the right to not enhance, but the duty to restore their health. The problem is that under two different labels (enhancement and treatment), in different periods of time, we could have the same pharmaceutical action.

RC15-430.1

MATURO, Antonio* (Università di Bologna, tonio.maturo@gmail.com)

The logic of therapeutic action in the construction of artificial nature

The logic of the therapeutic action is not internally coherent because "normal" and "natural" do not coincide. In fact, the essence of human beings is the attitude to contrast what is natural by their culture. For instance, if many individuals had not worn a dental brace they would not now have a nice smile. Nowadays, in an affluent society, having uniform teeth is normal, even if not natural. Culture, considered as a set of social expectations as well as biomedical technology, intervenes to modify nature. Yet, the whole process of healing, considered from a wider perspective, show a logical paradox.

Illness is something abnormal. Being normal means being healthy. If a person has a job in which s/he has to work in different hours, a job in which s/he experiences shift turns of working (a hostess, for instance) then it is natural and normal that s/he has problems with the rhythm of sleeping. However, if this condition becomes "scientifically" branded with a high-sounded label like *shift work sleep disorder*, these persons become sick and "abnormal" people. They are in a pathological condition: they are "hit" by a disease. Therefore in order to go back to normality they have to take a pill. To summarize: a normal reaction to an innatural lifestyle is labelled as a pathological condition (that is, an abnormal situation). Thanks to an artificial device (the pill) the subject can get used to an innatural lifestyle and be considered as (socially) healthy. S/he can return back to her/his productive role.

Drawing from the concept of indefinite medicalization (Foucault), molecular enhancement (Rose) and immunitas (Esposito) I will analyse the logical structure by which humans through technology become more biological and more natural, but not more artificial.

RC43-483.2

MAZIVIERO, Maria Carolina* (Universidade de São Paulo , cmaziviero@yahoo.com)

The role of housing in capitalism and the unequal distribution of wealth and privilege in American cities

Since 2007, the United States and much of the world have been in a financial and economic crisis of unparalleled proportions. Housing values in the country fell at a rate not seen since the Great Depression, credit markets have seized up and a sharp perception of high risk and uncertainty has emerged. Over the past few years, the housing sector has maintained exponential growth, but now is in decline due to the large losses suffered by investors in the subprime housing market. Thousands of people, especially minorities and the elderly, have lost their homes due to these lending practices that, in fact, replaced discriminatory rejection with discriminatory lending. The subprime mortgage sector in these communities is directly linked to predatory exploitation. However, the so-called Great Recession must be understood not only as a real estate crisis, but in the financial system itself. Mortgages helped to link the urban to global financial market and put the city in center of the new economy. In this sense, mortgages could be considered the representative product of the post-industrial economy and the commodification of the space illustrates the overcoming of the use value by the exchange value within the city. In this article, I will explore the role of housing in capitalism and the role of State in the reproducibility of capital by making possible the expansion of the market activity, while little or no benefit goes to the masses of people. This article argued that policies of exception have produced and intensified a geography of exclusion within the American cities.

RC24-211.5

MAZON, Marcia* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, marciadasilvamazon@yahoo.com.br)

Governance from the Alto da serra: Transgenic and technology on the highland plateau of Santa Catarina/Brazil

The expected increase of Earth population between 2 and 3 billion inhabitants until the year of 2050 makes a more intensive and productive agriculture a solution for alimentation. This same intensiveness of land and pesticides use opens the dilemma of environmental threat to the planet. Reducing impacts of agriculture without reducing the production is a matter of urgency. Brazil presents itself as a featured and controversial actor on the stage of "global storehouse" of impasses. The only one signatory from the Cartagena Protocol to hold the one of the biggest volumes of transgenic soybean production. Researchers point out the alternatives of agricultural zoning as a possible reducer of environmental damage from agriculture. In this article we present the case of the highland region of Santa Catarina/Brazil – transgenic soyfarmer small and medium-sized which mobilize high-technology - as a support for the reflection about environmental governance of the transgenic as well as how to think about limit and challenges.

RC05-762.3

MCCALLUM, David* (Victoria University, Melbourne, david.mccallum@vu.edu.au)

Australian Aborigines, the developmental story, and powers of freedom

Late-18th century conventions of conquest and rule were in evidence when the singular, awesome power of 'The Crown' was wielded over colonial subjects of the British Empire, including settlers occupying new lands and also those populations whose territories were invaded and occupied on behalf of the Crown. Well after white settlement, forms of governance of the kind implemented in the colonising period may still be deciphered. The Northern Territory Emergency Response in 2007, for example, shows evidence of similar kinds of power implemented soon after European settlement, such as establishing controls over occupation of territory, basic life conditions and sustenance, and disciplinary forms of power over Indigenous communities, including children. This paper focuses on one aspect of the sociology and politics of liberal modes of governing: the function of specialist knowledges underpinning shifting modes of governing Aboriginal peoples.

RC44-537.3

MCCALLUM, Jamie* (Middlebury College, mccallum@middlebury.edu)

Global unions, local power: Labor transnationalism from North America to the global south

This paper assesses the ways that workers cooperate across borders in transnational campaigns. The central findings reveal a paradox. Though global unionism is typically concerned with creating parity and universal standards across borders, I show that the local context can either undermine or empower the intentions of global actors, creating varied and uneven results. The question posed here is simple: How can global unions build local power?

This research compares three international framework agreements (IFAs) in different national-industrial contexts: private security in South Africa, contract cleaning in India, and telecommunications in Brazil. Although IFAs are regularly viewed as static contracts with universal applicability, this study views them as instruments that local workers and unions can use in different ways depending on the local circumstances. In so doing, unlike the recent surge of interest in IFAs as a transnational mechanism, I focus here on the local as a bellwether for evaluating global unionism. It compares outcomes of implementation among the different unions to understand how different local contexts effect the ability of global union federations to implement IFAs.

The process of implementation promotes grassroots mobilization in South Africa; legal changes in India; socio-cultural transformations within the union in Brazil. The point is to re-direct our attention to the local arena of transnational unionism, still the place it matters most.

RC07-385.1

MCCARTHY, Cameron* (University of Illinois, cmccart1@illinois.edu)

Race, re-spatialization and the struggle over the iconography of the global city

Drawing on the insights of Walter Benjamin, David Harvey and Aihwa Ong, I examine contemporary Chicago as a global city propelled by powerful logics of gentrification that are consequential to race, space and the struggle over the iconography of the present and the future. This struggle has a powerful material neoliberal dimension deeply imbricated in the new terms of race and society in the twenty-first century, an era of globalization. Analyzing key policy documents, I assess the city not as a fixed or bounded settlement or geographical location but as a powerful discursive field and mobilizing project of will formation integrating and disintegrating new resources, populations and identities in the contradictory and radically volatile environment of flexible and predatory capitalism. In this dynamic environment, race is deployed as a strategic multiculturalism for managing the rough edges of the transformation of the city from a localized, industrialized and administrative complex to a global formation foregrounding finance capital, tourism, gentrified construction and commercialized residential development. This mobilization of the city as a rejuvenated and revived complex of desires and will formation—appropriating multiculturalism as a strategy of negotiating the powerful contradictions of its globalizing economies—is not only articulated to the bounded settlement of the city but is applied to the context of education in the reorganization of knowledge and the institutional restructuring of the urban university as it transforms itself into the new international "knowledge city." The new knowledge city has its birthing in a time of fiscal woes and the rise of a narrow-minded, administrative instrumentalism that champions the universalization of the enterprise ethic as the salve to financial woes precipitated by state disinvestment in public education.

RC41-261.5

MCCOY, H. Virginia* (Florida International University, mccoyh@fiu.edu), WILLIAMS, Mark L. (Florida International University) and ATKINSON, John S. (University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, School of Public Health)

Disparities among migrant farmworkers in access to primary care

Background: Among migrant farmworkers who use alcohol and other drugs in the U.S., the prevalence rate of HIV infection, possibly as high as 13.5%, is estimated to be 10 times the national rate. Migrant workers are disproportionately affected by HIV due to lack of access to health care services. The purpose of this report is to examine the distribution and characteristics of those having a primary physician in a sample of migrant farmworkers.

Methods: Baseline data were utilized from an ongoing HIV risk reduction study in Immokalee, Florida. The sample for this study consisted of 431 substance using migrant farmworkers, 29% of whom were newcomers. Eight percent were HIV-positive. Twenty-six percent reported having a primary doctor in Florida. Variables found to be significant at the bivariate level were entered into a logistic regression model with having a primary doctor as the dependent variable.

Results: One-quarter (26%) of participants had a primary doctor, as did the majority (58%) of HIV-positive participants. However, 34% of participants stated that during the preceding three months, they had considered visiting a doctor but had not. In the logistic regression analysis, having a primary doctor was significantly ($p < .05$) and positively associated with being female (Wald statistic = 7.42), having medical insurance (Wald = 39.44), and having children (Wald = 3.96), and inversely associated with being a newcomer (Wald = 5.61). The model accounted for 29% of the variance in having a doctor. The model correctly classified 90% of participants who did not have a doctor, 53% of those who did, and 81% overall.

Conclusions: This study found disparities in having a doctor among migrant farmworkers. Further study should identify the sources of care for those without a primary doctor and identify the barriers to and means to increase their access to primary care.

TG06-190.4

MCCOY, Liza* (University of Calgary, mccoy@ucalgary.ca)

Moral discourse and institutional work processes in the settlement sector in Canada

This paper takes a close look at a moral discourse that collects around the category of "survival jobs" in the settlement sector, an institutional complex of community-based agencies and government funders/policymakers engaged in work processes intended to help new immigrants settle in Canada and find employment. The moral discourse – which provides an interpretive schema for reading the character of immigrants from their participation in "survival jobs"– is tracked across a series of utterances: interview excerpts, instructional texts, and encounters between immigrants and frontline settlement staff. The analytic focus combines close attention to rhetorical and knowledge practices with a consideration of the work processes and relations of accountability in which this discourse arises and is put to work. In this way, the examination of one category in action opens a window onto the broader institutional field.

RC11-623.2

MCDANIEL, Susan* (University of Lethbridge, susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca), **GAZSO, Amber** (York University) and **UM, Seonggee** (University of Lethbridge)

Generationing relations in challenging times: Americans and Canadians in mid-life in the great recession

Generation has been argued to be a crossroads phenomenon, where multiple socio-economic influences intersect (Biggs, 2007). It has also been conceptualized as a process, something done or performed dynamically and relationally, rather than a category into which one falls (McDaniel, 2004). As a relational process, generationing builds our self-identities and our concepts of how the social order is expected to move forward. Here, we pose the question of how the multi-layered processes of generationing are affected by the shock of the 2008 + economic crisis in the United States and in Canada, two countries very differently touched by the crisis. The U.S. has suffered greatly with home foreclosures, bankruptcies, very high unemployment and poverty. Canada, by contrast, has had normal low levels of home foreclosures, few bankruptcies, and a lower level of unemployment. Our data are qualitative interviews conducted among those aged 45-64 in two classes (working class and middle class) in comparable medium-sized cities in the two countries, from fall 2008 when the economic crisis was beginning, to spring 2010. Our findings suggest that the shock of the economic crisis has deeply transformed generation, intergenerational relations and the processes and concepts of generationing, particularly in the United States.

RC52-300.1

MCDONALD, Ruth* (University of Nottingham, ruth.mcdonald@nottingham.ac.uk)

Avoiding the tensions of professional fragmentation: The co-existence of competition, collaboration and multiple collective identities in English hospitals

Policies which link financial rewards to compliance with guidelines and the attainment of targets are on the increase globally. These have been described as changing traditional clinical identities and forms of collegiality and introducing new hierarchical structures, which fragment professions. This paper presents findings from the first three years of a 5 year empirical study examining the introduction of a 'Pay for Performance' (P4P) initiative in 24 English hospitals. It draws on interviews, observations and quantitative performance data. The P4P initiative rewards top performing hospitals and encourages competition between hospitals for bonus payments.

Sociologist of professions emphasise professional socialisation and the social reproduction of a collective identity within a professional group, but professionals are also socialised in terms of loyalty to one's organisation. The introduction of a competitive system has the potential to create divisions both between professionals in different hospitals and within hospitals between clinicians responsible for ensuring that targets are met and those who are disinclined to pursue targets and follow guidelines.

An unanticipated impact of this initiative, however, was the creation of a new collective identity amongst those charged with implementing the programme at local level. Meeting with other professionals from participating hospitals created opportunities to recount stories of failure and provide mutual support, as well as sharing learning which helped some clinicians resolve or at least reduce problems they faced. As part of this process,

clinicians appeared to juggle professional and organisational loyalties, in a way which enabled them to compete and collaborate at the same time. Whilst the negotiation of these identities was not without its stresses, the new collective identity, underpinned by shared values and experiences, appeared to mitigate the potential for fragmentation which the incentive policy created.

RC19-231.3

MCDONALD, Ruth* (University of Nottingham, ruth.mcdonald@nottingham.ac.uk)

Paying for performance in theory and practice: What can we learn from the England and the USA?

There is a growing trend amongst policy makers internationally to link payment to health care providers (as individuals and/or organisations) to the achievement of quality goals. This is despite the fact that evidence for the efficacy of such initiatives is at best, weak. Much of the literature on changes to incentive structures is informed by economic theory, which tends to focus on individuals and often ignores important contextual factors. This paper reports findings from a number of mixed method studies undertaken by the author, examining changes to incentive structures in English hospitals, community providers and primary medical care settings. The paper describes these various initiatives (the Quality and Outcomes Framework, Advancing Quality, Commissioning for Quality and Innovation and Best Practice Tariffs) highlighting differences in their design and implementation, as well as comparing these with findings from the study of US initiatives (Integrated Healthcare Association P4P, Hospital Quality Incentive Demonstration). It then goes on to illustrate the importance of adopting a more sociologically informed approach to the analysis of such initiatives. This paper describes the impact of these various initiatives on practice and performance, drawing on institutional theory. It is suggested that 'pay for performance' initiatives should be interpreted in the context of shared beliefs and taken for granted assumptions, with recent reforms potentially disrupting dominant institutional logics. From this perspective, the failure of some initiatives to make an impact is understandable. Furthermore, this highlights that increasing the impact of these reforms is not simply a matter of increasing the size of performance incentives. Perhaps more worrying still is the fact that even where performance does appear to have improved the failure to disrupt dominant institutional logics means that this improvement is unlikely to be sustained.

RC33-638.1

MCDONALD, Zahraa* (University of Johannesburg, zahraamcdonald@hotmail.com)

The value in using the extended case method for researching religion

Michael Burawoy and his colleagues at Berkeley developed and demonstrated the value of the extended case method in Sociological research. The method is an attempt at increasing the efficacy of participant observation for Sociological theory. The work of Burawoy and his colleagues did however not focus on issues involving religion to a great extent. This paper describes a study conducted at an Islamic education institute for adolescent women in Johannesburg. The paper illustrates how, using the extended case method, it was possible to comment on broad processes related to the rationalisation of religion, even though only one institute constituted the site for data collection. At the same time the extended case method mitigated certain insider/outsider dynamics, making it, the paper argues, an ideal methodology to follow when qualitative methods, in particular participant observation is employed as a tool for data collection with respect to religion.

RC17-277.2

MCFALL, Liz* (Open University, e.r.mcfall@open.ac.uk)

Devising consumption: The question of "private fact"

This paper starts from the proposition that devising consumption involves getting into the mess, or dirt, of private fact. What all consumer marketing devices share is an attempt to reach into and connect with the private mixtures of beliefs, facts and ideas which shape consumer calculation. Despite more than a decade of research in the sociology of markets rejuvenated by Callon et al.'s (1998) reappraisals of calculation and subsequent analyses of the role of market devices (Callon, Muniesa &

Millo, 2007) there remains a thick, and quite understandable, haze around private consumer calculation. Muniesa, Millo and Callon (2007) insisted that devices viz objects should not be split from, but taken together with, dispositions viz humans as the compound 'agencements' of economic action and yet, as much as marketing objects, tools, devices come into focus, the private business of calculation sketches only a very faint outline. There are good reasons why the sociology of markets has disdained private fact. For the rationalists, this is territory irrelevant to the formalist logic underpinning markets until converted into the action (or wisdom) of crowds, while for empiricists this is territory inaccessible to a tradition dedicated to externally observable evidence. The sociology of consumption meanwhile has had plenty to say about how consumption has been devised through the harnessing, manipulation and transformation of private beliefs, needs, longings and desires but comparatively little to say on the formal structure or empirical functioning of markets. The paper suggests that despite the application of the badge 'pragmatic' to recent work pragmatism means more than technical or empirical description. It also means loosening the boundaries of research projects to allow the full significance of connections to come to the fore; as in the connections between devices and private dispositions or between the study of markets and the study of consumption.

RC31-124.1

MC GHEE, Derek* (University of Southampton, D.P.McGhee@soton.ac.uk)

Competing obligations and the maintenance of physical co-presence – The impact of migration and structural constraints on post accession Polish families in the UK

The focus of the paper is on individual case studies selected for the purpose of illuminating the experiences of post-accession Polish migrant 'family lives' in the UK, including: lone fathers living in the UK, entire families who have relocated to the UK and families split between Poland and the UK. These case studies demonstrate what Morgan (1996) calls the movement of individuals through households and family relationships, simultaneous with the examination of the enlargement of the spaces in which family lives are conducted as a consequence of movement across the 'open borders' between the UK and Poland (Ryan 2010). Our focus is on how our interviewees articulate what they present to us as the impact of particular structural constraints (in terms of education, pensions, childcare and employment) on their future plans to settle in the UK or return to Poland. However, the central focus of the paper is the relationship between these structural constraints and the tensions associated with fulfilling competing familial obligations – a central aspect of the latter is our interviewees' concerns about the impact of migration (and return migration) on their ability to maintain physical co-presence with family members in the UK and Poland in the future (despite their abilities to maintain virtual intimacies through various tele-communication media). This paper examines the emotional responses of individuals at particular stages of the life course who are 'torn' between two different countries and often two sets of family members (and associated obligations), that is, those 'left behind' and those who have migrated with them, but also in the context of the open borders between the UK and Poland, some of our interviewees' fears of being left behind in the UK by their grown up children who could return to Poland.

RC55-670.3

MC GHEE, Derek* (University of Southampton, D.P.McGhee@soton.ac.uk)

Dignity, happiness and being able to live a 'normal life' – An examination of post-accession Polish migrants' autobiographical transnational fields

This paper examines data from a qualitative study of post-accession Polish migrants living in the UK. We examine the articulation and implications of our interviewees' comparisons between their lives in the UK and their recollections of what their lives were like in Poland. These comparisons are animated by 'paired', autobiographical comparisons between 'material deprivations' in Poland relative to their experiences of 'material gratification' in the UK. In the paper we examine themes from our interviews such as 'dignity', 'normality', 'happiness' and the 'affordability' and 'ease' of life in the UK (compared to Poland). By so doing we examine what Robin Cohen (following Soysal) calls the new typography of practices that

we suggest have emerged as a result of post-accession Polish migration to the UK. We focus on the discursive practices that define what Habib calls migrants' continuing relationship with their 'homeland'. We conceptualize this, following Levitt and Schiller, as a transnational autobiographical field. We suggest that the discursive practices in this field and the contradictory emotions evoked in and by them are performative devices that sustain their 'home-making' practices in the UK but also and make problematic their return to Poland.

RC22-286.1

MC GUIRE, Meredith* (Trinity University, mmcguire@trinity.edu)

Everyday religion and embodied practice

Sociology of religion has uncritically accepted, for its conception of "religion," definitional boundaries that were the historical results of centuries-long political struggles in both the Catholic and Protestant churches over profoundly contested meanings. Notions of sacred space and sacred time, miracle, magic, and religious power were hotly contested, yet many of those notions still hold some salience for religious individuals, long after authorities have denounced them as error. One of the key definitional changes distinguishing "official religion" (in Western Christianity) was giving primacy to *belief* (over *practice*). A concomitant change was to make sacred and profane dichotomous, privileging the spiritual realm (as sacred) over the material (denigrated as profane), and treating the human body as profane and an obstacle to the spiritual. Sociology should find ways to understand religion without adopting such a culturally and historical narrow (indeed theologically biased) definitional starting point.

If we want to understand the full range of religion as practiced and experienced by ordinary people in the context of their everyday lives, we need to be aware of how people's religious and spiritual expressions engage their material bodies and address their material concerns. We need to take seriously not merely the packages of religious narratives supplied by institutions but –more important—the myriad individual ways by which people remember, share, enact, adapt, create and combine the "stories" out of which they live. I use the concept of "embodied practices" to emphasize those ritual and expressive activities through which spiritual meanings and understandings are embedded in and accomplished through the body (e.g., bodily senses, postures, gestures, and movements). I illustrate using two sets of examples of embodied religious/spiritual practices: practices around growing, preparing, and eating food, and practices of dancing and singing together.

RC07-355.5

MCKIERNAN, Katherine* (Franklin and Marshall College, katherine.mckiernan@fandm.edu)

"La Cámpora" en la última campaña presidencial para entender las relaciones entre movimientos sociales y kirchnerismo

Argentina has a rich history of protests and social movements that have been the catalyst for many changes. In 2003, when Néstor Kirchner assumed the presidency, social movements began to function in accordance with the State, and some members were able to assume government positions. In addition, movements started to form from within the state.

An example of this type of movement is the "La Cámpora", a youth social and political movement that identifies with kirchnerism and peronsim and holds the belief that the two political ideologies function together. "La Cámpora" is unique because it always functioned within the State.

This paper seeks to explore the relationship between social movements and the state, especially movements that form within the government, through a case study of "La Cámpora" during the presidential and national elections in 2011 by reconstructing and analyzing their activities during the campaign, the participation of members in electoral lists, and their response to the outcomes of the election.

This paper outlines a brief history of social movements in Argentina and social movement theories to aid in the analysis of the various ways the relationship between the government and "La Cámpora" manifested itself during the election. It analyzes the values of "La Cámpora", their involvement in "el Frente Para la Victoria", their daily activities, the ways that "La Cámpora" showed their support for Cristina Fernández de Kirchner during the election, the activities carried out specifically by "La Cámpora Quijotero" (in Caballito, City of Buenos Aires), participation of members of "La Cámpora" in electoral lists, reactions to results of the election, and reflections on the tensions that this type of relationship can form. Ultimately, it seeks

to prove how the activities during the campaign demonstrate a symbiotic relationship between "La Campora" and the government.

RC23-337.1

MCLAUGHLIN, Neil* (McMaster University, nmclaugh@mcmaster.ca) and **LESCHZINER, Vanina** (University of Toronto)

Knowledge transfer, academic capital and public intellectuals: A comparative study of social sciences, 1950-1990

Contemporary debates about the public intellectuals and public sociologists have been dominated by historical narratives of decline and renewal as well as polemics for or against academic forms of knowledge production (Buroway 1994; Collini 2006; Jacoby 1987; McLaughlin and Townsley 2011). While there is a substantial empirically oriented as well critical literature on scholarly reputations and citation analysis (Clemens, Powell and McIlwaine 1995), scholarship on the relationship between academic and "public" forms of reputation has lacked the empirical focus pioneered in the Bourdieu (1988) tradition. This paper will take a historical entry point into research on the complex relationship between academic and "public" forms of reputation and reputational trajectories by looking at the academic and public reception of a systematically selected sample of high-status academics from the 1950s in American sociology, political science, anthropology and economics over a span of four decades. We selected a cohort of highly cited scholars in these fields based on citation counts in the period 1956-65 in the Social Science Citation Index. Our research design allows us to compare the citation patterns and popular reception of scholars who write to largely restricted peer-reviewed audiences (both disciplinary and cross-disciplinary) with those who engage broad public audiences. We will examine the patterns in the reception of these academics within and across disciplines, as well as in the public sphere. We will present data on citation counts, trace patterns of influence across disciplines, and look at the relationship between status within the respective academic fields and efforts to bridge social scientific knowledge into the public sphere through elite intellectual journals, popular media, and commercial press books. We will make the case for a systematic use of social science measurements and the comparative method when thinking about knowledge transfer, and forms of capital in scholarly and public intellectual work.

RC02-126.3

MCMURTRY, J.J.* (York University, jmcmurtr@yorku.ca)

Social economy, the state, and alternative energy: The privatization of energy work through environmentalism

For "Western" countries, the state has traditionally been the major developer, provider, and regulator of energy. This is a result of both economic reality (the high costs of the production of power such as hydro as well as the construction of an energy grid) and political imperative (as affordable energy is central to both a comfortable standard of living as well as business development). Part of the unwritten bargain of state development in energy (and elsewhere) has also been that the jobs created in the process would be well paying, long-term, and usually unionized work. The energy sector then was important was part of the post-war compromise.

Fast forward to 2012 and we find states in serious retreat as providers of services as well as employers, with only the iconic or strategic sectors of its economic activity still in its hands. Into this context, we can locate the increasingly popular conception of the Social Economy as one that allows dismantling of various state programs through the promise (and sometimes reality) of community control.

This paper will in its first section examine the strong Social Economy alternative energy sectors in four countries - Canada, the UK, Denmark and Germany - to compare and contrast the policy tools used to "privatize" the energy sector and which of these actually achieve some degree of community control. In its second section, the paper will examine the promise of the Social Economy to preserve the quality and location of energy sector jobs, and the reasons behind the failure of the Social Economy and the state to realize this promise in their practice. In conclusion, the paper argues that it is important for any "privatization" of a state economic activity to "lock" good jobs into the community.

RC32-13.3

MCTAGUE, Tricia* (Eastern Michigan State, tmctague@emich.edu)

Young women democratizing the workplace: Gendered union organizing in the feminized US service sector

In this study, I examine young women's experiences as workers and active organizers of a unionization drive at an upscale retail grocery store that was part of a large national chain in the feminized US service sector. Despite management's efforts to elicit worker consent—by using seemingly democratic team-based work systems and by crafting an image of environmental responsibility and "diversity and individuality" acceptance—workers at these two stores sought to unionize. Based on in-depth interviews with twenty former worker-organizers, I show how consent broke down when workers experienced contradictions between the company's image and managerial behavior. Dissatisfaction stemming in part from policy changes in dress code, led to organizing campaigns in which workers invoked the company's same democratic and green rhetoric to legitimize their efforts. I examine how perceived limits to freedom of gender expression sparked the organizing drive, how transgendered and women workers negotiated the traditional masculine model of organizing, and their experiences with paternalism both inside the union and with the company. Both organizing drives failed, however, because of managerial recalcitrance, high turnover, and weak support from established unions as is characteristic of feminized service work.

RC53-476.3

MEDAN, Marina* (UNLP-CONICET-UNSAM, marinamedan@gmail.com)

A cambio de qué? Transferencias condicionadas de ingresos en programas de inclusion social para adolescentes y jovenes en Argentina

Como parte de una investigacion en curso¹, se ha advertido que las transferencias condicionadas de ingresos (TCI) son un componente mas frecuente que extraordinario en los programas sociales destinados a adolescentes y jovenes en Argentina. Este trabajo presenta una indagacion sobre la relacion entre las TCI y las necesidades interpretadas como legıtimas en programas de inclusion social para adolescentes y jovenes en Argentina. Para ello se revisan disenos programticos, documentacion institucional, y entrevistas a informantes clave, de programas ejecutados/proyectados/propuestos por las reas sociales nacionales, de la provincia de Buenos Aires y de la Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, implementados en la actualidad en el rea metropolitana bonaerense, y a) que definen su poblacion como nios/as, adolescentes y jovenes en situacion de "vulnerabilidad"; b) que sealan sus objetivos como de "inclusion social"; y c) que contienen entre sus componentes TCI. Se pretende identificar, por un lado, qu condicionales son las exigidas explcitamente para acceder a dichos ingresos y, por otro, reconstruir qu tipo de necesidades son reconocidas al colocar las transferencias condicionadas de ingresos como parte de la oferta del programa social. Al intentar clarificar relaciones entre las transferencias condicionadas de ingresos, las configuraciones de la condicionalidad, y las nociones presentes de inclusion social y riesgo, se espera avanzar en la compresion de como se vinculan y en relacion a qu cuestiones, modalidades de recompensa y estmulo con reconocimiento sobre distintas formas de carencia.

¹ PIP financiado por CONICET-Argentina. Directora: Valeria Llobet; equipo compuesto por Florencia Gentile, Mara Consuelo Gaitan, Cecilia Litichever, Gabriela Magistris, Marina Medan, Catarina Vilanova, radicada en el CEDEHU-UNSAM.

RC19-73.4

MEDEIROS, Rogerio* (Universidade Federal da Paraiba - UFPB, medeirosrogerio@hotmail.com)

Conditional cash transfer and the monitoring of conditionalities: Aspects of implementation of Brazil's Bolsa Familia program in varied municipal contexts

This article aims to analyze the strategies developed by municipal managers of Brazil's conditional cash transfer program "Bolsa Familia", in monitoring families that fail to comply with the program's conditionalities. The focus is on the uses and meanings of conditionalities within the context of local implementation of this national social policy. The argument developed here intends to question some key aspects present in the official view about the role of conditionalities in poverty alleviation strategies, such as: the role of conditionalities in breaking inter-generational poverty cycle; flagging for

vulnerability and the need of extra care; and political legitimization of cash transfers to the poor. The article draws upon data collected in a research project conducted in seven municipalities in the state of Paraíba, Northeast Brazil. The research utilizes a combination of archival research methods, interviews and surveys, as well as a broad literature review. Preliminary research results suggest that although conditionalities play an important role in the national managing of the program, locally they have been used with the purpose of coping with municipalities' own political instability and institutional fragilities, which may be playing against some key objectives of the program.

RC18-381.2

MEDEIROS, Rogério* (Universidade Federal da Paraíba - UFPB, medeirosrogerio@hotmail.com)

Revisiting autonomy: Historical turning points in NGOs-state relations in contemporary Brazil

This article aims to identify changes in the patterns of relationship between Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the State in Brazil, by focusing on how the notion of 'autonomy', as a key element to the formation of NGOs' identities, has been reframed over time as a response to the changes occurred in the organizations' broader political-institutional environment. The argument developed here emphasizes some historical landmarks that are considered as turning points in the relationship that NGOs have historically established with the Brazilian state. The article draws upon data collected through two research projects conducted with leaders of Brazilian NGOs. The first research was carried out in 2005 with a group of ten organizations located in two Brazilian cities, Recife (capital of the Northeastern state of Pernambuco) and São Paulo (capital of the Southeastern state of São Paulo); the second is still in progress and represents an update of the first research project. Both research projects utilize a combination of archival research methods, interviews and surveys, as well as a broad literature review. Preliminary results indicate that in the last few years there has been occurring a change in NGOs-State relationships mainly as a result of an increased participation of NGOs in both the implementation of governments social policies and the recently established participatory institutional channels, such as public policy councils, participatory budget committees, and public hearings.

RC19-748.3

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Contesting neoliberalism from below. Models of social policy at sub-national level

Comparative analyses of welfare systems have largely proceeded on the basis that coherent nation states exist. This assumption was always problematic, as many theorists have acknowledged, because of the potential variance within the national context in terms of social policy. In the case of Mexico, this is particular true. Though residing in national context which acute constitutional limitation vis-à-vis the Mexican federal government, Mexico City has a special status flowing from their central role in the national economy, political and cultural life and, most relevant, in social policy innovation. Mexico City has implemented a rights-based approach of social policy, which has been explicitly positioned as an alternative to the neoliberal model imposed by the national government. Furthermore, Mexico City's social policy has been emulated by other states and—to lesser extent—by the federal government. The aim of this paper is twofold. First, it will discuss the relevance of taking into consideration sub-national variance in terms of social policy in Mexico and Latin American contexts. Second, by examining the case of Mexico City, this paper tries to explain the potential role of sub-national entities in promoting social policy changes at national level.

RC55-67.4

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The elusive pursuit of social justice for Dalits in Uttar Pradesh, India

Caste has historically been one of the principal axes of social injustice in India, and numerous movements have emerged over the years to challenge it. Although belatedly, in the north-Indian state of Uttar Pradesh too, various political and non-political Dalit organizations have been trying since

the 1940s to mobilize Dalits (ex-untouchables / scheduled castes) and bring about self-respect and social justice to them. This paper will analyse the achievement of social justice among Dalits in the north-Indian state of Uttar Pradesh since the formation of Dalit-led Bahujan Samaj Party in 1984, from the perspective of Amartya Sen's capability approach and idea of justice. Section 1 will discuss the theoretical as well as empirical appropriateness of 'capability' as the central focal variable in the assessment of social justice. And since capability to avoid premature mortality is the most fundamental and vital of human capabilities (we need to be alive to be capable of pursuing anything), and on whose value a universal consensus is possible, section 2 will use the under-five mortality rate as a proxy to assess the progress of Dalits in Uttar Pradesh on the scale of capability / justice by comparing their performance with that of the so-called upper castes in Uttar Pradesh, as well as with that of Dalits in five Indian states with the highest percentage of Dalit population. Section 3 will outline the capability-achievements / -deprivations of Dalits in Uttar Pradesh (based on qualitative fieldwork in ten villages of the state during 2009-10) in educational and economic spheres, which account for their most basic capability-deprivations. Finally, as a matter of conclusion, the paper will try to highlight what Dalits in Uttar Pradesh – and this paper – have or have not been able to achieve.

RC45-81.1

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Normative and rational forces driving corrupt decisions among students within social networks: A vignette study

Beside the benefits of social capital for individuals and the society as a whole (such as weak ties for obtaining information or generalized trust) there is also a dark side of social capital, for instance, corruption. Corrupt actors try to veil their illegal actions which points to the fact that most corrupt actions do not occur between strangers, but rather between actors who are embedded in long-term social networks. Corruption can be considered as a result of a deliberation process including the evaluation of the trustworthiness of the partner in crime, benefits from the deal, potential cost, and the probability of being detected.

Corrupt relationships are usually considered within a principal-agent-client model. This model presumes an agent (here: a teaching assistant) to pursue his/her opportunistic interests and the interests of the client (a student) also, while both actors violate the principal's (university) guidelines. Although the principal promotes legal/regulative principles (universalistic code of conduct), the agent takes advantage of his/her position and follows a particularistic norm which benefits the client.

A vignette was presented to 2.262 students describing a typical principal-agent-client corruption situation at university. We varied the situational conditions (trustworthiness of the client, benefits, costs, probability of detection). The students were asked whether or not they would commit corruption if they were the agent in that particular situation.

Our findings support both a decision perspective and the assumption of conflicting norms where norm divergence is a stronger explanation factor than deliberation. For the largest subgroup of the sample universalistic norms prescribe (non-corrupt) behavior *ceteris paribus* while in another subgroup universalistic norms are debased in favor of particularistic motives. Finally in a smaller group we find evidence for the dominance of hard instrumental incentives.

Our study implies that policy and organizational measures against corruption could be improved when norm-conflicts are regarded.

RC33-638.5

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Political and religious imaginaries in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay: A comparative studies

This article examines the gatherings and approximations of political and religious imaginaries in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Overall it focuses on the imbrications between the political field and religious field existent on the electoral process occurred in the cities of Porto Alegre (BR), Buenos Aires (AR) and Montevideo (UY), in 2008 and 2009. In order to realize this

study we used the approach of multi-situated ethnography, the constants inserts in the research field in the three mentioned cities, where we realized interviews with people linked to different religious expressions and political tendencies. Nevertheless, it was important to understand what are the commons contributions existing in the three cities, and how they facilitate the transnational religious process. Moreover, interest us consider how religions, taken as typically brazilian, cross national borders towards Uruguay and Argentina and take with them the knowledge to keep up in the political field, which in the new scenary are reproduced within the networks of Pentecostals ministries and brazilian afro-religion leaders, in the three countries. Above all, what's been sought to discuss in this study are the boundaries and possibilities that the multi-situated ethnography can offer to researches on antropology of religion specially about what refers to the study of networks that interact in the transnational context. And in what extent, such metodological aproach, alied to the idea of key event, can auxiliar the antropologist in the structuration and strengthen of one's field research.

RC24-739.3

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Dynamic carpooling : A chance for a social equity in urban renovation areas?

In current societies, abilities to travel and to commute constitute a *capital* (Kaufmann, 2004). Mobility behaviors and especially modal choices are often obvious choices. Everyday routines avoid to query them daily (Verplanken, 1999). But people who move house have to compare several travel options.

In France, urban renovations policies often lead to destroy buildings and to rebuild new ones. That's why households who live in poorest areas of Tourcoing, North (where case study takes place) are required to rehouse. Our study aimed to understand deeply people's everyday mobility behaviors before relocation and changes after this ordeal in a qualitative point of view.

Owning a car in such a poor area means being normal. As most people need to apply for the driving license exam 3 or 4 times before passing it, car ownership sounds like a revenge on society. Then people often completely switch from public transports to cars even if they can't afford it.

Therefore informal carpooling doesn't look strange in such a context. It allows to face unexpected events (breakdowns) or to share/delay unexpected spending (fueling price, insurance fees) in order to keep a temporary job or to reach a store.

Our paper examine in which extend Dynamic Carpooling (forthcoming real-time means to match and share rides using GPS on smart-phones) could be useful for Tourcoing poor inhabitants (especially those who have to change their commuting habits due to relocation). If DC works theoretically (several experiments proved it) it currently fails to reach the critical mass number of users. Would it be relevant to lean on poor areas inhabitants (instead of rich ones according to top-down model of innovation scattering) to enhance DC? In which extend DC could both contribute to a healthy environment and reduce social inequality? Our paper will list positive and negative arguments.

TG05-520.3

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Web-based visual communication for social criticism: Powerful design

The Internet is a social place that allows multiple forms of communication and interaction. Social media has extended the capacity of low-investment campaigns, which has been more effective when non-corporate, political, pro-social aims are in play. High quality visual communication (VC) has emerged with potential persuasive power, in part because it wisely uses rhetorical appeals. It depicts and criticizes social issues trying to persuade their audiences to act according to desired social behaviors. This paper analyzes the influence of this web-based visually rich communication objects in the awareness of complex global issues and the attitudes and behaviors of people in society.

Four VC pieces are analyzed in this paper: the Story of Stuff video series, the Though Bubble video series, some of the RSA Animate online lectures; and Everything is a Remix video series. These VC pieces show that a combination of new media strategy with design qualities such as the rhetorical appeals creates ability to reach broad audiences. Even though they seem to boost the social impact of information, evidence of actual attitudes and social behavior change is unclear. Even if the VC transforms attitudes, a "value-action gap" (Blake, 1999) may remain large, which result in a low actual impact. This paper uses three analyses to identify the level of influence of this VC in social intentions, attitudes, and behavior change. First, a rhetorical analysis focuses on understanding rational, emotional and character appeals. Second, a secondary source search of news and online popularity reports level of diffusion. Third, experts are interviewed including producers and designers of the VC pieces and communication researchers.

Blake, J. (1999). Overcoming the 'value-action gap' in environmental policy: Tensions between national policy and local experience. *Local Environment*, 4 (3), 257-278.

RC55-133.4

MELIK-TANGYAN, Andranik* (Hans-Boeckler-Foundation and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, andranik-tangian@boeckler.de) and SEIFERT, Hartmut (Hans-Boeckler_Foundation)

Flexicurity indicators for monitoring European employment strategy

Flexicurity is a European labour market policy adopted in 2007 within the European Employment Strategy. The policy aims at combining the ongoing flexibilization of employment relations (easing firing and hiring, adjustable working hours, variable pay, etc.) with the traditions of the European welfare state.

The paper summarizes empirical studies from about 30 research reports and articles written from 2004 to 2010, in an attempt to operationalize the concept from eight different viewpoints: (1) neo-liberal, (2) trade-unionist, (3) of the European welfare state, (4) of working time, (5) of precarious employment, (6) of job quality and lifelong learning, (7) of trends in collective agreements, and (8) of macroeconomic development with regard to the current crisis.

The summary provides empirical evidence of increasing labour flexibility accompanied by a decline of social security. It also shows that the countries with higher flexibility are more affected by the crisis. This is a serious warning against improper implementation of flexicurity and its one-sided use in favour of employers.

RC44-177.4

MELIK-TANGYAN, Andranik* (Hans-Boeckler-Foundation and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, andranik-tangian@boeckler.de)

Reform proposals to tackle labour market segmentation

Six policy measures to improve labour market performance, particularly to tackle its segmentation, and to enhance social dialogue are discussed: (1) *flexinsurance* which assumes that the employer's contribution to social security should be proportional to the flexibility of the contract, (2) *work-place tax* which considers bad working conditions as "social pollution" and operates by analogy with the environment-protection tax, (3) *basic income* independent of employment status to stimulate unemployment-to-work transitions by excluding losses of out-of-work benefits, (4) *politicization of trade-unions* to enhance their presence in political debates after the loss of influence of left parties, (5) structural *reallocation of trade-unions*, corresponding to multi-nationals (e.g. "Coca-Cola union"), as opposed to national unions which can hardly negotiate with multinationals, and (6) *constraining financial markets*, since export of jobs in form of foreign investments gives employers a legal instrument of pressure on national governments: "deregulate labour markets, otherwise we move jobs abroad". Some reforms can be based on composite indicators of working conditions developed as prototypes by the Hans-Böckler Foundation. For instance, the work-place tax can be determined with regard to the individual index of working conditions. It should be noted that such a policy measure should not be regarded only as a burden for employers to stimulate improving working conditions. It is also a measur to improve the production quality due to better jobs, which is vital for the competitiveness of the European economy in the long run.

RC48-720.1

MELINA, Lois Ruskai* (Union Institute & University, Lois.Melina@myunion.edu)

Being the change: Performative acts in social movements

Among the strategies used by social movement activists are protests, demonstrations, and other collective actions that symbolically call attention to injustices, create sufficient interference with the status quo that change becomes preferable to ongoing disruption, or otherwise demonstrate the unity and commitment of large numbers to a cause. These collective actions historically include vigils, marches, boycotts, and occupations, among others.

However, some social movement performances, such as Gandhi's march to the sea to make salt, sit-ins at "whites only" lunch counters by African Americans in the 1960s, and the more recent efforts by Saudi Arabian women to drive cars, are more than acts of resistance; they are embodiments of the changes being sought. Each of these performances not only called attention to injustice, but courageously demonstrated that the power necessary for change was embodied in those seeking such change. Indeed, the use of force to suppress such performances and intimidate their repetition suggests an awareness, however unconscious, on the part of the dominant culture or authorities, of the power of performance to create change. Thus, Gandhi's admonition to *be the change we seek in the world* can be interpreted not only as a call for inspirational behavior, but as an understanding of this power.

This paper uses performance theory to analyze and interpret social movement activities. It will distinguish between collective performances that are primarily symbolic or disruptive and those that create, however momentarily, the change being sought. In doing so, it will apply to collective social movement performances the work of feminist philosopher Judith Butler that held that performative acts do not simply express gender, but constitute it through their repetition. Furthermore, this paper will suggest that individuals outside of organized social movements sometimes perform acts that mimic collective performances, adding to the ability of performance to constitute change.

RC38-474.1

MELLADO, Virginia* (INCIHUSA- CONICET- UNCuyo, virgimellado@hotmail.com)

"Trayectorias en movimiento. Itinerario de dos dirigentes políticos entre dictadura y democracia. Argentina 1966-1989"

El estudio tiene como objetivo principal analizar el recorrido de dos trayectorias biográficas de dirigentes políticos periféricos que integraron los partidos mayoritarios de la Argentina, el justicialismo y el radicalismo, y que lograron ser líderes regionales de sus respectivos partidos en la década del 80. Se busca a través de estas biografías observar y comprender los cambios y continuidades que generaron las interrupciones institucionales que atravesó el país durante el periodo 1966-1989. Se ha escogido la aproximación biográfica porque no sólo resulta iluminadora para dar cuenta del contexto de producción de estos liderazgos sino también para percibir las estrategias y la manera en que las decisiones individuales modifican/reorientan las mismas carreras políticas en contextos adversos y favorables. Las sucesivas alternancias entre gobiernos de corte autoritario y democrático hicieron que estos dos individuos utilizaran distintas destrezas y habilidades –recursos relacionales y económicos- para poder alcanzar/ conservar/ recuperar las posiciones de poder que lograron en sus respectivas organizaciones. A través de estas experiencias vitales se busca advertir la diversidad de voces, ambiciones y recorridos que complejizan la mirada sobre el proceso dictadura-democracia a la vez que las mismas colaboran en especificar la configuración de poder regional-nacional y la movilidad social que genera la actividad política. El rescate de la acción individual resulta fructífero para dar cuenta de las diferentes lógicas que atraviesan los espacios de socialización y participación en los que participaron y se formaron estos líderes políticos. La metodología privilegiada para la reconstrucción de estas biografías ha sido primordialmente la perspectiva cualitativa. Las fuentes utilizadas han sido principalmente entrevistas en profundidad como así también se ha recurrido a la prensa, a las memorias de gobierno y de los partidos políticos, entre otras.

RC18-632.3

MELO, Marcus André* (Federal University of Pernambuco, marcus.melo@uol.com.br) and PEREIRA, Carlos (Getulio Vargas Foundation)

The parliamentarization of presidentialism

The non-anticipated democratic sustainability of coalition-based presidentialism begs the question about what makes it function. In this paper we argue that political scientists are ill equipped to answer this puzzle with analytical tools provided by the received wisdom about constitutional design. This recent development is welcome given that multiparty presidentialism has become the modal form of presidential democracy, especially in Latin America. Until the 1980s, the received wisdom about constitutional design had it that two party parliamentary systems were superior to its alternatives, namely, presidentialism and multi-party parliamentary systems. Comparativists over half a century seemed to have shared this view of coalitions. Strong presidents in multiparty systems were the black beasts of constitutional design experts. Research on presidentialism followed a similar path from open criticism to a mixed view of the "perils of presidentialism." While a more nuanced view of presidentialism appeared in Shugart and Carey's seminal work, recent scholarship has argued that government formation under presidentialism and parliamentarism shares the same underlying institutional logic. Recent developments in Latin America has given support not only to the general argument that coalition government is both viable and functional but also to the more controversial claim that strong presidents under multipartism may be a precondition for effective government. What explains the unanticipated success of multiparty presidentialism, or parliamentarization of presidentialism? We argue that three factors help explain why this constitutional arrangement is both feasible and functional: the powers of presidents, the existence of tradable coalition goods (pork, ministerial portfolios, among others) and the strength of institutional checks on the executive's discretion. Good governance is conditional on the delegation of extensive powers to *both presidents and autonomous institutions* that checks on the executives.

RC55-346.2

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Migrants' pursuit of happiness: The impacts of adaptation, social comparison, and relative deprivation on subjective well-being using German panel data

Abstract: Combining two lines of research showing contrasting evidence, we examine the relationship between migration and subjective well-being (SWB). The main goal of the research is to understand the impacts of adaptation, social comparison and relative deprivation on the change in SWB associated with moving from Eastern to Western Germany after the German reunification in 1989. We suspect that the gains or losses in subjective well-being after migration are affected by the group with whom migrants choose to compare themselves (that is, their reference group), their former peers in the East or their new peers in the West, the way they adapt to their new conditions and how well they integrate into the new society. To date, there is little research concerning changes in well-being associated with migration. Most research has been based on cross-sectional data because migrants usually drop out of these datasets when relocating to a new country. We use the unique long-running German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) Study to follow migrants after their relocation and to examine any changes in subjective well-being while netting out the impact of personality traits that are known to be important correlates of SWB. We estimate fixed- and random-effects Generalized Least Square panel regression models. Our results indicate a positive and lasting effect of migration on SWB, although it is strongly suppressed by dissatisfaction resulting from the comparison of migrants' income with the incomes of their former peers in East and their new peers in West Germany.

Keywords: migration, subjective well-being, happiness, German panel data, panel regression models, social comparison, adaptation, relative deprivation

TG05-371.1

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Representing the "voice": A critical perspective on participatory video practice

The slogan "giving voice to those who often come unheard" has expanded largely in different fields of video production such as campaigns for social awareness, visual activism projects, as well as in ethnographic film research and documentary movies. An implicit assumption of this slogan is that video practices could be useful both for research or decision-making processes and for social change in itself. Its main aim is generally stated as "making visible the point of view of the other"; or at least, some aspects or interpretations of it. This perspective should be considered the core of many visual disciplines and concrete visual research projects; and, most certainly, of video participatory practices. Very often, all of the steps of a participatory video production -from its fieldwork to the end product- have as their main goal to allow the participants to express themselves, hence resulting in the overall goal of representing their "voice". In these cases very often the camera is considered as a mere instrument to reach these goals. My contention here would be that some of such instrumental uses of the camera run the risk of reifying particular "models of representation", which are not generally discussed in the process of such participatory practices. But if it is true that "the medium is the message", the modes of representation are as important as content in order to subvert "the institutional way of seeing". The proposal of this paper would be to problematize and to reflect on the use of the camera in the "mise-en-scène" of participants' "voice" by themselves, as well as the proposal of a possible categorization -deriving from film studies- ranging from participant camera, participatory camera, dialogic camera and reflexive camera. In order to illustrate my argument, I will present some examples from an ongoing participatory project with migrants in Tuscany.

RC21-622.4

MENDONCA, Jupira* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, jupira@ufmg.br)

Participatory planning at a metropolitan level: Can it work?

The most common experiences on social participation are in local level – see, for example, participatory planning and participatory budget practices in Brazil after the 1988 Federal Constitution. Some authors present the idea that in the local level people are pushed to get together and participate in government decisions in a more feasible way. The paper intends to discuss the perspectives of participatory planning in a wider level, that is, the metropolitan governance.

The discussion is to be built around the analysis of Belo Horizonte Metropolitan Area governance structure, which has been changed since 2004. One of the main shifts was the presence of two council members representing the civil society in the Metropolitan Deliberative Board. Also there is an informal Social Meeting consisted of various social sectors leaders, from popular to entrepreneurs, which supports those council members. This Social Meeting has been responsible for important decisions at the Board, and it has been working since 2007. Particularly in the recent Metropolitan Master Plan process it had an important role. Besides, during the Master Plan participatory process, a Metropolitan Citizen Forum was created by some of the participants, including those who were from the Social Meeting. This experience is to be analyzed, in order to contribute to the debate about possibilities and perspectives of participation at metropolitan level. Some questions will be raised concerning the Social Meeting organization and its actions regarding to the Metropolitan Deliberative Board, to discuss conflicts and limits. At what extent can it really push for an autonomous organization and make some difference in metropolitan governance? Considering the Metropolitan Citizen Forum experience, can we say that it is really representative? At what extent can State Govern control participation? Can autonomy be constructed at a wider territorial level?

RC33-732.2

MENEGAZZO, Elson* (State University of Campinas, menegazzo@email.it)

Dissolving interviews into conversations: Participating in the everyday life of international migrants

Connectivity between source and destination points is an inherent aspect of international migrations, and in the contemporary age, the use of the Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) links "here" and "there" in a daily basis. This paper explores the strategies for data collection in inter-

actions with and between international migrants and their descendants in synchronous CMC systems, such as webchat and instant messenger. An important aspect of these systems is the interest of people to talk rather than being interviewed, and another is that as communication through these systems differs from that face-to-face, a different etiquette is required of the researcher, that should avoid that the act of posing questions during the written communication resembles an interview. Thus, the interview and its features must be dissolved into conversation. However, this method requires the establishment of contact with many people over a period of time and the ability of the researcher to talk and to ask open-ended questions in order to obtain spontaneous responses, unexpected revelations and stories. The advantage of this method is the maintenance of contact with people, which enables the grounded theorist to participate in the everyday life of international migrants or their descendants, combining data collection and data analysis.

RC37-50.2

MENEZES, Paulo* (University of São Paulo, paulomen@usp.br)

Cinema and society: The construction of a "fictional reality"

This paper deals with the special construction of reality made by films which acquire significant epistemological interest when we are dealing with documental cinema, where the confusion and the merge between the reality of images and the exterior "reality" that the camera faces are more fragrant and undeniable. So, it discusses the appearance of the documental cinema by means of analyzing its original variations – the documentary, the social documentary, and the ethnographic movie – in their relationships with the knowledge possibilities they offer, or the access to knowledge of the social reality they allude. This analysis criticizes the positivist foundations that organizes the first documental films and the positivist watch that audience gives to them, and to documental films in general until nowadays, fundamental for the misperception of a film as the "real" itself, inquiring their epistemological potentialities about what kind of information those images suggest. So, if we can think that these films bring information about what is shown by its images and sounds, we can also think that they bring a lot of more information about the values and valuations that institute the filmic narrative made by the film maker or director.

RC13-122.4

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Inmigración y fronteras urbanas: Los Paraguayos en la ciudad de Buenos Aires

Este trabajo se enmarca en una línea de investigación de larga presencia y renovada actualidad en las ciencias sociales del último siglo: la problemática de la distribución y segregación espacial de los grupos sociales en las ciudades.

El objetivo de la ponencia es analizar cómo se distribuyen espacialmente los inmigrantes paraguayos en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, indagando en cómo se articula la existencia de concentración residencial de este colectivo en determinadas zonas del espacio urbano con las interacciones cotidianas que desarrollan. Partiendo de una mirada crítica respecto a la noción de *segregación espacial* entendida en términos de distancias físicas entre los grupos, y considerando que el territorio se encuentra atravesado por múltiples divisiones que conforman un trazado de fronteras socialmente constituido, se busca problematizar la relación entre distancias físicas y distancias sociales, es decir, entre la concentración espacial de los paraguayos en la ciudad y la construcción de fronteras sociales/simbólicas entre los grupos, en cuyo marco las diferencias y distancias se construyen como tales.

Metodológicamente, se plantea una triangulación de métodos cuantitativos y cualitativos, que permita abordar el fenómeno de una manera integral: un análisis macrosocial cuantitativo que posibilite dar cuenta de la distribución espacial de los migrantes paraguayos, en términos de distancias físicas, a nivel de la ciudad en su conjunto; y un estudio macrosocial cualitativo —a través de un estudio de caso— de las experiencias e interrelaciones cotidianas de estos individuos, a partir del cual reconstruir el entramado de relaciones, prácticas y dinámicas sociales a través de las cuales el espacio urbano se construye y reconstruye constantemente en su carácter diferencial.

RC15-509.5

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Improving access to educational materials in sub Saharan health professions schools

The World Health Organization estimates that Sub-Saharan Africa alone needs an additional 1.5 million health workers in order to deliver essential health services for its populations. One critical area for technical assistance and investment is in creating an affordable supply of quality textbooks, educational materials and equipment to effectively educate and train the health workforce. Recognizing the important need for more materials for health sciences education and training in the African Region a feasibility study has been conducted in 9 (one Lusophone, five Anglophone and three Francophone) and Sub Saharan countries, under the WHO guidance. The study, conducted in 2011, surveyed 48 key stakeholders, 456 educators and 830 students from 21 medical and 18 nursing schools.

The objective of the study was to review current conditions with respect to market supply and demand; legal and regulatory conditions; and administrative and operational capacity in order to predict the feasibility of establishing and maintaining a textbooks, instructional materials and diagnostic equipment programme and fund in selected countries of the WHO African Region. The information obtained from the study contributes to the stewardship capacity of the national governments.

The results of the study showed that the current supply of textbooks for medical and nursing students in the selected countries is poor. The access to textbooks is being done mainly through photocopies or lending mechanisms among students. According to the students opinions the schools libraries are well stocked but the educators are unsatisfied with the libraries conditions. The reactions towards a programme that will facilitate access to educational materials were studied and a high level of acceptance was found.

Currently the results of the study are being instrumental to the development of a regional fund that will contribute to improve the quality of the educational process.

RC30-457.4

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Les défis de la question migratoire face à un travail globalisé

Faire à façon ou s'affranchir ? C'est au travers de ce prisme réduit, qui renvoie à deux formats productifs et aussi à deux postures possibles de la dynamique du capitalisme dans un contexte de mondialisation que nous allons focaliser cette communication. Et c'est notamment sur l'étude des pays « Suds » que nous allons pouvoir observer les formes les plus émergentes et contemporaines de mondialisation économique et sociale. On observe notamment dans ces espaces frontaliers au Sud un double processus : le premier est une transnationalisation des territoires productifs et le second est une informalisation des secteurs industriels notamment avec la connexion au secteur marchand.

WG05-95.2

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La soberanía alimentaria en disputa: El rol de Argentina en el contexto crítico contemporáneo

Desde diversos ángulos se destaca el rol de la Argentina como productor agropecuario y como uno de los escasos países que gozan del privilegio de tener un importante superávit alimentario. En tanto que su población apenas supera los 40 millones de personas, sus campos producen comida para 400 millones. A este argumento se pliegan los discursos que ponen al aumento de la producción agropecuaria como la solución al problema del hambre en el mundo. Sin embargo, los datos disponibles de FAO destacan un rotundo fracaso en las metas de reducción del hambre fijadas a mediados de los 90's. Paradójicamente, en un momento donde la producción agraria mercantil se expandió notablemente, la cantidad de personas que pasan hambre en el mundo subió casi un 30%.

En los últimos 30 años el modelo agrícola intensivo, competitivo y orientado al mercado ha producido profundas transformaciones. En todo el mundo se detecta la erosión de estrategias de autoconsumo, la creciente mercantilización del acceso a la alimentación, la profundización de formas de producción que tienen serios efectos sobre el medio ambiente y que, por su enorme dependencia a los combustibles fósiles, incrementa los efectos del cambio climático.

De ahí que surge la necesidad de desplazarse desde un eje argumentativo que privilegia la producción hacia una mirada centrada en la distribución y el acceso a los alimentos y a una producción autónoma conceptualizada a partir de la noción de *soberanía alimentaria*. En este sentido, la ponencia busca problematizar el modelo de desarrollo agropecuario argentino y sus consecuencias socio-ambientales. Para ello nos centraremos en la estrecha conexión que tienen las transformaciones en el sistema productivo, los desastres naturales y conflictos sociales producto del avance de la frontera agropecuaria, y la problemática del acceso a la alimentación y la desnutrición en sectores populares urbanos y rurales.

RC33-765.2

MESSINA, Luciana* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, lulumessina@yahoo.com.ar)

La práctica testimonial sobre la experiencia concentracionaria en Argentina

En este trabajo me propongo reflexionar en torno a las modalidades del testimonio sobre la experiencia concentracionaria argentina a partir de reconstruir y analizar el recorrido testimonial de un sobreviviente de un centro clandestino de detención de la última dictadura militar (1976-1983). Parto del supuesto de que la posición de testigo no se deriva directa ni necesariamente de haber vivido un determinado acontecimiento, sino que aquella requiere que el sujeto ejerza una práctica testimonial en relación a esa experiencia. Asumir dicha posición, sin embargo, no recae únicamente en la voluntad o elección subjetiva de contar la propia experiencia sino, también, en la existencia de un otro dispuesto a escucharla; es decir, en la configuración de una demanda social que cree las condiciones para que esa experiencia pueda ser objeto de indagación.

El material primordial sobre el cual reflexionaré en este trabajo fue producido a partir de dos entrevistas en profundidad que le realicé a Miguel, un sobreviviente del centro clandestino de detención "Club Atlético". Me concentraré en recuperar su experiencia testimonial en tres momentos diferentes del país: durante la dictadura militar, durante la transición democrática y en la actualidad, luego de la reapertura de las causas judiciales que juzgan a los represores. En cada uno de estos contextos intentaré reconocer las condiciones de la producción testimonial, es decir, las formas en las que le fue solicitado (o no) su testimonio, los ámbitos en los que lo brindó y los actores sociales involucrados en él. Asimismo, indagaré en torno su concepción sobre la práctica de testificar; concepción en la que se entrelazan el por qué, el para qué y el para quién testificar. Trabajaré, entonces, con y a partir de la palabra de Miguel, entendiendo que se trata de una palabra situada en ciertas coordenadas históricas y políticas.

RC52-641.1

MEUCCI, Simone* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, simone-meucci2010@gmail.com)

En la escuela: Libros dedicados a la enseñanza de la sociología en Brasil (1930-2010)

Esta comunicación se considerarán dos conjuntos de libros de texto de sociología producidos en Brasil en 1930 y 2010. Tenemos la intención de llamar la comparación de estos dos momentos cruciales de la constitución de la sociología en la escuela: en la década de 1930, un período en el que la disciplina se ha convertido en obligatoria por primera vez a nivel nacional en la enseñanza secundaria en Brasil; y el final de la primera década de este siglo, cuando después de más de 50 años fuera de la escuela, volvió en lo plan de estudios. Estos dos momentos se caracterizan por la aparición de libros dedicados a satisfacer las demandas de la institucionalización de la disciplina escolar. Estos libros son fuentes que revelan las diferentes expectativas de la sociología en las escuelas brasileñas en estas dos temporadas.

RC32-90.5

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Campaign against sexual harassment in Egypt

The process of mobilizing and sustaining protest in authoritarian regimes is risky, particularly when it focuses on women's issues in neo-patriarchal governments in the Middle East. However, sustained protest about women's rights occurs and carries with it the potential for change in norms and laws.

Even prior to the Arab Spring, the campaign against sexual harassment in Egypt, which was mobilized by the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR) and its collaborators, sought to promote change in a high-risk, neo-patriarchal environment.

In this paper, we analyze data gathered from 2005 to 2009 on the ECWR campaign. Data came from interviews, participant observation, newspapers and media accounts, and documentary materials. Analysis was attentive to ECWR's mobilization strategies, organizational processes and legal and normative efforts at institutional change.

We found that central to ECWR's progress were strong networks, especially local ones; flexible strategies; and the utilization of effective frames in communicating with national and international groups. The Center's leaders and members were key elements in guiding the organization toward promising outcomes despite opposition from government and other groups.

RC32-580.1

MEYER, Katherine* (The Ohio State University, meyer.23@sociology.osu.edu) and **PRICE, Anne** (University of South Florida Polytechnic)

Women's political action in the Middle East: Engagement and norms

This study examines the willingness of men and women to engage in political action in five Middle East nations (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, and Turkey). It utilizes cross national data from the World Values Surveys from 2005 - 2008. Middle East residents were more reluctant to participate in political activities than individuals in any other region of the world. Moreover, the willingness of individuals to engage in political action varied substantially in each of the five countries. Overall, women were less willing to engage in signing petitions, joining boycotts and participating in peaceful demonstrations than men in all five countries.

We examined the structures of the five states to understand why. We developed explanatory models for men and women separately, based on their personal characteristics and their cultural and geo-political attitudes. Findings demonstrated that geopolitical attitudes were the most important variables in explaining individuals' reluctance to engage in political action. We did not find that personal characteristics, patriarchal norms, or high levels of religiosity were so important in predicting attitudes as prior research suggested.

RC15-509.1

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Dependence, trust and agency? Exploring contingency within the lay-professional interface

Recent shifts in roles within the doctor and patient has rendered the concept of trust less clear and increasingly difficult for sociologists to measure, conceptualise and operationalise in medical encounters. Although it is well acknowledged within social theory that patient (dis)trust is shaped by both structure and agency, the latter remains a moot point due to links between trust, vulnerability and dependence. This paper develops social theory around trust in the light of data from research investigating the dualistic nature of patient trust in medical professionals and the medical system. Data from two PhD theses are presented; one investigating the experiences of cervical cancer patients and the nature of their trust in their healthcare in the UK (20 qualitative interviews), and the second investigating coronary heart disease patients' trust in medical professionals in Australia (37 qualitative interviews). The findings of these PhDs are discussed in relation to

the dualistic nature of trust. Firstly, our findings identify the notions of dependence, vulnerability and reflexivity as prominent features shaping individuals' capacities to act with regards to (dis)trusting medical professionals and the medical system. Secondly, our findings identify how the structure of the healthcare system (the UK NHS and the Australian Medicare and private practice) influence or limit patients' choices or opportunities to (dis)trust medical professionals and the medical system. Our findings and discussions are salient for the development of a more comprehensive social theory of trust – one that is more amenable to robust conceptualisations and operationalisations of trust in empirical medical-sociological research.

RC23-105.4

MEYER, Uli* (TU Berlin, uli.meyer@tu-berlin.de) and **WINDELER, Arnold** (TU Berlin)

Constructing uncertainty. Technological innovation in the semiconductor industry

We study how and why uncertainty is induced in collaborative processes of technological development. An instructive case for this endeavor is the development of future microprocessors in the semiconductor industry.

Based on permanent renewal, the semiconductor industry is well known for its ability to deal with the economic as well as technological uncertainty inherent to innovation. Despite the industry's high innovation rate, the development of future technologies appeared relatively predictable for a long time. In recent years, however, taken-for-granted assumptions about the very nature of semiconductors and even the industry's business model seem to be seriously jeopardized. Currently, there is a consensus within the industry that increasing technological and economic challenges will put a stop to the existing technological path in the next one to two decades. In the search for alternatives, the industry strategically constructs uncertainty. This process addresses all central technological and organizational levels. Not only different levels of technological design and manufacturing are tackled, but even the very foundation of every semiconductor – silicon – has lost its taken-for-granted status. Likewise all existing organizational forms of coordination and cooperation (e.g. within consortia and meta organizations) are questioned. The result of this search is a substantial increase in uncertainty within the industry.

Such uncertainty-inducing practices seem to have two main objectives. First, even if some level of abstract consensus as to the limits of the current path exists, the industry is strongly locked in. The discussion of alternative options aims to unlock these structures. Second, the intentional inducement of uncertainty targets the creation of future development options. The inducement of uncertainty is considered a critical first step to creating a new path.

In sum, the strategic construction of uncertainty is considered to be a crucial step in the creation of a new, and once again certain technological path.

RC43-54.4

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Housing struggles and social innovation. the community workers movement experience in Luján (Buenos Aires Metropolitan Region)

During the last three decades, the urban sprawl in Buenos Aires Metropolitan Region (RMBA-Región Metropolitana de Buenos Aires) has been characterized by an increasing territorial fragmentation and socio-spatial segregation which is clearly visible in the urban habitat.

The growth of slums and informal settlements, along with the spread of gated communities reflect the structural limitations of the market and weaknesses of the State in providing housing for deprived urban citizens in the context of neoliberal urbanization. Since the early 1990s, grassroots social movements have played a key role in the struggle for basic needs of excluded groups through community mobilization and organization, along with the opening of new -conflictive- arenas of articulation with the State. However, little attention has been paid to the role of these players from the point of view of the access to housing of disadvantaged social groups, especially those in the periphery of the RMBA.

The city of Luján -67,000 inhabitants, 60 kilometres from Buenos Aires- has experienced significant growth of gated communities along with an important deficit of affordable housing, and an increase in informal settlements. The aim of this paper is to analyze the struggle for access to housing as deployed since 2004 by families in Villa del Parque, a peripheral neighbourhood of Luján, mobilized, organized and supported by the Community Workers Movement (MTC – *Movimiento de Trabajadores Comunitarios*).

The research draws on 20 in-depth interviews with different players involved in the process, both citizens and public officials; as well as the assessment of local and provincial legislation, government and local press reports.

Our analysis suggests that beyond overcoming social exclusion by satisfaction of basic needs, these grassroots initiatives promote changes in social relations and governance structures (social innovation) that increase the socio-political capacity for subaltern groups to build their right to the city.

RC21-184.6

MICHELSON, William* (University of Toronto, william.michelson@utoronto.ca)

Design, housing and public space in the intensification of downtown Toronto: Good intentions and neo-liberal realities

The history of downtown Toronto is one of cycles of intensification framed by governmental efforts to counterbalance neo-liberal processes with more widely distributed social objectives. The paper discusses two instances in the past 50 years when unfettered development was successfully counterbalanced by governmental intervention on behalf of the perceived needs of the public at large. The first was a city government reaction to the development of dense, high office building construction by name designers, in favor of stronger environmental quality controls and the stimulation of new downtown housing for all segments of the population. The second was a federal government project to open up access by the public at large to formerly industrial land along the lakeshore, just south of the Central Business District. In both instances, a measure of accomplishment of the stated goals was accomplished, while, over time, the continuing pressures of neo-liberalism dwarfed these good intentions with unprecedentedly intensive residential and commercial construction unencumbered by considerations for the public good. The extent of this disparity is clearly illustrated.

WG01-148.1

MICHETTI, Miqueli* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, miquelimichetti@yahoo.com.br)

On the economic-cultural exchanges between "global north" and "global south" in the world market of fashion: The globalization of the "Brazilian fashion"

Drawing on a field research conducted in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Paris between the years of 2008 and 2011, this thesis aims to comprehend the new economic and symbolic exchanges established in the world market of fashion. The analysis of "partnerships" set up by so-called "Franco-Brazilian" fashion brands allows us to elucidate current relationships between two types of actors, which have been built as "ideal types" of Weberian inspiration. We try to understand some reciprocal and hierarchical borrowings of legitimacy between, on the one hand, "mobile actors", related to the "Global North" and which operate in the market with their "capital of globality" and, on the other hand, "fixed actors", bounded to the "Global South" and whose condition of insertion in the global scene is sustained by their "capital of diversity". In a social situation where both *mobility* and *diversity* become values in the global market of symbolic goods, the mobile actors search for the fixed actors' diversity, while these need the mobile actors' mobility to echo at a global level. However, although these exchanges meet mutual interests, they tend to be hierarchical and unequal in the sense that the later can manage the diversity of the former, which are prone to become restricted to their geo-symbolic belongings.

RC55-516.3

MICHON, Piotr* (Poznan University of Economics, piotr.michon@ue.poznan.pl)

Myth of the stigmatized and unhappy overweight? Overweight and life satisfaction of Polish adults

- Obesity and overweight in most countries of Europe, and in Poland, show rising trends, and became of the most important issues of contemporary social policy. The prevalence of obesity and overweight and associated illnesses are commonly evaluated from states' perspective with focus on the costs of health services, economic productivity etc. At the level of society obese or overweight individuals face stigmatization and discrimination. The consequences of obesity for health, appearance or self-esteem are well established and it has been assumed that individuals well-being will be compromised as a result. However the impact on psychological well-being is not clear. The paper examines the link between obesity and well-being among Polish adults. It is commonly assumed that obese people, experience poor psychological well-being. Individuals are expected to experience undesired physical or social consequences of their weight that diminish their quality of life in one or more areas.
- *The objective* of the paper is to clarify the associations between obesity/ overweight and happiness, life satisfaction, and eudemonia in Poland.
- The data were collected for the nation-representative sample survey "Diagnoza Społeczna 2011" (24 453 respondents). The main measure of weight was body mass index (BMI).
- The main *questions* to be answered: Are obese and overweight individuals less happy, (satisfied with their life) than underweight or normal weight people? Do overweight/obese individuals suffer more from depression? What is the association between BMI level and satisfaction with: health, appearance, job, income, family, social relations, sexual life, achievements, education?

RC19-153.4

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La integración social y el olvido de los sectores sociales medios

Las reformas en materia social llevadas adelante en América Latina durante las últimas décadas del Siglo pasado, tendieron a configurar o fortalecer esquemas duales de provisión, incluso en aquellos Estados con matrices de protección más extendidas como Uruguay. Estos esquemas consistieron básicamente en un subsistema destinado a la población pobre o vulnerable (de carácter público) y otro subsistema diferenciado en calidad respecto al primero, estructurado en torno a una combinación de Estado, mercado y en algunos casos con organizaciones de la sociedad civil sin fines de lucro. Las tradicionales estrategias de distribución de bienes para aquellos grupos que se caracterizaban por su informalidad laboral se sustituyeron por parámetros tecnocráticos en nombre de una mejor eficiencia del gasto.

La llegada al gobierno de diferentes partidos de orientación ideológica "progresista" o de izquierda en la región, abrió la posibilidad para intentar revertir estos patrones de provisión social, en muchos casos a partir de iniciativas que se calificaron en términos de Universalismo Básico.

En esta presentación, se intentará mostrar a partir del análisis de la experiencia del Frente Amplio en Uruguay que estas iniciativas no han logrado romper con la tendencia a la dualización observada, e incluso en algunas áreas públicas se han reforzado, desamparando a los estratos medios-bajos que se han ubicado como los potenciales "perdedores" desde los ochenta hasta el presente. Como contrapartida, partiendo del escenario contemporáneo de nuevo riesgos sociales y fragmentación y diversificación de demandas sociales, se sugiere la necesidad de pasar de un enfoque de mínimos o toques homogéneos, a un abordaje basado en "rutas de atención" diferenciadas en las que se garantice que el interior de cada una de ellas oficie como espacio de integración y cohesión social.

RC34-517.2

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Youth and political alienation in post-communist countries

After the proclamation of independence or overthrow of communist-led regimes in many post-communist countries much hope was placed on the

new generation. „Cultural theories” assumed that youth whose basic political socialization took place in an already free, democratic country will be less politically alienated and more politically competent than the oldest generations. This study tests this assumption, building on the ISSP 1996 and 2006 “The role of government” data. The analysis is performed using an original cohort analysis technique based on non-parametric local linear regression.

Results show that different age groups do not differ with respect to most dimensions of political alienation: confidence in political authorities and their responsiveness, as well as the sense of personal political efficacy. Moreover, contrary to what was expected, the perceived political competence of the cohort born after 1960 is very low – it is at a similar level as that of the cohort born before 1940. With the exception of Czech Republic, there is no young, more politically competent generation in sight.

This conclusion can be interpreted in several ways. First, the so-called “transitional generation” born in the last decades of the communist regime, was raised and educated under the Communist rule, and they were adolescents or young adults, with their political competence still in the process of formation, when the system collapsed. Even though this generation did experience the popular opposition and the fall of the Communist regime during their most impressionable years, their political socialisation took place under difficult economic conditions, during time characterised by dramatic social and political change. An other seemingly plausible explanation is that our data simply reveal that in post-communist countries, same as in Western democracies, a new generation of “Dot-Nets” or Generation X has developed. Due to various reasons, it shows little interest in conventional politics.

WG05-327.3

MIGUEL, Antonia Celene* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, antoniemiguel@yahoo.com.br)

Le microcrédit au Brésil: L'inclusion sociale par le marché de la microfinance

Cette analyse s'inscrit dans le cadre d'une enquête de la politique nationale pour le microcrédit dans le gouvernement Luís Inácio Lula da Silva (2003 - 2010), à travers lequel on peut lire le microcrédit comme une politique publique visant à générer des emplois et de revenus. En ce sens, le microcrédit est abordé non pas comme question purement économique, mais comme un programme du gouvernement qui a constitué un projet d'inclusion sociale mis en œuvre par marché de la microfinance dans l'allocation des crédits aux personnes à faible revenu - les travailleurs informels et les petits entrepreneurs - en particulier ceux qui sont exclus du système financier traditionnel. L'analyse a inspiré théorique des approches institutionnelles sur les marchés et des études de sociologie économique sur le crédit et la finance. Ainsi, nous soulignons que les mesures prises par le gouvernement fédéral afin de faciliter l'accès au microcrédit, contribuent également à l'établissement d'un marché de la microfinance, démontrant ainsi comment l'État a contribué à l'expansion de l'accès aux services offerts par ce secteur au Brésil, en tenant compte des programmes, la délimitation du cadre réglementaire, l'allocation des ressources financières et technologiques. Par conséquent, les actions de l'Etat visant à ce secteur durant le gouvernement Lula peuvent être interprétées comme des aspects d'une politique de développement qui a caractérisé le but d'harmoniser la croissance économique et la réduction des inégalités sociales.

WG02-326.1

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Patrón de reproducción e injusticia socioambiental

El patrón de reproducción de capital en América Latina: una aproximación a las dinámicas de devastación e injusticia socioambientales

El presente texto forma parte del capítulo teórico-metodológico de la investigación doctoral en curso sobre el Patrón de Reproducción de Capital en el Ecuador contemporáneo. A partir de la categoría de alcance intermedio “patrón de reproducción” y de una propuesta de periodización del desarrollo del capitalismo en América Latina, el documento reflexiona sobre las articulaciones que existen entre el patrón de reproducción dependiente y rentista que atraviesa la historia latinoamericana, con la igualmente persistente devastación ambiental e injusticia social y ambiental de nuestra región.

Tomando como punto de partida los aportes de la crítica de la economía política, y particular en su vertiente latinoamericana desarrollada por Ruy Mauro Marini, el ensayo propone incorporar al debate clásico sobre la dependencia, aspectos teóricos y metodológicos de otras corrientes de la crítica de la economía política y enfoques cercanos a ésta, como el ecomarxismo, la economía ecológica, la historia ambiental, así como la economía del flujo de materiales. A partir de estas consideraciones se postula la necesidad de emprender un tránsito hacia nuevos patrones de acumulación que no se sustenten en la devastación ambiental ni en la injusticia social que han caracterizado a las variantes del capitalismo en América Latina.

RC44-618.1

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California's paid family leave program: Low-wage workers and family leave insurance

The USA is notoriously lacking in public policies that support workers who need time off to attend to family needs. Less well-known is the fact that, while many managerial and professional workers have access to employer-provided benefits that help support their family-related needs, the nation's low-wage workers – a disproportionately female group – often lack even such basic benefits as paid sick days and paid vacations, much less paid parental or family leave, and thus have virtually no access to income support when they need to take time off from work to attend to family needs.

Against this background, the nation's first comprehensive Paid Family Leave (PFL) program, which began operating in 2004, was an historic breakthrough. Unlike the 1993 federal FMLA, which excludes vast sectors of the workforce from the unpaid leaves it provides, the California PFL program covers the entire private sector, regardless of employer size. This paper will evaluate the program's effectiveness as a social leveler, examining the extent to which it has benefitted low-wage workers in the state as well as the reasons its benefits have not been more extensive. It examines in details the extent to which the program has served the state's growing numbers of low-wage workers, including immigrants and other workers of color.

This paper draws on unique data collected in 2009 and 2010 on California's PFL program, including surveys of California employers and employees. On the basis of these data for California, the potential benefits of paid leave program for the nation's low-wage workers will be evaluated more broadly. New Jersey has a program similar to California's that began operating in 2009, and many other states are considering such programs. Federal legislation has also been proposed. Thus the lessons of California's experience with PFL are relevant for the USA as a whole.

RC43-15.4

MILLAN, Rodrigo* (Universidad Diego Portales, rodrigo.millan@mail.udp.cl)

Geografía de oportunidades, movilidad residencial y regeneración urbana. evidencias del proyecto LAHN-santiago de Chile

Durante 2009-2010 se desarrolló esta investigación cualitativa dentro de áreas pericentrales de Santiago, que analizó la movilidad residencial en áreas populares consolidadas. Evaluando el impacto de la geografía de oportunidades metropolitana, se buscó comprender sus efectos sobre motivaciones, expectativas y disposiciones de los habitantes de la antigua periferia a dejar sus barrios, hoy integrados a la ciudad consolidada.

Seleccionando dos barrios populares ubicados en el área consolidada de Santiago, cuyas diferencias radican en la localización respecto a la geografía metropolitana de oportunidades, se analizaron -más allá de explicaciones que enfatizan en las dinámicas de precios de los mercados de suelo y vivienda-, los comportamientos no financieros de los propietarios en las decisiones económicas que configuran su movilidad residencial. Considerando un set de fuerzas que actúan sobre estos asentamientos y sus entornos cercanos (propietarios, desarrolladores inmobiliarios, gobiernos locales y regionales, empresarios, organizaciones vecinales), se discute el modo en que éstos espacios son configurados. Hoy día estas urbanizaciones están marcadas por una doble condición: una proporción importante de ellas se encuentran integradas geográficamente a redes de transporte y comunicaciones, servicios básicos, y consumo. Simultáneamente, presentan grados de deterioro físico de viviendas y espacios públicos, así como una creciente disociación entre espacios construidos y

necesidades contemporáneas de los núcleos familiares. Los resultados evidenciaron visiones y expectativas de ciudad divergentes, configuradas por la geografía de oportunidades de cada barrio, las cuales determinaron dispares motivaciones, expectativas y disposiciones a dejar los barrios de residencia por parte de sus residentes. En términos de regeneración urbana e integración residencial, ¿Bajo qué forma la geografía de oportunidades promueve, radicaliza o estanca procesos de movilidad residencial? ¿Qué implicancias tiene la distribución de activos y oportunidades sobre el funcionamiento de mercados inmobiliarios? ¿Qué perspectivas existen para la regeneración de áreas residenciales, sin que ello signifique la expulsión de sus habitantes?

RC43-582.4

MILLAN, Rodrigo* (Universidad Diego Portales, rodrigo.millan@mail.udp.cl)

Operación sitio a cuatro décadas de su constitución. Programas y políticas de mejoramiento urbano en áreas pericentrales del Gran Santiago

Durante el gobierno de Frei Montalva (1964-1970) surge en Chile el programa habitacional Operación Sitio, el cual, intentando hacer frente a la proliferación de tomas de terreno, promueve la autoconstrucción por parte de los pobladores. A través de él se accede a créditos para la adquisición de lotes urbanos unifamiliares, dotados de servicios básicos de urbanización y equipamiento comunitario. La lógica del programa era, previo ahorro de los beneficiarios, entregarle loteos semi-urbanizados (en algunos casos solamente el suelo rayado) de 9m x 18m, en los cuales desarrollarían planes de auto-construcción. Este sistema, si bien continuaba con la segregación espacial urbana de las clases populares promovida por los planes de erradicación precedentes, permitía que éstas se convirtieran en propietarias del suelo a través de su entrada a los sistemas financieros existentes.

Desde hace cuatro décadas estas urbanizaciones de la ciudad han recibido planes y programas de mejoramiento urbano de los más distintos enfoques e ideologías, simultáneamente al desarrollo de soluciones habitacionales que buscaban homologar y completar lo que Operación Sitio había desplegado. La radicalización de las luchas por el suelo y la vivienda durante la Unidad Popular, la reforma al sector de vivienda y la liberalización de los mercados de suelo durante la dictadura, la aparición de los Programas de Mejoramiento de Barrios financiados por BID desde 1982 y la aceleración de la dinámica inmobiliaria ocurrida desde 1990 en adelante, han dado nueva forma al pericentro metropolitano. El mercado, pero también los gobiernos locales y regionales, han venido configurando las áreas residenciales pericentrales. La presente investigación mostrará los cursos, procesos y resultados de distintas acciones que han definido la forma urbana de esta particular porción del Gran Santiago.

RC34-78.5

MILLENAAR, Verónica* (UNGS-IDES, veromillenaar@yahoo.com.ar)

Profesionalización, orientación o acercamiento al trabajo? Incidencias de la formación profesional en las trayectorias laborales de mujeres jóvenes de bajos recursos

En el actual escenario de recuperación del empleo en la Argentina, la formación profesional parece haber adquirido relevancia entre los jóvenes. Tanto para aquellos que finalizan y obtienen el título secundario, como para los que interrumpen el nivel medio tempranamente, la formación profesional parece resultar una oportunidad, ya sea para adquirir nuevos saberes que puedan ponerse rápidamente en práctica en la trayectoria laboral, como así también para acceder a mejores puestos de trabajo a partir de la obtención de un título que puede sumarse al de la escuela secundaria.

En este marco, surge un interrogante en torno a los efectos que producen los dispositivos de formación profesional específicamente en las mujeres. Como se ha mostrado en muchas ocasiones, las mujeres jóvenes presentan las peores condiciones laborales de todo el conjunto de la fuerza laboral. Asimismo, muchas de ellas se encuentran alejadas de la experiencia de trabajo y priorizan otros proyectos como el maternal. ¿De qué modo incide la formación profesional en las trayectorias de mujeres jóvenes que cuentan con distintos capitales educativos, pero también con diferentes perfiles subjetivos?

La presente ponencia sintetizará algunos hallazgos de mi tesis de maestría que se ha propuesto explorar las incidencias de la capacitación

laboral en las trayectorias de mujeres jóvenes de bajos recursos. A partir de entrevistas realizadas a egresadas de distintos cursos, mostraremos que las incidencias de los dispositivos son diversas -aunque no siempre reconocibles en la modificación de las condiciones laborales- vinculadas a los modos particulares que tienen las jóvenes de construir sentidos en torno al trabajo. Se analizarán tres grupos de trayectorias de jóvenes que comparten distintos perfiles subjetivos y se señalará el modo particular en el que inciden las experiencias de formación en cada uno de ellos: la profesionalización, la activación orientada y el acercamiento al trabajo como proyecto autónomo.

TG05-411.5

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Sharing stories to activate dialogue with refugee youth in Montreal

The goal of Mapping Memories, a collaborative multi-media project for refugee youth, was to explore how media tools like digital cartography, soundscapes, and digital storytelling could be used to solicit powerful stories while empowering participants in the process. The first stage was to hold media workshops to help youth participants develop their stories, while at the same time developing new networks and friends. Participants were able to compare and reflect on their experiences as newcomers in a safe and supportive environment.

For many participatory media projects, a meaningful process is a powerful but single objective. Beyond developing methods for constructing stories, we worked to develop innovative methods to share the stories with the general public. We explored virtual (on-line) and physical (on-ground) venues with the objective of using personal stories to challenge stereotypes and foster dialogue. We wanted to explore how these stories might affect the youth involved by having them witness the impact of their stories on diverse audiences. We also wanted the youth involved to develop presentation and leadership skills. We developed a refugee youth speaking tour so that our youth participants could meet with students in classrooms around Montreal.

In coordination with the youth tour, we have developed a teacher training initiative for teachers interested in using visual tools and digital stories to address complex issues such as genocide and human rights abuses in the classroom. In this presentation we will discuss our challenges and insights from our four-year project of helping youth refugees use their stories towards dialogue and activism regarding refugee rights, human rights violations, belonging, tolerance, cultural identity, and personal resilience.

RC15-668.3

MILLER, Tina* (Oxford Brookes University, tamiller@brookes.ac.uk)

Anticipating and 'experiencing' birth: Men, essentialisms and reproductive discourses

Reproductive realms, discourses and practices are being reconfigured in Western worlds as shifts in late modernity make possible new 'choices' and ways of imagining and doing motherhood and fatherhood. In this paper data from a qualitative longitudinal study on transition to first-time fatherhood will be used to examine men's experiences of anticipating and witnessing the birth of their first child. As relatively new actors in what traditionally have been configured as maternal spaces, men can be seen to embark on uncertain personal journeys which are characterised by less clear reproductive trajectories than those assumed for women. Examining men's unfolding expectations and experiences as they move through this novel terrain - the antenatal period, preparation classes and the hospital birth - provides important insights into discursive possibilities, masculine practices of gender and men's 'choices' and presentation of selves as prospective fathers. The men engage a range of discourses to narrate their transition experiences which include elements of essentialist language - 'bonding' and 'instincts' - challenging dominant ideas of maternal primacy to the child. In contrast attributes of hegemonic masculinities, for example power and autonomy are not associated with preparations for the birth of a baby and the men navigate the antenatal period and the process of birth in sometimes ambivalent and uncertain ways. This paper will illuminate and theorize men's gendered practices of agency as new paternal identities are contemplated and realised.

RC33-393.5

MILLS, Frank* (University of the Virgin Islands, SygmaDS@star-band.net)

Challenges in the conduct of censuses and surveys in the Virgin Islands of the United States

A federal Census of Population and Housing in the US Virgin Islands has been financed by the United States Bureau of the Census since 1930 and managed under the auspices of the local government. The obligation of the US government to conduct a decennial census in the Virgin Islands suggests that census metadata and all other statistical data would be readily forthcoming, but despite the length of time that the Census Bureau has been involved in this exercise, there are formidable issues that derive from the current arrangements.

US censuses are conducted under US Code Title XIII which places severe conditions on confidentiality and restrictions in the collection, processing and dissemination of census data. Because the decennial census in the VI is conducted simultaneously with that in the continental states, the VI must wait an inordinately long time, after states' data are released, before its census data are published. The preparation of field manuals receives no input from the VI, and anomalous situations impact adversely on data collection processes. The seventy-one item census questionnaire is burdensome, and the total absence of obligatory federal surveys in the VI during intercensal years is egregious.

Despite the challenges attendant on the preparation of the federal census, the data collection and their timely processing, the VI has instituted a series of innovative steps, including the use of GIS and GPS technology, not only to collect demographic intercensal survey data for local government planning and programmatic reporting, but also to produce data that help to inform the preparation of the decennial census operations.

TG05-94.3

MILNE, E-J* (University of Stirling, elisabeth.milne@stir.ac.uk) and **WILSON, Sarah** (University of Stirling)

Social justice, visual activism: Young people creating 'home' across public and domestic spaces

Visual activism and social justice research with young people often focuses (exclusively) on their experience and activities in 'public' rather than 'private' spaces, exploring both (barriers to) their involvement in social activism and the often negative response of state authorities to this or to behaviours characterised as anti-social (Milne 2009). In research into such issues, domestic spaces are often constructed, at least tacitly, as warm and tranquil havens from the noise and trouble outside (Adams et al. 2007). Such an approach draws on/ maintains somewhat traditional notions of the public/ private distinction in which the family is seen as somehow protected, isolated from changes in social structure (Smart 1997). Further it constructs the domestic experience of young people as less central to concerns of social justice than their involvement in the 'public' sphere. Sociology of childhood research has examined key spatial themes of children's relative power, autonomy and agency inside and outside the home, and the inter-relationships between the two (Holloway and Valentine 2000, Skelton 2000, Matthews et al. 2000). It has also questioned a policy approach (at least in many minority world countries) that focuses more attention on children's democratic rather than their social and welfare rights (Wells 2010). This paper will discuss these issues through the lens of an on-going research project that employs complementary visual and aural methods. The research explores visual constructions of feeling 'at home', belonging (however ambivalently) or non-belonging across multiple spaces with young people in Scotland who are unable, for various reasons, to live with their biological parents. The paper will discuss how visual research in domestic spaces can point to concerns of justice, how domestic practices may affect involvement in the public sphere and the way 'domestic' or 'family' practice may not be located in one place or exclusively in domestic spaces.

RC07-355.4

MINAVERRY, Cecilia* (Universidad del País Vasco, ceciminave@hotmail.com)

Movimientos alterglobalización: Un análisis crítico de las propuestas de la Asociación para la Fijación de Impuestos en las Transacciones Financieras para Ayudar a los Ciudadanos (ATTAC)

El trabajo centra su análisis en la Asociación para la Fijación de Impuestos en las Transacciones Financieras para Ayudar a los Ciudadanos (ATTAC). Este movimiento se opone desde su origen al actual modelo económico imperante, como base del llamado "desarrollo". Aunque no sólo formula cuestionamientos a éste, sino que se caracteriza también por proponer alternativas. Por esta razón, se constituye en un integrante de importancia dentro del gran movimiento llamado alterglobalización.

El objetivo es analizar -desde un punto de vista histórico- el trabajo realizado por ATTAC (constitución, principales ideas, actividades, organización, propuestas y estado actual). Especialmente, haciendo énfasis en la implementación de la Tasa Tobin y la aplicación de sus fondos para programas de desarrollo.

El manifiesto de ATTAC constituye una alternativa frente al modelo capitalista neoliberal. La ideología de este movimiento es simple, coherente y está bien desarrollada y difundida. Por esta razón ejercen una gran influencia dentro del movimiento alterglobalización. Aunque no proponen introducir cambios radicales en el sistema actual, sino sólo implementar algunas modificaciones en materia económica, las mismas harían que el capitalismo de hoy esté más regulado por los Estados nacionales. Para lograr sus objetivos, ATTAC apela a la intervención de los gobiernos más poderosos y de los organismos internacionales más influyentes.

Al momento de su creación las propuestas de ATTAC eran vistas como revolucionarias e inaplicables en el marco de la globalización neoliberal. Hoy en el contexto de crisis actual, se ha mencionado a la tasa Tobin como una de las posibilidades de solucionar una crisis que tiene como uno de sus grandes culpables a la especulación financiera.

RC29-722.4

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Mobility, a new paradigm for prison ?

In its classical conception, imprisonment is the confinement in jail, for a determined stretch of time, without (almost) anything to do or to hope. So it seems that imprisonment can be considered as a paradigmatic immobility. But this classical immobility-based conception appears to be challenged by a mobility-based vision. This one is at the centre of my current reflection, trying to integrate it in a broader study of our discursive relationships with mobility (in collaboration with Bertrand Montulet). In this broader scope, my hypothesis is that we face the emergence of a «mobilitarian ideology» in which mobility is prized for itself and is used to value institutions, persons, behaviours.... This is the consequence of a modification of social representations of time and space, from borders and periodicity, to inter-penetration and continuum. Mobility is not only physical, but also social, axiological, affective, normative,... In all these spaces, a perpetual movement is becoming obligatory through mobility imperatives: activity, activation, participation and adaptation, in a relational perspective of society. But how can imprisonment and inmates be considered in such an axiological context? I try to answer this question by studying the parliamentary documents relative to the new Belgian penitentiary law. Are there signs of intrusions of a mobilitarian ideology to be found in this field? Can we consider that mobility is becoming a penitentiary value and imperative? In my contribution, I'm showing how space and time in prison are reconsidered with, as a result, the rise of a mobility-based discourse aiming at legitimating prison through the imperatives of activation and adaptation. « Good prisoners » are thus mobile ones, matching the mobilitarian ideology, and prison is seen as a mean to make the immobile, mobile, as paradoxical as it can be.

RC47-368.1

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Peripheral tactics, materialization and the politics of the 'future city' in Rosario

The urban peripheries of the global south stand as a testing ground where contrasting modalities of building and occupying urban space define a new arena for social and political contestation. In marginal settlements, often clustered around terrains deemed non-suitable for urbanization, deprived urban dwellers struggle to defend their right to the city from expansive public-private developments and the multiplication of closed

neighbourhoods. In these settlements, different organizations and social movements are using construction and the instance of materialization as a way of questioning the procedures and socio-economic conventions that organize the social forms of appearing in the city. Around and through construction practices and the material modification of local settlements, social movements entangle communities in the projection of alternative urban futures. The need to adapt and transform the infrastructural and spatial conditions of deprived and irregular settlements, serves to delimit a field for activism and the actualization of new forms of sociability. Through the invention of novel material and constructive practices, different social organizations consolidate a multi-scalar regime of associations and solidarities, challenging the terms of urban political debate and establishing new parameters for the production of alternative urban peripheries. Relying on the experience and interventions of Giros, a social movement acting on the peripheries of Rosario, in Argentina, this presentation explores construction and the instance of materialization as political categories. It illustrates how material and constructive tactics initially developed to defend and protect a community from eviction, turned into mechanisms for questioning the norms regulating the process of territorialisation. Through the examination of the group's project for a 'Future City', the paper highlights the role of material and architectural typologies in the assembling of alternative urban peripheries.

RC02-291.6

MIOLA, Iagê* (Università degli studi di Milano, iage.miola@unimi.it)

Clash of rationalities? Economic science and legal reasoning in the production of competition policy in Brazil

The research discusses the interaction of economic science and legal reasoning in the production of competition law in Brazil by analysing the decisions and the professional and academic trajectories of economists and lawyers recruited as commissioners of the Brazilian competition authority, the Conselho Administrativo de Defesa Econômica (CADE), between 1994 and 2011. The objective is to assess if different professional rationalities imply substantial clashes in decision-making. The analytical potentials of considering economists and lawyers as conflicting groups of experts in transforming the State's roles in governing the economy, as well as the complementarity of economic and legal forms of knowledge are discussed. Competition policy is understood as a technology imported in Brazil in the context of State reform and economic internationalization. Economics consolidated as the legitimate expertise for producing antitrust regulations within the Brazilian competition authority, and as a specific form of rationality to be adopted in decision-making: the economic analysis of law. Based on empirical data, the research evaluates the hypothesis that the use of economic concepts and methods produce conflicts between economists and lawyers, given that the latter do not generally possess this expertise. First, the academic and professional profiles and trajectories of the 46 agents recruited to CADE in the period 1994-2011 are analyzed. The objective is to identify which regulators possess the expertise defined as legitimate, and map the diffusion of economic analysis of law in this social space. Second, based on a sample of merger reviews decisions, the use of economic theories and legal doctrines, the substantive orientation of the decisions and the level of agreement between lawyers and economists are described. The two empirical sets are cross-checked in order to test the correlation between professional backgrounds, the use of economic and legal expertise and the content of the decision.

RC49-490.1

MIRANDA, Erliane* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, erliane@yahoo.com)

Psychotropic drugs: An encapsulated solution?

Through a brief sociological analysis of Western modes of subjectivity, we can see that health care has always been linked to the modes of subjectivity that reflect the cultural setting, social policy and different times. Regarding the strategies used in this regard, we find that the consumption of substances capable of altering states of consciousness and mood until the advent of modern psychopharmacology was largely limited to the power of sedation. With the discovery of chemical agents capable of assisting in the treatment of schizophrenia and the analysis of dreams in the 50s of last century, the administration of therapeutic drugs with the class of psychiatric

drugs - antipsychotics, antidepressants, mood stabilizers, anxiolytics, hypnotics and centrally acting analgesics, another possible way to deal with symptoms psychoaffective free of biological markers. In a context in which we saw presenteeism rather than prioritizing of existence as an art for life, in so far as contemporary demands daily work, shop and stay within a desired aesthetic standard can not be achieved, psychotropic drugs is disguised solution legitimized by science for the restoration of human potential to interact and fit body, emotionally and cognitively to their environment. The widespread consumption of psychotropic drugs has been converted into an object of interest, speculation and analysis disciplines such as psychiatry, psychology, anthropology and economics. Nevertheless, given its nature as a medical device, the vast majority of available studies does not perform many questions about the elements of cultural, social and political mobilized by contemporary subjects in the decision to adhere to therapy with this type of medicine, and this is what we have investigated in the last year and propose to discuss.

RC22-132.6

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Eric Fromm and religion

We may think that the process of defining is a simple act of semantic significance but the truth of the matter indicates otherwise. In other words, to define a concept is as important a scientific act as any other aspects of epistemological endeavours due to the fact that if one is able to define an object correctly it surely indicates that s/he has been able to conceive the 'studied subject' in a rounded fashion. To put it otherwise; it indicates that one has been able to delimit the boundaries of the object in a conceptual fashion within the mental parameters by turning the unknown dimensions into known aspects. Having said this, we need to turn to the question of religion and social theory as it has been conceptualized within a Frommian point of departure. While being conscious about the indefinability nature of religion, Fromm has attempted to define the social character of religiosity both historically and contemporaneously. In this paper, we shall look at Fromm's view on religion and the modalities it may have taken in the course of history and in the bosom of modern society.

RC36-101.1

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Social entrepreneurship and alienation

Social entrepreneurship is a mass social phenomenon that today is being realized on a global scale. Almost all definitions of entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, emphasize the element of innovation as the main identifier of entrepreneurial activity. Innovation involves introducing a change through seeing new possibilities for solutions that were not perceived previously. In this vein, social entrepreneurship, on the micro-level of individual action, is here identified with innovative action. To analyze social entrepreneurship is to analyze the conditions under which innovative action can emerge. The current efforts to explain entrepreneurial action in psychological terms, or by psychologizing the concept of action, are unconvincing. The theoretical framework put forward in the present discussion for interpreting the concept of social entrepreneurship is grounded in Merton's contribution to the theory of alienation, particularly in his conception of innovation as a type of alienation or anomie.

Merton argues that innovative action is associated with "imperfect socialization," whereby individuals disapprove of the available means for attaining culturally approved goals even though they have fully internalized the cultural goals and aspirations in question. To explain the transformation of social entrepreneurship into a mass social phenomenon is to explain how unsuccessful socialization has become a condition of mass socialization. The reasons for the growth of social entrepreneurship during the last decade of the twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first century are connected with the extensive process of migration and the resulting multicultural societies in which both cultural goals and institutional means for attaining these goals are constantly challenged.

RC34-216.6

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Mass higher education, employment opportunities and youth

The success of a Democracy like India is halved if the issue of marginalized sections of society, equity and inclusive growth is not addressed by governments with sensitivity. This is a problem that crops up whenever the State tends to relocate and redistribute equitably its resources. With the increasing population / aspirations of people and limited resources available the government has to look at the Public sector for growth. Experiences of the most populous state of India, Uttar Pradesh in Higher Education presents an interesting study. Higher Education has witnessed a strong entry of private sector. The figures tell the story better than words. As against 12 State run universities established over the last 25 years 6 private universities, against 500 state run and supported degree colleges 3000 new private colleges, against 10 State run engineering colleges 200 private engineering colleges, against 15 State run management colleges 400 management colleges have been established in just ten years. This accelerated growth has thrown up greater challenges in terms of upgraded infrastructure, quality assurance, availability of trained / qualified faculty, generation of employment, access to job market, regulation of the fee structure to enable inclusion of the marginalized etc. The government faces a monumental task of putting regulatory mechanisms in place, providing liberal grants/ subsidy, capacity building of faculty, setting up networks for e- learning and satellite based learning for the youth in the remotest and backward areas of the State. Despite this the government's resolve for creating newer / greater job opportunities and better access to existing job markets for the youth of the State remains an unfinished task. The paper presents a case study of the mass Higher Education and employment generation efforts in the State of Uttar Pradesh. (299)

RC41-685.3

MISHRA, Shashi* (Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College, sash-2mash@yahoo.co.in)

Effects of socio-demographic factors on health of girl –child in India

Health is a multidimensional phenomenon. Ideal health will always remain a mirage, because everything in our life is subject to change. Health in this context may be described as an individual's ability to adapt and modify according to the changing conditions of life, an individual's need to have a healthy life-style. Several factors play an important role in determining the health of an individual.

"Health for All" is a Millennium Development Goal and is also imbibed in National Health Policy 2002. Medical science has been developing by leaps and bounds. In India it has brought in more awareness, longevity and a number of other advantages. At the same time availability of health care in India is uneven and unequal for women and children. In this regard the present study focuses on health of girls in Mumbai. There are several specific health problems that women face and hence there is a need for a gender focused understanding of their health issue. In general her health is determined by dietary habits and attitudinal factors. Both these factors are further affected by a host of factors which include biological, socio-cultural, economic and demographical factors.

Socio-demographic factors are factors associated with the patriarchal structure of society and the hierarchical position of gender. The roots of poor health status of women are often neglected in the society. India is characterized by male domination which essentially gives an inferior status to women. As a consequences of their lower status overall, women experience discrimination in the allocation of household resources including food and access to health services.

The present paper based on empirical study will highlight the poor state of health of the girls in Mumbai who slowly accept the negligence and injustice in the society.

RC13-168.4

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Leisure and medical tourism development in India

Societies throughout the world are experiencing profound social and economic transformation, which produce significant changes in the time available to an individual over the course of his life.

Tourism is making tremendous headways in many countries including India. Growth of tourism brings benefits to an economy in a number of ways

like income generation, employability, social and cultural exchange, mobilization of foreign currency as well as development of commerce. Due to its phenomenal growth, the Government of India has identified the potential of tourism as a large income generating source.

The innate desire to experience different places and cultures is the core of the tourism sector. Medical or health tourism in recent years has created a new avenue for growth of this sector in India. It is the fastest growing segment in "Destination India" today. This segment has tremendous potential for future growth in a vast and varied country like India.

Medical or health tourism has become a common form of vacationing, and covers a broad spectrum of medical services. It mixes leisure, fun and relaxation together with healthcare. Many people from the developed world come to India for rejuvenation promised by yoga and Ayurvedic massages, but few consider it destination for hip replacement and brain surgery. However, a nice blend of top class practices and attractive prices is helping Indian Corporate hospitals lure foreign patients, including those from developed nation such as UK and US.

This paper intends to highlight the key parameters in leisure and healthcare tourism and showcase some of the premier locations where leisure and medical tourism is growing .i.e. Kerala (India). A combination of many factors has led to a recent increase in popularity of leisure and medical travel which are to be highlighted in the paper.

RC36-558.3

MISKOLCI, Richard* (UFSCar - Federal University of São Carlos, ufscar7@gmail.com)

Beyond the closet? Male homoerotic relations created online and the new regime of visibility in contemporary Brazilian society

Since the end of 1990's people started using the internet and other digital media in the search for love or sexual partners. Men interested in other men have used it in Brazil to create secret relationships, so they can keep their public heterosexual status. This paper discusses how the use of digital media by these men is connected and also differ itself from previous ways of maintaining secret homosexual relations. In other words, it focus in the recent transformation of the homosexual "closet" into a new sexual regime of visibility. Its bibliographical resources are queer studies, recent bibliography about personal connections via digital media, and Brazilian sexuality studies. Following Foucault's perspective that sees sexuality as a power apparatus, the investigation tries to understand the social grammar in which this particular use of contemporary media develops. Based on a long ethnography in the city of São Paulo, it unifies online observation with (authorized) face to face contact with few of these men during the last 3 years. The research is sponsored by the Brazilian "National Council for Scientific and Technological Development" (CNPq).

RC21-184.10

MISOCZKY DE OLIVEIRA, Clarice* (PROPUR - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, arq.clarice@gmail.com) and FAR- IAS ROVATI, João (PROPUR - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

Large urban projects – The study-case of Porto Alegre, Brazil

During the last few decades, a scenario of competition between cities for investments and prestige has emerged. An important marketing strategy used by cities to attract attention in the international scenario is to conduct innovation, renewal and regeneration projects. Large Urban Projects play an important role on this image change. Hosting mega events is considered by the local governments and the private sector as an opportunity of accomplishing Large Urban Projects in a short time, as the event has a fixed date.

The objective of this article is to map the several Large Urban Projects that are taking place in Porto Alegre, located in the south of Brazil, and their relation with mega-events, since Porto Alegre will be one of the host cities of the FIFA World Cup in 2014, and to identify the actors involved on this process.

In Porto Alegre, there are at least twelve Large Urban Projects in different stages. Stadia are being built, changes in urban legislation have been already accomplished by pressure of the real estate companies, public land has been donated to the private sector, and beautification projects of the city water front and main canal were recently signed by the mayor.

In the 1990s, the urban legislation of Porto Alegre was changed to allow the so-called "Special Projects" to be built with few – if any – red tape constraints. At that time, local authorities argued that this would benefit the city and its population. Today, the benefits of the current transformations in city, including the changes in the legislation that allow it, are being acclaimed by the local authorities and the media as "the dream of modernization come true". However, the complexity and wide range of these changes will give to many conflicts. This article is part of a dissertation research project.

RC07-676.3

MISRA, Rajesh* (Department of Sociology, University of Lucknow, rajeshsocio@gmail.com)

Movement breeds movement: Interlinks of issues, organizations and ideologies

This paper attempts to explore the impending continuities in people's mobilization by identifying the inter-linkages in three contemporary movements in a northern province (Uttara Khand) of India. In an empirical study of the three movements; the movement against felling trees (Chipko i.e. hugging trees), the movement against alcoholism (Sharab-bandi), and the movement for a separate hill state, it has been found that these movements are interlinked in terms of issues, leadership, organizations and ideologies. The present paper highlights the nature, continuity and dynamics of issues, organizations and ideologies in the three movements. Firstly, it analyzes as to how the issue/demand for the protection of a customary right of the local populace evolves into a demand for political autonomy and the right to self-development of a regional community. Secondly, the paper focuses on pathways of the growth of specialized (in people's mobilization) organizations from a spontaneous surfacing of people's groupings. Lastly, the paper explains the course of eruption and dissemination of partial and total ideologies and debates which provoke the conditions of mass awakening and thereby enlarging the public sphere and motivating people to react and agitate. The assiduous mass mobilizations by way of intensifying issues/demands, strengthening organized efforts and upgrading ideological inputs have produced conditions for civil society to collectively engage with state in one type of struggle to another type. This has resulted in the deepening of democracy and the enlargement of people's space. It is argued that interconnections among movements/mobilizations can provide insight to the potential relationship between civil society and the state.

RC25-165.1

MIYAR BUSTO, María* (UNED, mmiyar@poli.uned.es) and **MATO DÍAZ, Fco. Javier*** (University of Oviedo, jmato@uniovi.es)

Language proficiency and achievements of immigrants in Spain

The hypothesis according to which knowing the language of the host society has a positive influence on the integration of immigrants has a strong theoretical support and a large research literature. From the theoretical point of view that considers language as a component of human capital, research has confirmed that, other things being equal, the language proficiency –native or acquired–, of the destination country grants the immigrant a potential advantage that should be reflected in her social integration and her success in the labor market. Spain has been during most of the past decade the main destination of migration into Europe. Almost half of this immigration comes from Spanish America and thus belongs to the community of Spanish language. The recency of migration in Spain and the lack of data on linguistic proficiency have led research on this matter to be very limited so far. Two recent available statistical sources can repair some of these limitations: The National Immigrant Survey 2007 and the special module of the 2008 Labor Force Survey on the situation of immigrants and their children in the labor market. In this paper we study, first, what are the different linguistic profiles of immigrants and how the process of knowledge of Spanish in the main groups who have another mother tongue. In the second section the influence of Spanish skills on labor market integration is discussed looking at two dimensions: the achievement of employment and mobility to skilled jobs. Finally, the relationship between language proficiency and educational attainment of second generation immigrants is explored.

RC53-7.5

MIZEN, Phillip* (University of Warwick, p.a.mizen@warwick.ac.uk)

No longer able or willing to be dependent: The marginalization and exclusion of street children in Accra, Ghana

This paper draws upon research with children who have migrated to live and work on the streets of Accra, Ghana. As part of the 'paradigm shift' in thinking about street children identified by Ennew and Swart-Kruger (2003), children's presence on the streets and urban centres is no longer seen solely in terms of abandonment, orphaning or pathology (eg. Hecht 1998). Rather, debate now stresses children's active decisions to leave home expressed in their response to the push factors of poverty, unemployment and family violence, alongside an appreciation of the pull factors of the advantages of city living. The analysis here develops this child-centred account of children's migration, but its emphasis is somewhat different. Drawing upon an emergent literature on destitution (Devereux 2003), the contention is that children's active decisions to migrate must be understood as culmination of their progressive and active exclusion from homes and communities. These children, it is argued, are destitute because they are no longer able to be dependent (Harris-White 2010). Seen in terms of events leading to their eventual disenfranchisement and disempowerment, their exclusion is characterised by the progressive failure to provide emotional and material support and/or the consequences of family disputes, violence and neglect. However, it is also argued that children are not simply the passive recipients of these exclusionary forces. Rather, their migration must also be seen as an erosion of their willingness to be dependent and how they look to life and work on the street as the basis for the construction of new social relations.

RC18-666.2

MJELDE, Hilmar L.* (University of Bergen, hmj057@isp.uib.no)

Party response to membership decline: What member functions do membership parties seek to preserve?

The paper studies how SPD and CDU have responded to membership decline, and what membership functions they seek to preserve. Since the early 1990s, both parties have established a number of internal commissions to stop membership decline and reinvigorate the membership organization. The paper summarizes the commission reports' conclusions and investigates what membership functions the parties stress as important to maintain by the reports' suggestions. The tentative finding is that the two parties seek to preserve membership for the democratic linkage it provides, rather than emphasizing any function explicitly related to electoral competition.

RC34-673.1

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Youth in India: Aspirations and Challenges

Youth, the population aged 15-24, constitute some 222 million and represent 20 percent of the Indian population (as per census of 2001). What is most important at this stage is that a large percentage of rural youth is migrating from rural areas to the urban. The reasons are not only economic but also socio-cultural. The lure and sheen of the cities more so of the metropolises is a big factor. They move out not only for education but also to create a new identity for themselves. Exposure to fast expanding ICTs have provided them new wings to aspire for anything and everything. However, on the whole, there is a great divide between the rural and the urban youth. While the rural youth belongs to Bharat, the urban youth is said to belong to India. While Bharat is identified with illiteracy, ill-health, poverty and conservatism, India is identified with education, growth, development, abundance and forward looking mindset and world view. This divide gets reflected in all walks of life, whether it be the patterns of consumption or that of getting married and raising families. It also gets reflected in terms of informed sexual and reproductive choices and of course in levels of education, consumption, housing, medical facilities, job opportunities and the overall quality of life. As such, the youth both rural and urban may be aspiring for the sky from their respective perspectives but there are various kinds of challenges which both these groups of youth are facing in contemporary India. However, the challenges before them are different both in nature and character as well as in magnitude, and as such deserve the attention and research of the social scientists, particularly that of sociologists.

RC34-264.2

MOERCH, Sven* (Copenhagen University, sven.moerch@psy.ku.dk), **ANDERSEN, Helle** (Copenhagen University) and **BECHMANN JENSEN, Torben** (Copenhagen University)

Youth and culture in late modern Europe

The understanding of European ethnic minority or migrant young people's individualisation process points to a double challenge. In everyday life young people with ethnic minority background, or "the new youth" in Europe, faces both a social and cultural integration challenge. At the one hand they are placed as other young people in an individualisation and identity process of late modern individualised youth life which is demanding and important for future social success. At the other hand, they are challenged by a new cultural lifestyle which may be different from values and traditions of parents and therefore also makes it difficult to engage and become successful in late modern life. Therefore their cultural identity is in a change.

This way of contrasting two different perspectives in young peoples lives only seem possible because of the different theoretical views embedded in these perspectives. What both approaches seem to overlook is, that ethnic minority integration is a process which has in its centre the individual and individualised agent. Therefore the social integration process mostly is about the agent as an engaged player in his or her life. An agent, who finds and uses energy in a process of becoming integrated in some kind of social life.

In our paper we use experiences from Danish research and our European research project UP2YOUTH to draw some lines in understanding the situation of this group of "new youth" and their situation as caught in-between processes of inclusion and exclusion. Especially we will focus young peoples' activities as their solution to the process of developing late modern agency as individualised social responsibility.

RC45-207.4

MOLINA, Mario* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, mimolina@uc.cl)

Power resources theory: A reconstruction micro-macro

The power resources theory (PRT) has become one of the dominant theories to explain economic redistribution processes and, specially, the origin of welfare states in industrialized capitalist democracies. Nevertheless, the PRT approaches appear in several articles and books emphasizing different aspects of the theory. This prevents us from having a complete overview of the connections between the assumptions and the main assertions of the theory. The present article argues that PRT can be reconstructed in terms of micro-macro links in order to consider two things: first, the micro-macro social elements encompassing PRT and, second, the specific relationships where these phenomena lie. On the one side, PRT asserts that the macro-social phenomenon of a welfare state depends upon two related macro-phenomena: social structure of classes and collective action. According to PRT, the distribution of capital and labor resources will group individuals in two large social classes: employees and employers. This would allow employees to group and commit themselves in collective action, pressing the state for larger social expenditure which benefits the disadvantaged sector of society. On the other side, the relationship among these three macro social phenomena requires incorporating the rational action of individuals as a core element, which allows us to explain the emergence of phenomena at macro level. This means PRT supposes a micro-social theory that permits to comprehend the motivational and cognitive aspects of rational action of employees participating in collective action. None of this is sufficiently specified by PRT. Thus, inasmuch as the PRT links at the micro- and macro-level can be elucidated, it will become possible to present more precisely those elements that explain in general the emergence of social institutions.

RC23-733.1

MOLINA MATEO, Iliana Refugio* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco, kukanomia@gmail.com)

Gestionando una nueva economía desde el internet

Resumen

Dado a que hoy el Internet nos da la oportunidad de gestionar información, haciéndola accesible a todo tipo de gente, nos acerca al mundo entero pudiendo ser esta una herramienta fundamental para realizar

cualquier tipo de eventos, culturales, sociales, políticos, etc. La ponencia a presentar va encaminada a la experiencia que se tiene en el uso de Internet para la creación de eventos académicos, específicamente se tomara como ejemplo la creación del III Encuentro Internacional "La Economía de los Trabajadores": pensar y disputar una nueva economía desde los trabajadores y la autogestión. 9, 10 y 11 de junio de 2011. Organizado por el Área de Estudios del Trabajo de la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco y el Programa Facultad Abierta de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina. En el cual participaron trabajadores informales, académicos, estudiantes y sociedad civil.

Palabras clave — Gestionar, Internet, Accesibilidad, Generacional.

RC48-655.3

MONGE, Noelia* (UIIOG - Instituto Universitario de Investigación Ortega y Gasset. Universidad Complutense de Madrid, nolemonge@gmail.com)

Los "indignados" toman las plazas. Del 19 y 20 de Diciembre en los barrios porteños al 15-m español: Similitudes y diferencias entre movimientos

Los días 19 y 20 diciembre de 2011 se produce en Argentina un estallido social que provoca la caída del gobierno de Fernando de la Rúa. Tras varias semanas de incertidumbre política, ante un vacío de poder y para que el pueblo determinara democráticamente el rumbo que quería imprimirle a la nación, se organizan las primeras Asambleas Populares en los barrios, espacios en los que se plantean y definen de manera democrática intereses que son incompatibles con el orden social y político existente y donde los ciudadanos defienden esos intereses por vías no institucionalizadas.

Ante las elecciones locales y municipales del 22 de mayo de 2011 en España, un grupo heterogéneo de ciudadanos ("indignados") ocupan los espacios emblemáticos de las principales ciudades del país poniendo de manifiesto su rechazo a un sistema político en el que no se ven representados. Las marchas que se iniciaron el 15 de mayo (fecha que da nombre al fenómeno 15-M) generaron un movimiento social con presencia en los barrios a través de asambleas.

Ambos fenómenos son compuestos por grupos heterogéneos de ciudadanos. Ambos entienden las asambleas como un proceso abierto y colaborativo. Ambos toman las plazas y las resignifican como espacio social. Las asambleas populares en Argentina se diluyeron tras la legitimación electoral del gobierno de Néstor Kirchner. El 15-M se ha erigido como un mecanismo de denuncia con escasa influencia en los resultados electorales del 20 de noviembre, y que reproduce muchos elementos del movimiento argentino.

Fenómenos similares que concurren de manera paralela con una década de distancia.

WG01-523.4

MONTANARI, Arianna* (University Sapienza of Rome, arianna.montanari@uniroma1.it)

Federalism and new political models

Globalization and the support of the subsidiarity principle by EU and the local bodies' increasing participation to the European policies, has strengthened those bodies' autonomy and their demand for a larger decentralization.

Because of the importance of local bodies, since the 90's, big city Mayors and region Governors have taken active part to the national political debates, to the mass communication activities and to the international relationships.

The issues of the political debate, were not reproducing the traditional cleavage left/right wings, but proposing a new pattern of local based representation and democracy. Facing with the matter of fact that the national political system is no longer able to cope with the challenges coming from the changed international scenario, a wider demand for autonomy and federalism, based on the possibility for the citizens to participate to the decision making processes and deliberate, and above all the political turn over, -which, according to Lega, is easier on a local level, rather than national.

Besides the birth of new collective identities - like the "Padania" for Lega Nord - with all the related behavioral models and founding myths, a demand for new participative models and political legitimacy is increasing. They try through a wide range of models of governance - participative bal-

ances, citizens juries and deliberative polls - to put the basis for a "participative and deliberative democracy". All these instruments are supposed to limit the crisis of political representativeness, and grant the political institutions of responsiveness to the citizens' expectations.

RC29-138.8

MONTEIRO, Rodrigo* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, rodearmo@yahoo.com.br)

Challenges, uncertainties and violence prevention: The case of Batan neighborhood in the city Rio de Janeiro

This article is result of ethnographic research with residents of borough of Batan, located in the west of the City of Rio de Janeiro. Currently, this neighborhood has a Peacemaker Police Unit (UPP), part of public security policy of state Government of Rio de Janeiro that returned basic civil rights to this community. However, for more than 20 years, residents have lived with armed traffickers and subsequently militiamen.

Batan has 40,000 inhabitants, distributed in 15,000 households. In a recent survey of FIRJAN-IETS in communities with UPPs, socioeconomic data revealed that the Batan has the lowest household income per capita among all the nine communities studied: R\$ 406.10.

It is also the highest percentage of poor (36.6%) and indigent population (12.3%). So it is not surprising that there is the highest unemployment rate (19.7%) among the nine communities investigated.

About 5% of the population of Batan did not have basic official documents. 36.5% of young people between 15 and 24 years of age do not study or work.

Despite the restoration of basic civil rights by expulsion of militia, residents expressed doubts, anxieties, and tensions about the permanence of policing project and revealed political conflicts involving Association of Residents, still seen as linked to the militias and acting as an intermediary in real estate transactions.

Tensions, dilemmas, conflicts and insecurities arising from uncertainty about the rules to be followed in the new type of policing, more uncertainty about the continuity of occupation in future governments will be analyzed, as well as the multiplicity of perceptions of the residents interviewed on the current experience with the UPP.

Finally, the social projects that are developing in this new environment full of uncertainties and tensions will be evaluated.

RC24-492.5

MONTERA, Carolina* (CONICET / IIGG, carolinamontera@gmail.com)

Agua potable y saneamiento en la metrópolis de buenos aires (1993-2011). Zhacia una superación de las políticas neoliberales?

Las empresas proveedoras de agua potable y alcantarillado son productoras privilegiadas del espacio urbano. En Buenos Aires, esta función estuvo en manos del Estado nacional hasta principios de la década del '90 cuando, producto de las reformas neoliberales, la empresa Aguas Argentinas S.A. tomó a su cargo la provisión del servicio en 14 jurisdicciones de la región metropolitana.

En términos de gestión urbana, la privatización produjo la aparición de nuevos agentes, la transformación del rol estatal y, sobre todo, la subsunción de la expansión de las redes a criterios de eficiencia y rentabilidad económica. Las consecuencias más visibles fueron el abandono de las metas de universalidad, la acentuación del proceso de concentración económica y exclusión social, el deterioro de la calidad de vida de amplios sectores y la mercantilización de las relaciones entre empresa, Estado y sociedad. Este modelo llegó a su fin con la crisis macroeconómica y la devaluación del dólar a principios del siglo XXI. En el año 2006, el gobierno nacional retomó la prestación del servicio mediante la anulación del contrato de concesión y la creación de la empresa Agua y Saneamientos Argentinos S.A.

Esta situación invita a reflexionar sobre los cambios y continuidades en las formas de producción urbana. En otras palabras, ¿qué implicancias tiene la recuperación estatal de la provisión de agua potable y desagües cloacales? ¿Aparecen nuevos criterios de gestión? ¿Es reemplazada la lógica mercantil por principios de justicia social? ¿Surgen nuevas estrategias para asegurar la cobertura de los sectores más vulnerables? A través del análisis de datos secundarios y de entrevistas en profundidad a funcionarios públicos, técnicos, investigadores y miembros de organizaciones

sociales, el presente trabajo busca responder dichos interrogantes y, con ello, contribuir al análisis de los mecanismos de integración/exclusión presentes en nuestra metrópolis.

RC55-670.8

MONTES, Veronica* (UCSB, veronicamontes@umail.ucsb.edu)

"Desde niños hasta muertos" the transnational back and forth of emotions: A multi-sided ethnographic case study of Mexican transnational communities

The core of my dissertation project compares two transnational Mexican communities residing in the United States. While the two sending communities belong to the state of Guerrero, Mexico, the receiving communities are located in two different regions in the US: California and Delaware. By employing a multi-sited, ethnographic approach, I examine the practices by which migrants maintain their emotional bonds with their relatives, as well as their physical and emotional connection with their homeland. To address this complex socio-economic process, I conducted 50 open-ended interviews in both the sending and receiving communities along with participant observation. For the purpose of this panel, in this paper I will examine what I refer to as the transnational back and forth of emotions. To illustrate this process, I examine two case studies: a carrier service and a cell phone retailer service both located in Wilmington, DE. In the case of the former, Mercedes, the owner of the carrier service, reports that "niños y muertos" are part of the items migrants regularly send over to their relatives in Mexico. In the case of children, many migrants send their children, particularly during summer, as result of the high cost of child care in the US, which in comparison to the cost of sending their children to Mexico it seems to be a more affordable option. On the other hand, Mexican migrants seem to be changing their cultural practices, and therefore their emotions, in regards to funeral rituals. Rather than sending the actual body, migrants incinerate their dead relatives and send the ashes over to Mexico to be buried in their community of origin. By using these case studies, I examine how emotions such as nostalgia, loss, and love become part of a transnational back and forth exchange of emotions in both sending and receiving communities.

RC07-674.3

MONTES CATÓ, Juan* (CEIL, CONICET, jmontes@ceil-piette.gov.ar) and **VENTRICI, Patricia*** (CEIL - PIETTE del Conicet, pventrici@ceil-piette.gov.ar)

Trabajo, prácticas sindicales, participación de los jóvenes

Desde el año 2003 se observa una recuperación del protagonismo sindical registrado en la conflictividad laboral, la negociación colectiva y la afiliación, de la mano de la mejora de algunos indicadores sensibles del mercado de trabajo como el descenso de la desocupación y el crecimiento del empleo industrial. En este cuadro de situación nuevas generaciones de trabajadores se incorporaron como fuerza de trabajo portando experiencias de lucha, referencias simbólicas y encuadramientos ideológicos que renuevan las prácticas sindicales de base. Estos jóvenes militantes y delegados vienen asimilando la nueva realidad laboral al calor de la recuperación de prácticas históricas que marcaron el movimiento obrero argentino: la disputa de las condiciones laborales en los propios locales de trabajo y la apelación a formas horizontales de organización sindical. Esto contrasta con las estrategias sindicales prevalecientes durante los noventa y con la programática de muchos sindicatos en la actualidad que ven como esa participación ampliada de nuevos trabajadores desafía las formas de estructurar el poder sindical hacia su interior. En esta intervención pretendemos problematizar las tensiones a las que está sometida la práctica sindical a partir de la referencia de diversos casos que iluminan el modo en que los jóvenes militantes sindicales ponen en cuestión las formas tradicionales de construcción política en los espacios de trabajo.

RC11-672.1

MONTES DE OCA, Verónica* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, vmois@gmail.com)

Envejecimiento y grupos en alto riesgo en América Latina y el Caribe

RC33-31.1

MONTES DE OCA, Verónica* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, vmois@gmail.com) and **SÁENZ, Rogelio** (University of Texas at San Antonio)

Salud, envejecimiento y migración Mexico-estados unidos: Una aproximación desde el curso de vida

The international migration in Mexico is an old phenomenon with great implications in the rural and urban families. Additionally the aging process is a concern given the large amounts of population entering this life stage, specially for the health and care issues these represent to the individuals and cares givers, being those families, communities or the public and private institutions dedicated to these matters. These issues complicate even further when the elder belong to transnational families then the concerns are for both nations. This is a widespread matter among the migrant families that transit between Mexico and the United States. The aim of this paper is to identify the strategies and mechanisms that the families of Mexican origin, develop in both sides of the border to tend the needs of their seniors. We focus especially on the physical and mental health issues. The methodology used in this paper is a mixed one, which uses: qualitative and quantitative techniques based upon data basis and interviews to the members of the transnational families. Some findings show a combination between local and transnational strategies in the members of families in México and United States. Some children characteristics determine the strategies for healthcare in the older parents: gender, age, place of residence, migration condition, and socioeconomic status. Other characteristics very important are the functionality, type of disease, treatment and health status of the older parents.

RC15-306.5

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Obesidad y nivel socio económico de la población adulta de Argentina

According to WHO estimates (2011), since 1980 obesity has more than doubled worldwide. Cross-country data for 2010 show that the male population of Argentina would be second in the ranking of the group with the highest prevalence of obesity in America (only after the United States) with 47.8% of men over 30 years old and BMI ≥ 30 more kg / m² (WHO Global Infobase, 2011). For its part, the female population of same age group would also present a very high prevalence of obesity (47%), which would place Argentina 12th in the regional ranking. Therefore, the problem has ceased to be unique in some developed countries and in Argentina studying the causes and consequences of obesity, and the study of the actions needed to prevent it, should be a priority item on the agenda of this country. In turn, several studies show that obesity prevalence distributions skewed towards individuals belonging to the lower socio-economic groups. This paper seeks to characterize the prevalence of obesity according to socio-economic strata and gender among the adult population of Argentina. Also, we estimate the probability of suffering from chronic diseases highly associated with obesity (such as diabetes, high cholesterol, etc..) according to the strata in order to assess to what extent there is an interaction effect between obesity and socioeconomic status of the person. We use the microdata from the National Survey of Risk Factors in Argentina, conducted in 2009 among urban populations of the country, collecting information for population 18 years and older.

RC24-741.2

MONTEVERDE, Malena* (CIECS, CONICET-UNC, montemale@yahoo.com), **CIPPONERI, Marcos** (UIDDGA, UNLP), **ANGELACCIO, Carlos** (UIDDGA, UNLP) and **GIANUZZI, Leda** (CIDCA-UNLP)

Origin and water quality in the greater Buenos Aires

Rapid demographic growth and informal and unplanned urban growth in the Greater Buenos Aires is associated with high levels of deficits in basic sanitation services and the existence of numerous environmental risk factors to which are exposed its inhabitants. The aim of this study is to analyze the origin and quality of water used for consumption in a sample of households in the Greater Buenos Aires in which were detected individuals that had suffered from some water-borne disease during the last year. We

performed a physical-chemical and bacteriological analysis of samples of water used for consumption in these homes. The total water samples taken and analyzed were 117 which come from 90 homes. The distribution of samples according to the water source is as follows: 18% of bottled water, well water 35% and 47% water supply (from mains). Preliminary results indicate that 40% of the samples show "not to be safe" due to excess fecal coliform, total and / or E. coli. If we consider the excess of nitrates (which was analyzed only for one third of the sample), the percentage that exceeds acceptable levels is 35%. Taken together coliforms, E. coli and nitrate the percentage of water samples that qualify as "no drinking" to reach 44%. The results of drinking water by source indicate that 9% of water samples from mains was not safe, while this percentage was 45% for samples of bottled water and 80% for water samples from well. We will analyze the characteristics of households with poor water quality and we will seek to model the probability of "bad water quality," according to the origin of the water and controlling for socio-economic conditions of the household.

RC09-160.4

MOOG, Sandra* (Essex Business School, University of Essex, samoo@essex.ac.uk), **BOEHM, Steffen** (Essex Business School, University of Essex) and **SPICER, Andre** (Department of Management, Cass Business School, City University)

The limits of multi-stakeholder governance: The crisis of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The FSC is a transnational non-profit organisation that runs a globally recognized timber and forest products certification and eco-labelling scheme. Governed by a broadly representative multi-sectoral General Assembly, the FSC has frequently been cited as an exemplary institution, illustrating, 1) the promise of multi-stakeholder regulatory institutions as new forms of global environmental governance, and, 2) the collaboration of NGOs and progressive corporations in multi-sectoral, solutions-oriented political processes. However, the FSC has been fraught with problems in recent years. It has faced serious challenges in terms of its ongoing capacity to serve as an inclusive arena for dialogue and regulatory innovation.

Our paper highlights the inherent limitations of multi-stakeholder governance within the context of contemporary, post-Rio "liberal environmentalism" (Bernstein 2001; Park et al., 2008). The FSC, we argue, has found it exceedingly difficult to achieve its original founding mandate: to set a global benchmark for sustainable management, especially in crucial biodiversity hotspots in the tropics. Tracing the evolution of the scheme, we show that, from the moment the FSC was launched as a new standard-setting and labelling regime, it found itself in a race for recognition and credibility. Business groups from the forestry, wood products and paper and pulp industry in various countries were quick to respond to what they perceived as a real threat to their independence and operating procedures by setting up their own competing independent labelling schemes. The competitive pressures that this unleashed for the FSC have limited possibilities for strict sustainability standards, and the scope for debate within the organisations' General Assembly. As a result, many NGOs have begun to withdraw their support from the scheme, and some of the FSC's staunchest NGO supporters now find themselves engaged in intense public debate and extensive defence of their own continued participation.

WG02-569.6

MORA, Gloria* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, gloria.mora@usach.cl)

El campesinado en la revolución mexicana y la formación del sujeto, 1910-1920

Desde una perspectiva psichistórica, apoyada en el teoría del interaccionismo simbólico, la investigación se propuso explorar al sujeto o los sujetos que entre 1910-1920 fueron actores de la revolución mexicana, rescatando los principios de organización y los modos de relación a partir de los cuales se constituyeron. La pertinencia de este objetivo se fundamentó en el hecho de que, a la fecha, no se encontró en la literatura revisada información historiográfica que diera cuenta de forma suficiente de la dimensión psicológica del sujeto de la revolución, ya que la mayoría de los estudios han revisado la temática desde un enfoque histórico-estructural.

Se trató de una investigación de tipo exploratorio. El método indicado fue el historiográfico con enfoque psichistórico. Las fuentes estuvieron compuestas por 5 relatos de *Cartucho*, novela de la revolución mexicana

escrita por Nellie Campobello, a los cuales se aplicó la técnica de análisis multimodal del discurso.

Los principales resultados muestran que entre los principios base de la constitución del sujeto de la revolución se encuentra su organización alrededor de la *marca* del poder y la violencia. En efecto, el poder y la violencia son principios organizadores fundamentales de la acción del sujeto, siendo los hechos de este carácter parte de su iniciación como sujeto político; esto, a pesar de los efectos devastadores que conllevan.

Finalmente, se explicita que la relevancia de este estudio radica en que constituye por sí mismo una aproximación a la dimensión psicológica de los sujetos que en la lucha armada sentaron las bases del modelo de ciudadanía en México, el cual fue hegemónico hasta al menos la década de los ochenta del siglo XX.

RC55-197.2

MORA-SALAS, Minor* (El Colegio de México, mimora@colmex.mx)

La medición de la precariedad laboral: Problemas metodológicos y alternativas de solución

En este artículo se analizan algunos de los principales problemas metodológicos derivados de la construcción de un índice sintético y multidimensional para la medición de la precariedad laboral. Se argumenta que, por lo general, estos problemas suelen ser omitidos en los estudios sobre precariedad laboral, dando lugar a indicadores sintéticos que presentan algunas falencias metodológicas. Se compara adicionalmente, tres estrategias empleadas en la construcción de índices y se muestra que ellas no difieren, en cuanto a los resultados que producen, de manera sustantiva. En consecuencia, se argumenta a favor de la solución que presenta mayores ventajas desde el punto de vista conceptual tanto como el práctico

RC31-251.4

MORALES, Laura* (University of Leicester, lm254@le.ac.uk) and **GONZÁLEZ-FERRER, Amparo** (Spanish National Research Council, CSIC)

Bridging or bonding? The nature of the social capital of Latin American immigrants in Spain and the U.S.

Latin American immigrants to Spain are, in many ways, in a privileged position among all non EU immigrants. They share the language of the country of reception, in most cases they are of the same religious background, and they have a privileged access to Spanish nationality. All these aspects would lead us to expect that they will very rapidly 'mingle' with autochthonous Spaniards and their process of social integration should be relatively smooth. Yet, results from the comparative European project LOCALMULTIDEM indicate that this is not quite the case, as Latin American immigrants (of Bolivian, Colombian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian background) in Barcelona and Madrid show comparatively high levels of 'bonding' social capital along various indicators. This paper seeks to describe the nature of Latin American immigrants' social capital in Spain, and to examine the factors that account for the prevalence of bridging and bonding patterns of social interaction, by comparing it to the other country where they are a large immigrant population: the United States. For this purpose, we primarily draw the data on Spanish Latinos from a study of Bolivian, Colombian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian immigrants in Barcelona and Madrid conducted in 2007-2008 within the LOCALMULTIDEM project. We complement this information with data from the Spanish Immigration National Survey (*Encuesta Nacional de Inmigración*, ENI) conducted shortly before in 2006-2007. The US data are obtained from the 2006 US Latino National Survey.

RC31-626.3

MORALES, Laura* (University of Leicester, lm254@le.ac.uk), **PÉREZ-NIEVAS, Santiago** (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) and **VINTILA, Daniela** (CSIC)

Residential concentration, ethnicity, political opportunities and the representation of immigrant-origin minorities in Spain

European societies have seen a gradual and constant increase of immigration in the last few decades. The settlement of immigrant populations and the incorporation of their descent into European societies raises the issue of the need to ensure equal opportunities in their capacity to gain elected office and be represented by democratic institutions. Yet, the little

we know about the political representation of immigrant-background minorities in Europe suggests that they are seriously under-represented all across Europe. This paper examines the various factors that impinge on these gaps in representation.

Is a high concentration of immigrant-origin minorities enough for immigrant-origin minorities to gain political representation? Or are certain migrant groups more likely to benefit from certain political opportunities that facilitate their access to elected office when their number is large? This paper analyses how these three factors — residential concentration, ethnicity, and political opportunities — interact to help to account for the different levels of representation of immigrant-origin minorities at the local level, and it illustrates the theoretical underpinnings with an examination of the Spanish case.

The paper studies over time — for the 2003, 2007 and 2011 local elections — the Spanish municipalities with the largest concentration of immigrant-origin residents of different ethnic backgrounds — Romanians, Moroccans, Bulgarians and Latin Americans — and examines how residential concentration, ethnicity and party competition interact to lead to better or worse outcomes of descriptive political representation of these groups. Spain is an ideal case study to test these theoretical propositions regarding migrants' political representation, particularly since the rapid increase of the foreign-born population has resulted in a diverse intake of multiple origin groups with different patterns of residential concentration, yielding a sufficient number of places where a single group of different national origins dominates among the foreign-born.

RC30-196.4

MOREAU, Marie-Pierre* (University of Bedfordshire, marie-pierre.moreau@beds.ac.uk)

Gender equality in the teaching profession: A cross-national comparison

Gender inequality in the teaching profession has attracted limited concern from researchers and policy-makers alike. In England and France, the two countries where the fieldwork was conducted, the view that teaching is a relatively egalitarian profession, which offers broadly similar career opportunities to men and women, is widespread.

Drawing on a social constructivist and feminist framework and on a multi-level approach which closely articulates the societal, professional and individual levels, we question such a view of the teaching profession (Moreau, 2011). This approach, combined with the analysis of sixty semi-structured interviews with secondary school teachers, highlights that, despite the statistical feminisation of teaching, women tend to concentrate in the less prestigious and rewarded segments of the profession. Women teachers are also more likely than men teachers to take career breaks and to go part-time.

While these patterns apply to France and England, there are also some significant cross-national variations. In particular, French women teachers are more likely than their British counterparts to adopt 'male' patterns of employment, even when they have children. We argue that this is due to the more extensive family-friendly provision in place in France, as well as to the higher level of autonomy of French teachers in relation to time management. However, the higher level of gender equality in the workplace noted in the French case is not reflected in the domestic and private arrangements of the teachers we interviewed in this country. We suggest that this is related to the gendered use of non-teaching time among French teachers, with women more likely than men to use it for domestic and care purposes. This, in turn, highlights the importance of a multi-faceted policy intervention to tackle gender inequality.

RC04-297.1

MOREAU, Marie-Pierre* (University of Bedfordshire, marie-pierre.moreau@beds.ac.uk) and **KERNER, Charlotte** (University of Bedfordshire)

Socially just academia? An exploration of the experiences of student parents in English higher education

For some time now, widening participation policies have been a key feature of English higher education institutions. Such policies have aimed to diversify the student body and, in particular, to increase the access and retention of so called non traditional students. Yet, student parents, most of them women, have been widely ignored by policy-makers and research-

ers alike, despite representing an increasing proportion of the HE student population in the UK and elsewhere.

This paper draws on a research project investigating the role of higher education institution (HEI) policies in supporting student parents in England, funded by the Nuffield Foundation. A social constructivist and feminist theoretical framework was used and sixty semi-structured interviews with student parents and staff were conducted in ten universities. This paper focuses on the interviews conducted with student parents. We argue that student parents remain predominantly invisible in academia as the default construction of the university student as carefree and careless (as well as white, male, single and middle-class) persists. As a result, student parents often struggle to fit in academia, as evidenced in this paper. However, this paper also highlights the diversity of student parents' experiences. In particular, it shows that, despite the domination of a neo-liberal rhetoric and of a discourse of individualization (Beck, 1992), student parents' experiences continue to be shaped to a great extent by gender, social class, ethnicity and other identity markers. This in turn raises the issue of how policy intervention can effectively address the needs of a highly diverse group of students, particularly in relation to retention, attainment and to the overall quality of their student experience.

RC21-212.12

MOREIRA, Glenda* (Student, glendaalmeidamoreira@gmail.com) and **PASSOS, Rodrigo*** (Student, new.rodrigo@yahoo.com)

Legal assistance and the development of citizens participation

Our research will be developed analyzing a specific land situation in the island of São Luis do Maranhão (Brazil), but intending an wide purpose: to discuss the fundamental right to housing, besides the right to the city – which is deeply related to the other -, and how can people fight for them by themselves without waiting for the State to take initiative – what usually does not happens. In fact, the right to the city encompasses a large range of rights in order to ensure the well living for all people.

"Loteamento Todos os Santos" is an irregular community housing located in Paço do Lumiar, which is one of the four cities that makes part of the island of São Luis. There are 350 people living there, of which 170 are children. The community is threatened by builders of luxury houses – the area suffers a high speculation process both because of the proximity to the beach area, as the building "boom" in the island of São Luis do Maranhão.

Both the authors develop an extension work in the *Núcleo de Assessoria Jurídica Universitária Popular "Negro Cosme"* - a law assistance group formed by law students from *Universidade Federal do Maranhão* (a public university from Maranhão). The *Najup* guides its actions by the thoughts of Paulo Freire, which preached the emancipation of the human by himself. The group uses the Freire's method of *Educação Popular* – "People Education". It is based on a mutual learning: the community - *Todos os Santos* in this case – and the students. Because of that, the *Najup* does not work for someone, yet *with*.

RC13-18.2

MOREIRA, Pedro* (Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, pedromoreira@ulpgc.es)

Study on the opinions, perceptions, valuations and attitudes of the residents of Gran Canaria - Spain on the effects of tourism and tourists on the island

Presentation of the sociological research project on tourism and its progress of results; "Study on the opinions, perceptions, valuations and attitudes of the residents of Gran Canaria - Spain on the effects of tourism and tourists on the island". Institute of Tourism and Sustainable Economic Development (TiDES) of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULGPC). Tourism in the Canary Islands means nearly the 30% of GDP and generates a similar percentage of jobs. These few general data illustrate clearly the importance of tourism in the society and in the economy of the Canary Islands and in Gran Canaria. Nearly 2 million and a half of foreign tourists visited the island of Gran Canaria in 2010; this means one of the highest tourist per capita percentages in the world. The impact on the residents of this great tourist flow is at least quite considerable. So the opinions and perceptions of residents about the positive and negative effects of tourism and tourists on the island, are essential. We analyze the perceptions and opinions about the degree and type of social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts, also impacts on infrastructure, customs, and on the

daily lives of many local residents influenced by the tourist flow. Also the degree of contact and integration among tourists and residents and the interest for tourism management and tourism, as well the positive and negative effects generated on the local populations. The used research methodology is through the use of quantitative techniques of social research (survey) and qualitative techniques of social research (interviews semi-structured, participant- observation, focus groups, ethnographic, photographic and georeferencing resources). Samples are representative according to type of zone (specifically tourist or not), sex and age groups.

RC22-132.4

MORELLO, Enzo Gustavo* (Boston College, gustavo.morello@gmail.com)

Secularization after all. Varieties in Argentine Catholicism

Relevant scholarly literature on secularization highlights three dimensions that allows an operational definition of this process: the separation between a political and a religious system, the pluralization of the public sphere and the growing autonomy of the believer's conscience. Those dimensions are observed in the secularization process of Latin America Catholicism

In the case of Argentine Catholicism, the breaking moment was the conflict between social modernization and religious secularization in the Sixties and Seventies. While Modern Social Catholicism made their arrival to the country (after Second Vatican Council), Argentine political actors could not articulate a Republican project to neutralize political violence. State terrorism solve the political conflict disappearing people. Massive killing not only broke with former social and political system, it also affected religion.

As a result, Catholicism changed, leading to several modes of being Catholic. However, secularization transformed all religious variants, from the most reactionary to the most progressive.

RC29-138.3

MOREM DA COSTA, Beatriz* (Prefeitura de Porto Alegre, beatriz-morem@gmail.com)

Territórios de la paz: Nuevo modelo x viejas prácticas

El artículo discute la tentativa de pacificación de la violencia del barrio Santa Teresa en Porto Alegre donde fue implantado el Proyecto Mujeres de la Paz del Programa Nacional de Seguridad Pública con Ciudadanía del Ministerio de la Justicia, que se conjuga con reciente introducción de un proyecto de policiamiento comunitario por la Policía Militar en la región. Tensiones consecuentes de la significativa presencia del tráfico como principal "empleador" de jóvenes de la comunidad, bien como la violencia simbólica e difusa en las relaciones de vecindad, la generalizada desconfianza de los moradores con relación a la policía, que se ve reforzada por la no superada cultura de arbitrariedad policial por parte de algunos agentes, configuran un cuadro complejo y desafiador al éxito de las iniciativas. Lo principal objetivo del artículo es discutir los principales aspectos de esas tensiones a través de datos empíricos que aportan a la Secretaría Municipal de Derechos Humanos y Seguridad Urbana, responsable por el Proyecto Mujeres de la Paz en la ciudad de Porto Alegre.

RC55-516.6

MORENO, Carolina* (UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA ARGENTINA, carolina_moreno@uca.edu.ar)

Double face of insecurity problem: Crime and victimization. analyzing its impact on individuals quality of life

It is indispensable for a society to recognize certain fundamental social rights. Both "human necessities" and "human rights" theories recognize the necessity of respect and observation of these rights and that the democratic regime it's the most efficient for doing this.

Between these theories, Doyal and Gough human necessity theory establishes physical survival and personal autonomy as basic needs of any culture at any time. As well they consider social participation and liberty development as both basic needs important aims. It is necessary the development of certain forms of organized production and of communication and authority to finally accomplish them.

This investigation looks forwards to demonstrate the relation between human and institutional development and the negative effects of institutional weakness over insecurity problem. We study the double face of the

insecurity problem – objective criminal facts and subjective insecurity feeling – and its negative consequences over human life quality, social integration and psychological capacities.

Recognizing a straight relation between human development and institutional strength, and noticing that liberty, protection and subsistence are basic human necessities, this work looks forward to analyze how the different levels of institutional weakness or citizen distrust in Argentina have a negative influence over the double aspect of insecurity problem.

Based on the results of the Social Argentine Debt Survey of Catholic University Social Argentine Debt Observatory this investigation seeks to answer the following questions: Is there any relation between the different levels of political distrust and insecurity feeling? And between different levels of victimization and lack of trust in police authorities? Do high levels of victimization reflect a lack of adequate protection? What is the difference between insecurity perception for those who were crime victims and those who were not? Does policing reduce crime? How insecurity problem affect human life quality, psychological capacities and welfare?

RC34-321.2

MORENO HERNÁNDEZ, Hugo César* (Universidad Iberoamericana, Ciudad de México, hcmor@hotmail.com)

Pandillas, estado penal y descuidadización

El fenómeno de las pandillas transnacionales expresa con violencia los procesos socioculturales producidos por el sistema de sociedad contemporáneo en que la economía global enlaza diversos flujos (humanos, mercantiles, políticos, etc.) creando estratificaciones sociales de enorme desigualdad. Las pandillas latinoamericanas perfilan los contornos del sistema capitalista con crudeza según los derroteros de la migración y la desigualdad. En su flujir histórico es notable cómo se conecta el mundo globalizado: de América Latina a Estados Unidos y luego un reflujo ácido de regreso hacia América Latina para explotar rumbo a los centros de atracción económica: Estados Unidos y Europa. Los nombres de las pandillas latinas transnacionales (Barrio 18, Mara Salvatrucha 13, Latin Kings, Netas, Vatos Locos, incluso pandillas como Bloods y Crips) se descubren en muros de latitudes que avisan el estallamiento: de Los Ángeles a San Salvador, Tegucigalpa o la Ciudad de México; Quito, Guayaquil extendiéndose a Barcelona, Madrid y Milán). El presente trabajo se delimita a la experiencia de San Salvador con la Pandilla o Barrio 18 y su cruenta rivalidad con la Mara Salvatrucha 13, en cuanto a la relación con el resto de la sociedad y su tratamiento criminalizador por parte del Estado para, con reformas legales, disminuir en términos político-jurídicos los derechos otorgados por la ciudadanía, aunados a las limitadas oportunidades económicas de los jóvenes marginales y marginados. Desde la violencia de los jóvenes, explotada política y mediáticamente, hasta la violencia de Estado para resultar en un cúmulo de violencias que han convertido el fenómeno de las pandillas en un asunto de seguridad nacional y no sólo de seguridad pública, es decir, ¿cómo se creó el monstruo y cómo se usa para pensar en una ciudadanía graduada? ¿Cuál es el uso político económico de ciudadanía de primer y segundo orden?

RC02-717.1

MOREY, Eugenia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, mumimorey@gmail.com)

Domestic production and neoliberalism at the borders

Domestic production in the context of neoliberal kind in the border areas of ethnic populations in northwestern Argentina a multiplicity of forms of invisible centrally marked by gender difference. Among the women artisans of ethnic wichiits labor practices were marked by the weight of non-governmental organizations in the promotion of community life. Under neoliberalism the state's role was a sharp decline in the role assigned to women in the domestic economy of rural communities. This distinction was for the indigenous populations particularly transformative features of gender relations within the communities. The aim of this paper to account for the tensions that occurred focusing on the weight given to different agencies Mujra by promoting work.

RC04-499.4

MORGAN, Anne-Marie* (University of South Australia, anne-marie.morgan@unisa.edu.au)

Global, national and state-based pressures for teachers in Australian schools: The toll on teacher wellbeing, the capacity to innovate and opportunities for democratic and socially just education

As in many nations in both the developed and developing world, Australia has moved increasingly towards standardisation and so-called 'accountability' measures of benchmark testing and reporting, nation-wide curriculum, comparisons of schools and ways in which teachers work. Teacher wellbeing and autonomy is affected by these measures, as teachers attempt to comply with policy, programs and directives from state and national authorities, administered at the school level. The constraints experienced by teachers working within these boundaries limit – but, arguably, don't obliterate – opportunities for democratic workplaces for teachers, and for engaging in democratic classroom-practice with student input into learning choices and styles. This paper reports on the changing nature and composition of learners in Australian schools, the range of standardising and benchmarking measures that Australian teachers must currently engage with, how these affect teachers' capacity to innovate or work in context and learning community-specific ways, and on a survey of teacher wellbeing conducted by the author in collaboration with the teachers' union. Some brief examples of innovative teaching practice that works both with and within these boundaries are offered as suggestions of ways forward in improving both increasing democratic processes and providing context-specific engaging and meaningful learning opportunities for students.

RC15-64.5

MORGAN, Myfanwy* (King's College London, myfanwy.morgan@kcl.ac.uk), **KENTEN, Charlotte** (King's College London) and **DEEDAT, Sarah** (King's College London)

Shaping individual choice for public benefit: Promoting deceased organ donation in a system of informed consent

The limited availability of organs is a major constraint on transplantation surgery. Many countries, including Argentina, have therefore introduced 'presumed consent' with the aim of increasing deceased donation. This circumscribes the autonomy of potential donors and their kin, with consent presumed unless actively revoked. Other countries (including USA and UK) retain 'informed consent' ('opt in'), with individuals voluntarily joining the organ donation register and kin making the final consent decision at the time of bereavement, generally following the deceased's wishes where known.

Deceased donation, unlike most health choices, requires individuals and families to give organs as an act of civic behaviour oriented towards improving or saving the lives of stranger(s). We consider approaches to changing choices and actions in the context of the public discourse of organ donation in the UK. This currently emphasises a deficit model and 'nudging' actions to encourage the 'right' choices for society (public benefit), with legislation as a last resort or only when there is a societal consensus. We discuss the assumptions and limitations of this approach, including the varying constraints on the choice and actions of different 'publics', particularly minority ethnic groups with high needs for transplantation but low donation rates. This draws on questionnaire surveys and 22 focus groups conducted with five minority ethnic groups in London (UK). A major limitation on choice and actions was participants' lack of knowledge of needs and organisational processes. However personal choices were also shaped by social and cultural contexts; many people of Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani origin experienced uncertainties regarding religious and cultural values, whereas the discourses of Black Nigerian and Caribbean participants often emphasised lack of trust in professionals and the organ allocation system. The implications of the perceptions and experiences of different publics are considered for donation policy and practice.

RC21-446.1

MORI, Chikako* (Nanzan University, mori@nanzan-u.ac.jp)

Heterogeneity and instability: Another view on Japanese suburbs

Emergence of critical discussion of the Japanese suburb (ageing, juvenile delinquency, absence of local identity, etc.) has not made inroads into the myth of a *homogeneous* space populated by *nonforeign* residents from the *middle* classes. However, with installation of the "precariat", driven out of the city center by gentrification, a new face of the suburbs appears: social housing for insecure populations (old people living alone, handicapped people, single-parent households) or housing bought by companies for their temporary workers including precarious foreigners make it a space of

exclusion characterized by *heterogeneity* and *instability* where the whole range of "wasted lives" is concentrated. On the basis of a survey in the Nagoya area our paper will try to describe those changes and analyze them.

TG04-42.4

MORIARTY, Jo* (King's College London, jo.moriarty@kcl.ac.uk) and **MANTHORPE, Jill** (King's College London)

Risk and dementia

The effects of dementia on people's ability to make decisions mean that risk plays an important part in the everyday lives of people with dementia, family carers, and practitioners yet there is little research evidence on how all these groups negotiate decisions about risk. This presentation discusses the scoping review and consultation the presenters undertook in preparing a guidance document on risk for the Department of Health in the context of dominant ideas about risk and the rights of people to take decisions others regard as risky. It highlights how little research evidence there is on how older people with dementia, family carers, and practitioners negotiate decisions about risk and how little the wider risk literature considers the impact of cognitive impairment when looking at how individuals make decisions about risk. This discussion is set within the current policy context of risk empowerment and personalisation in health and social care policy in the UK. The presentation concludes that debates in the wider risk literature about personal approaches to risk fail to acknowledge how personal approaches to risk are mediated by circumstances in which a person's capacity to take risks are affected by illness or disability. While biographical or narrative approaches to risk management take account of a person's existing approaches to risk, we know very little about how the experiences of illness and disability might mediate approaches to risk. Discussions about risk and dementia are broadly atheoretical and are largely located in concerns about litigation and complaint procedures.

RC15-668.5

MORISON, Tracy* (Human Sciences Research Council, TMorison@ru.ac.za)

Heterosexual men and parenthood decision-making in South Africa: Attending to the invisible norm

Despite the increased focus on men in reproductive research, little is known about male involvement in the initial undertaking toward parenthood and the subsequent decision-making that ensues. Likewise, the process of decision-making—including the accompanying gender dynamics and politics—has not been explored. In particular, the parenthood decision-making of White, heterosexual men from the middle-class has been understudied. This silence in the literature is a result of the taken for granted nature of parenthood in the "normal" heterosexual life course. As a result, both professional and lay people fail to question the parenthood motivations of healthy, *married* heterosexual people, and men in particular. Instead researchers have focused on women and/or 'abnormal' groups (e.g., those who have health issues, utilise new reproductive technologies, are young, homosexual people, or choose to remain childfree). In this paper, I shall discuss the findings from a qualitative South African study on heterosexual men's involvement in parenthood decisions that aimed to address this oversight by turning the spotlight onto those who have previously been overlooked. The study focused on heterosexual men's involvement in parenthood decision-making at the couple level. The narratives of both women and men were explored based on the premise that parenthood decisions are collaborative and involve peculiar couple level dynamics as well as the larger power disparities of heterosexual relationships. The study's findings show that the participants had little to say on, and even skirted, the topic of male involvement in parenthood decision-making. As I shall show, this was not related to male resistance or indifference, but rather their difficulty in discussing such a take-for-granted issue. I shall highlight how the silence around the central problematic reiterates the silence in the literature as I shall discuss the ways that this silence was discursively managed as well as its broader implications for gender power relations.

TG05-94.4

MOROVICH, Barbara (Laboratoire architecture et anthropologie) and **ZABÉ, Grégoire*** (Ecole supérieure des arts décoratifs de Strasbourg, gregzabe@gmail.com)

Experimenting images : Disclosing a social housing area through 3D virtual model

HTP3D is a three-dimensional virtual model of the housing area of Hautepierre, in Strasbourg (France), fruit of a collaborative work of artists, anthropologists and inhabitants. It shows trans-disciplinary actions and researches within the context of the project « *Hautepierre is 40 years old* », which aims to introduce different images and the complexity in this area suffering from many stereotypes. Since one year, HTP3D is accessible via internet as well.

Through HTP3D Hautepierre moves outside its physical borders and gives a complex image of itself : continually fed by artists, researchers, social science and architecture students with texts, videos, sound montages, virtual and imaginative architectures, drawings..., it often recalls the mobilities within the area, mobilities which are denied by the urban renovation. The project's aim is to make Hautepierre accessible to exterior view, but also to give the inhabitants access to experimentation and participation to a new plastic image of their place of living. Different social groups are concerned, but mainly the youths (the most stigmatized group) are interested in these virtual spaces. Also, HTP3D helps to the re-appropriation of the public space of Hautepierre.

Everyone can take part in the virtual construction of HTP3D, participating to different projects or, through a system of chatting, by living traces in the space and taking part to this common writing of memories and images of Hautepierre. This work questions the relation between virtual universe and physical places as well as their possible mutual impacts. Could the virtual space HTP3D, artistic and virtual model of a social housing area, populated by numeric images, influence our perceptions of physical places ? Or our idea of these places ? Or even future constructions within this neighbourhood? HTP3D aims also to assert that each urban project cannot be built without a strong knowledge of the context.

RC38-106.4

MOROVICH, Barbara* (Laboratoire architecture et anthropologie, barbaramorovich@yahoo.fr)

Représentation graphique des parcours de vie : Ethnographie et engagement transdisciplinaire

Comment mener une enquête ethnographique et recueillir des parcours de vie dans un grand ensemble, lieu de la stigmatisation ? Comment le chercheur pourrait échapper, à son tour, à une stigmatisation possible de son travail, perçu en lien avec la « sociologie de la galère » ? L'engagement associatif comme cadre global de l'action et, en son sein, une production graphique et transdisciplinaire de « parcours de vie » comme dispositif partagé et négocié, peuvent constituer une réponse. Les « parcours graphiques » réintroduisent la notion de complexité et individualisent des personnes souvent « parlés » comme étant des « groupes » ; ils peuvent ainsi aider à combler les fractures symboliques qui séparent la banlieue de la ville car ils se destinent à la communication externe, à travers notamment des expositions.

La représentation graphique permet de saisir des événements biographiques « comme autant de placements et de déplacements dans l'espace social » (Bourdieu, 1986), et implique également la construction d'un espace physique qui nie le postulat de l'enclavement, souvent posé comme « excuse » à des intervention de rénovation urbaine. Cette manière de représenter des parcours de vie née d'une démarche transdisciplinaire engagée (entre art, anthropologie et urbanisme) s'adresse à plusieurs destinataires, car l'objet - visuel - se situe à plusieurs niveaux : pour les habitants c'est une manière d'être reconnu comme des « individus » et échapper ainsi à la stigmatisation ; pour les décideurs, ces parcours pourraient être un vecteur de meilleure compréhension du quartier et ses habitants ; pour les chercheurs en sciences sociales ils peuvent représenter une méthode innovante de « résumée » de trajectoires de vie ; pour le monde de la création artistique ils sont vus comme des « objets » graphiquement denses car porteurs de valeurs croisées.

RC21-446.10

MORRIS, Alan* (University of New South Wales , a.morris@unsw.edu.au)

Advanced urban marginality in Australia: The case of public housing

Since the 1990s a shift in government policy in Australia has resulted in a marked decline in the number of public housing dwellings and demand far exceeding supply. The limited availability means that in order to be eligible for public housing, new entrants usually have to be in 'greatest need'. This paper argues that the shift in the eligibility criteria for accessing public housing, means that public housing estates increasingly reflect what Loic Wacquant calls 'advanced urban marginality'. The paper draws on existing quantitative data and in-depth interviews with 33 older (65 plus) public housing tenants in Sydney, Australia to analyse the residualisation of public housing using the features of advanced marginality identified by Wacquant - 'wage labour as a vector of social instability and life insecurity'; 'functional disconnection from macroeconomic trends'; 'territorial fixation and stigmatization'; 'spatial alienation and the dissolution of place'; 'loss of hinterland' and 'social fragmentation and symbolic splintering'. The study concludes that although Wacquant's analysis captures much of what has occurred in public housing estates in Sydney, in many instances public housing remains a source of pride for its tenants and provides them with the basis for a 'good' life.

RC04-683.4

MOSCHKOVICH, Marilia* (Unicamp - State University of Campinas, mari.moscou@gmail.com)

Gender differences and inequalities in the Brazilian academic careers

Even though PhDs are being largely awarded to women, recent international research has shown that women academics do not get as high in their careers as fast as their male counterparts. While sociologists in the United States and in Europe have examined this issue, in Brazil very few data is available about it. With two recent waves of expansion of higher education (in the 70's and in the 90's), there are more women than ever among students and professors of universities and colleges in the country. However, when we look at the biggest research universities, women represent only a little more than 35% of professors, unequally distributed in different areas. This research investigates what kind of inequalities, if any, women academics in Brazil go through and how would these be the result of gendered family responsibilities. Through a calculation of chances men and women professors have of being Full Professors in the research university taken as this research's case, I found no significant systematic disadvantage for women, nor any relationship between their chances to be Full Professors and the fact that they are more or less surrounded by other women in their work environment. I took, then, 4 areas of knowledge with different gender patterns for chances of being Full Professors and ran a Multiple Correspondence Analysis on their professors careers' data. I checked if there was any significant differences between male and female career types. At the end I interviewed male and female professors in order to get more specific information about their family lives. Crossing methods and kinds of data allowed me to develop a more complex idea of what goes on in the Brazilian academic career concerning gender differences and inequalities and which aspects of it are different or similar to the cases of developed countries.

RC34-266.2

MOSQUEIRA, Mariela* (CEIL del CONICET y Universidad de Buenos Aires, marielamosqueira@gmail.com)

Procesos de construcción de subjetividades juveniles en comunidades evangélico-pentecostales en el Área metropolitana de Buenos Aires

Llegar a ser (o seguir siendo) un/a joven cristiano/a supone un proceso, denso y extenso, de transmisión y apropiación práctica (por cuerpos) de una serie de esquemas de percepción, acción y apreciación. Proceso intersubjetivo y atravesado por relaciones de poder, donde la dimensión sensible (emocional-corporal) se configura como punto de inflexión central. En este trabajo presentaré algunas reflexiones, a partir de mi registro etnográfico, sobre los procesos de conformación y transformación de subjetividades juveniles en comunidades evangélico-pentecostales en el Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires. En particular, identificaré y caracterizaré los discursos y espacios de socialización que las instituciones pentecostales dirigen a la feligresía juvenil y también, daré cuenta de los usos y de las atribuciones significativas que los/as jóvenes producen respecto de los

discursos y espacios de socialización que las instituciones pentecostales les destinan.

RC22-270.6

MOSQUEIRA, Mariela* (CEIL del CONICET y Universidad de Buenos Aires, marielamosqueira@gmail.com)

Rock, demandas globales y movilidades religiosas

Históricamente las religiones han sido un soporte para la movilidad de personas, bienes y símbolos. Sin embargo, los formatos de dicha circulación han adoptado diversos carices según los contextos sociales, culturales e históricos en los que se han insertado. Centrándonos en la coyuntura actual se observan múltiples y particulares modalidades de movimiento activadas desde lo religioso. Estos circuitos se encuentran atravesados por procesos de globalización entendidos, en términos generales, como procesos dinámicos de intercambio tecnológico, cultural, político y económico que han reconfigurado las categorías de tiempo y de espacio propias de las sociedades modernas. En este nuevo orden territorial, los estados nacionales aparecen retraídos dentro de esta lógica global que los fraccionaliza y que tiene como polos dinamizadores a diversas organizaciones o corporaciones de tipo intermediario, entre las que encontramos a las agencias religiosas. A partir de mi registro etnográfico y documental (aún en curso), en este trabajo me centraré en los procesos de circulación contemporáneos de bienes, símbolos y sujetos impulsados desde agencias evangélicas argentinas. En particular me enfocaré en la génesis y la morfología de un dispositivo transnacional emergente de la feligresía y dirigencia juvenil de una mega-iglesia pentecostal de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Este dispositivo, tiene el formato de un recital de rock que se realiza en el espacio público en Argentina y diversos países de América Latina y Europa, cuyo lema es la "acción contra el VIH Sida".

TG04-232.3

MOSSI, Thays* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, thaysmossi@gmail.com)

The IT managers' voluntary risk taking and the new capitalism's justificatory system

This presentation aims to analyze the perception of voluntary risk taking of IT managers faced to a new capitalism's justificatory system. Boltanski and Chiapello (1999) call this new justificatory system *cité par projets*, where actors are impelled to engage to an ensemble of values such as employability, versatility, mobility, flexibility and instability, which entails to the individuals responsibility to manage their own professional lives through the search for new challenges. Researches driven in Porto Alegre, a south brazilian city, show that IT managers find a positive way of dealing with the social requirement of risk taking putted by the managerial discourse by which the *cité par projets'* values are transmitted. They experience a self-centered professional identity that allows them to perceive the risk taking as a form of liberty. However, be willing to take risks becomes imperative since it means the possibility of exploring networks, a way to avoid the threat of network's exclusion – death's synonym in a reticular universe as the *cité par projets*. Thus, although the IT managers can manage the risk taking as positive and voluntary due to their self-centered identity, the risk develops into a recognition principle, because the risk taking is a precondition to professional success. In this way, it's very important to question the limits between a perception of voluntary risk taking as an expression of freedom and the social imperative that rises from the *cité par projets*.

RC11-10.3

MOTTA, Alda* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, aldamotta01@hotmail.com)

Women between caring for the elderly and for the youngsters

The great transformations found today in the structure of families, expressed even in new domestic arrangements, are due, in great part, to important changes at work in the sphere of gender relations – but not only directly from them. Further up past the productive structure, the process of increasing longevity, which is implicating new patterns of relations between generations, has contributed to the extension or amplification of the scope and duration of these relations, reconfiguring them around the simultaneous co-existence of three, four or even more generations, living, not rarely, in one single household or in those spatially near by. This means, among

other new possibilities, the presence of the aged and even of those very old, supervised or cared for people of a mature generation, referred in its present definition as *intermediary* or *pivot*, being the same one that also supports or cares for the youngsters in the family, due to unemployment or their very young age. The 'mature' are generally women who experience minor rebellions, clear or masked conflicts and ambiguous renouncing. These are difficult relations to negotiate given that, for these women, they constitute, at the same time, a reinforcement of traditional gender roles, such as that of caretakers, but also of generational roles in the founding social contract, now duplicated.

RC21-184.7

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Prácticas sociales, diseño arquitectónico-urbano y espacio público. el caso de la exAU3 en la ciudad autónoma de Buenos Aires desde una mirada proyectual

Partiendo de un posicionamiento complejo en torno al diseño de lo urbano, entendemos que la apropiación intensiva del espacio público a partir de prácticas sociales que promuevan la inclusión e integración social permite el desarrollo de procesos de sustentabilidad urbana (física-social-económica-cultural). Para el diseño urbano es necesario identificar esos espacios de apropiación para generar dispositivos proyectuales que, sin caer en sobredeterminaciones del habitar, permitan potenciar espacios públicos que a su vez funcionen como catalizadores de nuevas prácticas sociales inclusivas y como vínculos integradores entre la ciudad y sus fragmentos heterotópicos.

Los espacios públicos con estas características promueven el acontecimiento de distintas prácticas y modos de apropiación colectiva que potencian procesos de integración socio-espacial.

Entonces, buscaremos analizar la mirada sobre los modos de proyectar, gestionar y producir el espacio público por parte de múltiples actores que intervienen en el caso de la traza de la exAU3 en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Nos guiarán distintas preguntas acerca de los espacios públicos y su diseño: sobre qué y cómo se construyen, con qué criterios se proyectan, qué imaginarios proyectan, qué formas de convivencia configuran, qué modos de vincularse habilitan, quiénes se ven incluidos y quiénes no a partir de tomas de decisiones, así como el ineludible interrogante acerca de los alcances y los límites del rol del arquitecto-urbanista en un contexto actual que nos interpela a la búsqueda de alternativos modos de proyectar que propicien prácticas de libertad.

Indagaremos sobre los modos de apropiación, usos y modos de habitar que se dan por parte de los habitantes efectivos del fragmento urbano de la exAU3 y veremos qué noción alternativa de espacio público podemos extraer de dichas prácticas. Pondremos énfasis en el proceso sinérgico de traducción entre lo discursivo del análisis teórico y lo proyectual que motoriza alternativas configuraciones y/o componentes espaciales.

TG04-566.1

MOTTA, Renata* (Freie Universität Berlin, renata.motta@fu-berlin.de)

Framing risk: Contention or legitimation?

This paper is about how different types of actors try to shape public discourse in the contentious politics over genetically modified crops (GMOs) by using „risk“ frames. Given the existence of an international legal framework that applies to food trade, all decisions regarding GMOs must be based on a risk analysis to health and environment. Notwithstanding the global character of food trade - in what concerns the flux of products, the transnationalization of actors and the international framework for risk analysis -, the competence to decide on the commercialization of transgenic crops rests at the State. Thus, this study compares the public debates in

Argentina, Brazil and Mexico and examines how risk frames are used in each case. Theoretically, the aim of this study is to understand the emancipatory potential of „risk“ frames versus its functional property as a technology of government used to legitimize State intervention in the economy. This will be done based on an empirical research in which risk is treated as an element of political claim, namely, as a frame, used by actors - inclusive the media - trying to shape public discourse about GM food. Based on the assumption of the fundamental role of mass media in the public sphere of contemporary societies, the research draws on media analysis and the frame analysis of news articles from three different types of news media in each country. The sample is composed of 326 articles from which 233 were submitted to content analysis. The paper will describe the results by focusing on the different types of framing risk comparing countries as well as media sources.

WG02-326.2

MOTTA, Renata* (Freie Universität Berlin, renata.motta@fu-berlin.de)

Inequalities and risk: Public debates about GMOs in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico

This study involves the public discourse on genetically modified crops (GMOs) in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. The choice of Latin American countries aims at shedding light on the relationships between social inequalities, rights claiming and risk debates based on empirical evidence.

I will present three main findings of a frame analysis from news media articles from 2009-2010. 1) The controversies about biodiversity (Mexico), coexistence (Brazil) and pesticide use (Argentina) refer to risks related to the cultivation of GMOs, not its consumption; thus, concepts such as "Frankenfoods" are limited to consumer rights and overlook injustice claims related to biodiversity, small-scale farming, workers' health and pesticide contamination. 2) The conflicts about the distribution of economic benefits and costs among transnational and national actors (ex. debates on intellectual property rights in Argentina and Brazil) become even more pressing in a context of strong international market competition that challenges the relative autonomy of governments vis-a-vis global corporations. 3) Synchronically comparing these countries brought together three time orientations regarding agrobiotechnology: in Argentina, interpretations about the consequences of a long-term use of GM seeds resistant to glyphosate; in Brazil, the focus on present decisions regarding coexistence; in Mexico, the threat to biodiversity, framed mostly in a future-oriented fashion. Such results of a synchronous comparative analysis will be interpreted taking into account the history of contention in each country but also the role of contingent events.

On a theoretical level, I argue that assuming that the fight against poverty and inequality excludes health and environmental issues from the normative horizon of "developing" countries actually obfuscates what is at stake in conflicts that are commonly interpreted as risk issues. My claim is that distributive questions are at the heart of the conflict and inequality is reflected in all subtopics in the GMOs debate, including health and environmental risks.

RC21-299.9

MOURAD, Laila Nazem* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, mourad.laila7@gmail.com.br) and **BALTRUSIS, Nelson** (Universidade Católica do Salvador)

Gentrification and resistance in Salvador, Brazil

The historic center of Salvador was gradually abandoned by the elites, beginning as far back as the 19th century. In the 1970s and 1980s, the government's administrative activities moved to a new location and without the economic elite and the middle class, only the poor remained. But since 1980, a discourse in support of revitalization of the historic center became stronger. The interventions that took place based on this logic provoked a decrease in the low income population. In 1970, the resident population represented 12% of all residents of the city, or 120,800 people. Thirty years later, only 2.8% of the city's population is left, most of them (64%) poor and black.

This paper analyzes the renovation of Salvador's historic center and a bit of the city's memory. It is divided in three parts. In the first we conduct a brief review of theoretical references about historic heritage preservation and the concepts found in the pertinent legislation. In the second part we

look at the renewal of Salvador's historic center. We then analyze the denial of the local population in the renewal process, highlighting the changes that took place in the 7th step of the intervention that sought to include the resident population in the region. We also look at the components that are responsible for these changes.

Finally, we offer some considerations about the renewal process presented through a discourse that promoted improved urban conditions for residents and users of the historic center, to stimulate the diversity of occupation and the complementarity of uses and functions, to encourage and promote renewal of the historic heritage and the repopulation of the central area, among others. Nevertheless, in practice, the proposals presented are not in keeping with the federal City Law.

RC29-322.4

MOURÃO, Maria Vitória (Centre for Public Administration and Public Policies (CAPP) School of Social and Political Sciences (ISCSP) Technical University of Lisbon (UTL)), SERRA, Fernando* (Centre for Public Administration and Public Policies (CAPP) School of Social and Political Sciences (ISCSP) Technical University of Lisbon (UTL), fserra@iscsp.utl.pt) and **ABREU, Catarina** (Centre for Public Administration and Public Policies (CAPP) School of Social and Political Sciences (ISCSP) Technical University of Lisbon (UTL))

Perceptions and strategies of safety in public places in Europe

Safety of Public Places is a crescent matter of concern, moreover when it concerns the safety of more vulnerable populations as school aged children. Antisocial behavior and repeated violence and unbalanced power relations over school children from peers outside the school environment is a matter of public concerns, as these types of offences, most of the time are not reported to the police.

To ascertain the perceptions of safety of school aged children from 11 to 16 years old of Cyprus, England, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Spain, and the different strategies to cope with insecurity in public places, was applied a mixed method approach balanced a European survey to 4085 students, and in-depth interviews and focus groups with nearly 400 students interviewed.

Data shows that 22, 4% of the respondents have ever felt worried on their way to and from school; there are significative differences in the grade of fear between the respondents from the countries in study, being UK and Portuguese school children, the most worried (34,5%). The ways to travel to and from school have different patterns in countries that were studied. School Bus is UK mode of transport used by 32,6%, where as public transport is used in Hungary (53,1%), Italy (42,1%) and Netherlands (26,5%). Walking is common in Netherlands and in Poland. In Portugal (22%) and in Spain (10,7%) of school aged children travel by car to and from school.

We have learned that the land between from home as private sphere and school as protected sphere is seen by European as a threat. Different countries have tried to overcome this with different strategies: community resources in UK and Netherlands and privatization of risk in South Cyprus, Spain and Portugal with parents travelling by car with youngsters.

TG04-92.1

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Risk and uncertainty in Portuguese long-term care: An exploratory study

The breakdown of funding in the health sector becomes a central issue, focusing on reducing costs and maintaining quality of services to address the needs of Portuguese population. With the economic crisis and demographic phenomenon, the national network of Long-term Care crosses a time of uncertainty, where the options of the supply, according with existing funding, can determine the level of the network coverage.

This exploratory study sets evaluation of the continuing care, in light of risks and uncertainties of the national policy of Long-term Care, due to the unpredictability of the current context in Portuguese society. There were

conducted eleven in-depth interviews, with a set of interlocutors in health, with national and international experience in the field.

The data analysis shows the risk and uncertainty in the National Network of Long-term Care policy, where the ageing population causes a rise in the level of dependency and family burden, what reveals the importance to invest in differentiate care and disease management. The sustainability of Long-term Care may be subject to the diversity of funding and the appropriate combination of services by formal and informal caregivers. The unpredictability of demand and supply reveals the importance of studies and projections, supported by external evaluations to redirect existing responses or answers to create more adjusted.

The Long-term Care emerges as an attenuation instrument that responds to the demographic phenomenon, confirming the importance of investment in the differentiation care and chronic disease management. The sustainability of long-term care has been a prime topic on the political agenda and may be subject to the diversity of funding and the appropriate combination of services by all caregivers. The dominant discourse on Long-term Care expresses the challenge and costs of change, in a time when this level of care assumes a prominent place in health sector.

RC23-105.1

MUELLER, Georg* (University of Fribourg, Georg.Mueller@Unifr.ch)

Governing the unknowns by action-space analyses

This paper focuses on the lack of knowledge often encountered, when attempting to explain the decisions of social actors. Rational choice assumptions often fail to give explanations due to unknown irrational motives behind the decisions of the studied actors. Similarly, incomplete information about the actors' situation may hinder social scientists to predict their decisions, even if they are completely rational.

Consequently, this paper proposes to accept the mentioned unpredictability and to focus on the explanation of the non-usage of other forms of behavior. Thus the behavior space is assumed to have „white“ spots, which are empty because actors do not stay there for a long time, and „black“ areas representing stable forms of behavior, which are thus occupied by many actors. The latter are in the following called „action-spaces“. An important task of sociology is to formulate hypotheses about the location of action-space-boundaries, which separate stable and unstable forms of behavior and are generally determined by the power and the interests of the concerned actors.

Boundaries of action-spaces can be estimated from empirical data by regression based statistical methods, which will briefly be presented in this paper. On the one hand, the mentioned hypotheses about the shape of action-spaces become this way testable. On the other hand, estimates of boundaries are also of practical use for feasibility studies.

The proposed handling of unavailable knowledge is illustrated in this paper by a two-party competition for a scarce good, i.e. the gross domestic product of a country, which is distributed among different interest groups. The action-space analysis of the appropriate data yields upper and lower boundaries for income inequalities under different assumptions about the power distribution between employers and employees.

RC35-561.2

MUELLER, Georg* (University of Fribourg, Georg.Mueller@Unifr.ch)

The Arab Spring: A re-synchronization of socio-political clocks?

Until very recently, many Arab countries encountered two contradictory socio-political trends: on the one hand they were ruled by paternalistic, authoritarian regimes, which imposed more and more restrictions on civil liberties and political rights. On the other hand, many of them made tremendous progress with regard to educational and other forms of social modernization. As a result, in 2010 the citizens of these countries were often living in different social times.

This paper tries to measure the deviance of the afore mentioned social time from conventional calendar time. For this purpose, the article compares the trajectories of a country with regard to civil liberties, political rights, and educational attainments with the corresponding reference trajectories, which represent standards of the world system. The results obviously depend on whether international mean values, best practice, or some kind of self-reference are taken as the standard of measurement. In any case, the empirical results corroborate the hypothesis that social time

is multi-dimensional and can be represented by clocks progressing at different speeds. Empirical results also suggest that social time may be stagnant or even relapse to an earlier stage in national history. Consequently, most Arab countries finally had huge asynchronies between political development and educational modernization.

Asynchronies between politics and education are insofar a problem, as mass education endows young citizens with the technical and cognitive capabilities to read and write also „politically deviant“ texts, which are however often denied by the paternalistic, authoritarian regimes still in power. A solution to this contradiction is a re-synchronization of clocks by accelerating the pace of political time. The Arab Spring 2011 can probably be understood this way. Whether this re-synchronization-hypothesis really holds, can be investigated in early 2012, when the latest available data about civil liberties and political rights will be released by Freedom House.

RC05-186.4

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Racism and discrimination in the Czech Republic 2009-2011

Roma and foreigners are the most vulnerable groups in the Czech Republic. The economic crisis together with a repressive and inadequate integration policy contributed to the increase in job losses amongst migrant workers. Many migrants' immigration status is tied to a particular job and if they are let go, they can fall very quickly into illegality. In addition, there is still lack of an efficient state response to mediation job agencies which often abuse migrant workers when they are trying to obtain an entry visa or when they are in the country. In the Czech Republic (CR) they often control migrants through debts they had to take in order to be able to live and work in the CR. In the field of racial violence in the given period we saw a stronger and a more efficient response of the state to neo-Nazi movements both in regard to their criminal and political activities including the dismissal of the neo-Nazi Workers Party. A re-codified Penal Code came into force containing stronger provisions to combat hate crimes. In practice the most serious problem remains the weak position of victims of crime, including of hate crime, both in legislation and in practice. Furthermore, inadequate statistics on hate crimes is problematic. The situation of migrant workers in the given period was marked by the introduction of a controversial voluntary returns programme as well as problems of increasing number of migrants falling into illegality, unemployment and the worsening of the working conditions. The Supreme Administrative Court in Brno passed a decision to dissolve the Workers Party for, according to the statement of the court, defining itself in opposition to the Jewish, Roma and Vietnamese ethnicities/nationalities, as well as in opposition to homosexuals, immigrants, and people of other skin colours in general.

WG02-569.1

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Sociocultural conditions and popular knowledge about the process of "disappearing" people during the last dictatorship (1976-1983) in Argentina

In the emergence of new forms of political consciousness, as part of the process of substantive democratization in Latin American politics, we analyze how state policies of justice carried out in Argentina since Nestor Kirchner and Cristina Fernandez' governments (2003/2007; 2007/2011) - such as the derogation of "Obediencia Debida" and "Punto Final" Laws, and the consequent penal judgement of the responsible of genocide crimes perpetrated by the last dictatorship - have affected working classes' knowledge of the Argentinian history in the last four decades. How a change of political and social context impacts in the advance of knowledge of recent history in the popular sectors? Which are the propitious facts to transform the political consciousness of working classes? Which are the necessary facts to observe social and political processes dominantly unobserved, allowing the passage of a situation of smaller knowledge to one of greater knowledge? We intend to approach to these questions, exploring the theoretical suggestions of Norbert Elías and Jean Piaget, and displaying empirical evidence collected in the present stage of an exploratory investigation, carried out in 2010, whose central goal is to study the structural factors of social representations of power and justice

in popular sectors. We study the representations of power and justice in catholic workers: the devotee of San Cayetano.

RC38-422.3

MULINARI, Diana* (Lund University, diana.mulinari@genus.lu.se) and **NEERGAARD, Anders*** (Linköping University, anders.neergaard@liu.se)

Women in cultural racist parties

During the last 20 years there has been an upsurge in research on xenophobic populist parties mirroring their political successes. However, these studies have rarely touched upon the role of women and immigrants within these parties. While women are often invisible in research, located in a marginal role as girl-friends and sisters, migrants support to these parties is often defined as a contradiction in terms and remains un-theorised. The aim of the article is to analyze the double edged relationship between on the one side women and migrants approaching the Swedish xenophobic populist party – Sweden Democrats, and on the other side the specific discourse the party embodies emphasizing on the one hand anti Islam, anti Arabic and anti Muslim racism and on the other creating and producing notions of Swedish and European values. Theoretically the research is framed within feminist and postcolonial studies, Methodologically the study is based on in depth interviews and life-stories with women and migrants representing SD in municipal councils and text analysis of policy document, political parties and media.

RC15-169.5

MULINARI, Shai* (Lund University, shai.mulinari@genus.lu.se)

Regulating drug information in Europe: A pyrrhic victory for countervailing forces?

Informed by recent sociological debates on *pharmaceuticalisation*, this work examines the evolution of the current EU legal proposal on prescription drug information to patients, as well as the controversies that have surrounded it. In 2008, the European Commission proposed relaxation of the existing rules that govern drug information provision to patients by the pharmaceutical industry. Critics of the industry's influence over health policy and markets, including consumer organisation, industry-independent patient organisations and healthcare professionals, rejected the Commission's position claiming that industry can not be regarded as a reliable source of information to patients because of inherent economic conflicts of interest. It is proposed that since these critics were at least partly successful in rallying against the Commission's proposal, they functioned as *countervailing forces* to promotion-driven pharmaceuticalisation. Even so, as a watered-down version of the proposal moved through the European Parliament, it was further modified so as to ultimately resemble the Swedish system that was taken as a high-quality example of industry-based information provision. Yet I will argue that the Swedish system displays evidence of a *corporate bias* and that it should therefore not be taken uncritically as a prototype for a future European system for drug information provision.

RC30-350.3

MULLER, Ricardo* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, rg-muller@superig.com.br) and **PEREIRA, Lawrence** (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

Changes in the world of work and the process of flexibilization in Brazil: A case study

The article discusses aspects of the changes taking place in the world of labour among Brazilian social relations – in particular the phenomena known as "flexibilization" and/or "deregulation" – and their connection with employment relations and existing legal safeguards. It is based on a case study carried out between June 2007 and June 2009, in the Distribution Centre (DC) of the big corporation Lojas Renner (Renner Stores), located in Palhoça, in the state of Santa Catarina (SC), Brazil. For this purpose, ex-employees of the company were interviewed and we have also analysed legal proceedings relating to employment, in particular, a Public Civil Action started as a result of complaints made by employees and the local community about the working conditions of all sub-contracted employees. Our interest in this subject arose from the contradiction between, on the one hand, the constant court cases involving employment relations, and on the other, the various discourses in favour of the "flexibilization" of Brazilian

labour legislation, working conditions and employment relations. On the whole, these discourses, found in social relations, are associated to modern forms of management which create new types of jobs. The discourse on flexibilization sees current labour legislation as an element which sustains a kind of backwardness. To what extent are measures relating to the flexibilization of labour rights' legislation necessary to maintain and expand the number of work places within the current market? Would these measures be solely in the interest of capital, putting at risk historical achievements of workers? Considering the contradictions within the political and judicial spheres of the State, would it be possible for the State to impose regulatory norms on employment relations or could they be freely negotiated? These are the issues guiding this research.

RC04-39.2

MUNGARAY LAGARDA, Ana Marcela* (Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, mmungaray@uabc.edu.mx) and **GARCIA CORTES, Alfonso*** (Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, algarcia@uabc.edu.mx)

Considerations from professional ethics and professional skills. The case of the faculty of humanities at UABC

This paper analyzes the relationship of contents regarding professional ethics education, starting from questioning the explicit values in professional skills of the careers comprising the spectrum of the formation in Humanities at the UABC. It is an exercise in relation to the strategies of internalization of the values involved and the dissemination of the curricula in which students are formed from the curriculum development project. The proposed methodology is a case study considering the School of Humanities UABC-Tijuana, Mexico. The detailed results are a model of content analysis that spreads in the mentioned community in connection with the professional skills of the careers that are taught at the School of Humanities.

RC41-530.3

MUNIZ, Jeronimo Oliveira* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, jeronimomuniz@gmail.com)

Intercensal life tables consistent with population projections

Intercensal methods have been broadly used to estimate mortality in developed and less developed countries with deficient or incomplete data. These methods have several advantages over indirect methods because they do not require the use of model life tables and provide sufficiently accurate results even in the presence of age distortions and death under-registration. The drawback of these methods, however, is that generated life tables do not provide projections of the initial population that are consistent with the subsequent enumeration. This article demonstrates these inconsistencies using three different methods and introduces a simple procedure to solve this inconsistency and to provide life tables that are accurate and compatible with projected populations. The empirical illustration demonstrating its efficacy draws on data from Vietnam, but the method can be extended to any context and time period.

RC22-330.4

MUNIZ, Jeronimo Oliveira* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, jeronimomuniz@gmail.com) and **ROSAS, Nina** (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)

Intergenerational religious mobility in Brazil

According to the Brazilian Census, the proportion of self-declared Catholics decreased by 22 percent, while the share of Protestants increased six times and the share of people without religion increased 37 times between 1940 and 2000. From a generational point of view, however, there is little evidence in Brazil about the patterns of reproduction, maintenance and change in religious affiliation. This article uses original data from the *Pesquisa Valores e Religião no Brasil* (PVRB), conducted in 2002, to investigate the patterns of intergenerational religious mobility of Catholics, Pentecostal Protestants, non-Pentecostal Protestants, and people without religion. We estimate confidence intervals for the probabilities of belonging to each of those categories using Monte Carlo simulations and taking into account parents' religion, their frequency of religious practice, their attendance to religious ceremonies and other relevant individual demographic characteristics such as sex, age, race and geographic location. Our findings show that even though the share of Catholics has declined over time,

this group still has the highest rate of intergenerational transmission since 82 percent of the Catholics have the same religion of their parents. We also show that Pentecostals have a rate of intergenerational religious transmission of 66 percent, while the probability of not having any religion is statistically independent of the parents' religion.

RC30-257.2

MUÑIZ TERRA, Leticia* (Leticia Muñoz Terra, Imunizterra@conicet.gov.ar)

Una nueva cultura del trabajo: Transformaciones en la carrera laboral de una generación de trabajadores petroleros

Los cambios acontecidos en Argentina a nivel macroeconómico durante la década del 90 trajeron consigo profundas transformaciones en el mundo del trabajo. Las grandes empresas implementaron nuevas estrategias productivas modificando sustancialmente la organización de las firmas y las carreras laborales de sus trabajadores.

En esta ponencia analizamos este proceso centrandolo específicamente la mirada en las carreras laborales de los trabajadores petroleros que continuaron trabajando en la empresa petrolera Repsol YPF luego de la privatización.

En particular estudiamos la transformación de la carrera ocupacional de un grupo de trabajadores de la refinería La Plata de Repsol YPF que siguió trabajando en la firma a pesar de su desestatización. Los trabajadores escogidos pertenecen a una misma generación, es decir forman parte de un grupo de empleados petroleros que nacieron en un mismo período y que en consecuencia vivenciaron los mismos acontecimientos empresariales e históricos a lo largo de sus carreras laborales.

Nuestra mirada analítica se focalizará en los diferentes itinerarios laborales recorridos por los trabajadores para desentrañar sus particularidades y la influencia que en ellas tienen las generaciones a las que los trabajadores pertenecen.

RC41-619.3

MUÑOZ, David* (University of Valencia - Spain, francisco.d.munoz@uv.es), **HERNÁNDEZ, Andrea** (University of Valencia - Spain), **SIMÓ, Carles** (University of Valencia - Spain) and **SOLER, Víctor** (University of Valencia - Spain)

Divorce, family changes and public policies

The family is a place of care, but also is a space of gender relations, relations between generations and finally is one of the places of citizenship construction. In recent years there have been changes in the social definition of the definition and legal legitimacy of the family. They are changing power relations within families and also changing gender roles. These changes have put into crisis the family care model, especially in European Mediterranean countries that have a familist welfare regime (where there is a family resources overexploitation, especially among the women). But, on the other hand, can also be an opportunity to change the traditional model in which women assume the bulk of care within the home. It is obvious the interaction between family and welfare regimes. Divorce is one of the processes that introduce more changes in family structures. The intensity with which the divorce is extending to all social classes arises as a challenge for family public policies: it is a new social risk source.

This paper shows a qualitative study based on in-depth interviews with men and women living in Spain who have experienced a divorce with at least one child. We relate perceptions and facts from the family trajectories, focusing in the transformation of families after the disruption and also the care into the families to identify sources of informal support and institutional impact. Then, we compare the findings with family public policies. The results provide information on family processes and their relationship with the processes of social vulnerability and the potential impact of policies.

RC13-667.2

MUÑOZ, Luisa Patricia* (UNIVERSIDAD DE PLAYA ANCHA, pmunoz@upla.cl) and **ACUÑA COLLADO, Violeta*** (UNIVERSIDAD DE PLAYA ANCHA, v-acuna@upla.cl)

RC04 sociology of education and RC13 sociology of leisure (host committee): Leisure education: Social justice in life-long learning

Los jóvenes infractores de ley que estudian en centros de educación de adultos de la región de Valparaíso, desde la perspectiva de sus profesores.

La educación de adultos ha sufrido profundas transformaciones en la composición etaria de sus estudiantes. Hoy, ya no hay trabajadores adultos que busquen completar sus estudios, sino que son jóvenes adolescentes desertores de la educación regular.

Esta compleja realidad de jóvenes que debiendo estar en la educación regular optan por la educación de adultos ha sido muy poco estudiada en Chile, por lo que no se conocen las razones por las que los jóvenes han abandonado la educación regular y han optado por la modalidad de educación de alumnos. Tampoco se sabe cómo evalúan esta opción educativa.

La investigación de tipo cuantitativo, recogió las opiniones de los jóvenes usuarios de la educación de adultos en torno a:

Las razones del abandono de la educación regular.

Las razones por las que optaron por la modalidad de educación de adultos.

La evaluación que los jóvenes realizan de esta modalidad educativa.

El estudio utilizó la técnica de la encuesta social, basándose en una muestra representativa de los jóvenes usuarios de los centros de educación de adultos de la Región de Valparaíso, Chile.

RC43-483.4

MUÑOZ, Solange* (University of Texas at Austin, solangemuno@hotmail.com)

Squatters houses, eviction and the struggle to stay in the city

In recent years, activists, scholars, planners and officials from government and international organizations have begun to employ the concept of the right to the city in their research and work. This has led to many different appropriations of its meaning and diverse objectives. Yet, despite its broad application and multiple meanings, the right to the city remains part of a radical, transformative ideology, one that challenges the organizing power of capitalism and its effects on historically marginalized urban spaces and communities.

This research examines the right to the city movement in Buenos Aires, through an analysis of squatter households awaiting eviction from five informal hotels and the social organization that represents them through legal and social forms of resistance. Access to decent and stable housing conditions is a basic need, yet current urban economic and demographic transformations are pushing the poor and lower middle classes to resort to informal housing and precarious alternatives in order to stay in the city. Many social organizations that espouse the right to the city slogan promote community access to housing, city resources and space through a rights based discourse that resists the marginalizing logic of urban neoliberal regimes. Based primarily on participant observation and informal interviews, my research explores the difficulties of developing a resistance movement based on the radical and transformative tenets of a right to the city discourse, while attempting to address the immediate needs and daily struggles of communities living in precarious housing situations.

RC31-68.5

MUÑOZ COMET, Jacobo* (UNED, jacobom@madrid.uned.es), **CEBOLLA BOADO, Héctor** (UNED) and **MIYAR BUSTO, María** (UNED)

Migrant educational investment in Spain and its return on the labour market. Reducing the employment and occupational gap?

This article measures and explains how different is the labour market returns to education among immigrant and native-born in Spain. We test the assimilation thesis comparing the probability of being employed versus that of being unemployed taking into account the human capital origin and the economic context. The paper then moves on to investigate the quality of the occupation achieved. To do this, we distinguish different national groups, specifically, Latin Americans, Africans, Eastern Europeans and Europeans from EU+15 and natives. We test our hypothesis by using a rich data set from the Spanish Labour Force Survey (LFS) with quarterly observations spanning over 2002-2010. Results from logistic regression models show that Spaniards have higher probability of being employed in comparison to immigrants. Moreover, foreigners who finished their studies in the host country have lower likelihood of being employed with respect to the rest of immigrants. As expected, focussing on the occupational attainment, we find that educational investment in country of destination increases the chances of being occupied in the skilled occupations. On the other hand, we can confirm that schooling in origin and destination has a differential impact in

terms of labour returns and that this varies depending on the degree obtained. All these preliminary findings suggest two main conclusions. Firstly, that the human capital acquired in origin is only partially devaluated and that it still helps to understand the performance of immigrants in destination country. Secondly, that immigrants are unequally able to benefit from their educational investment in destination. The paper also considers several explanations to this unequal ethnic ability.

RC48-110.3

MUÑOZ TAMAYO, Victor Daniel* (Universidad de Chile, vmtamayo@u.uchile.cl)

El contexto sistémico y el factor generacional en los agravios y la política del movimiento universitario Chileno

En cada conflicto socio político, al tiempo que se enfrentan proyectos de sociedad, se debate una "moral" y una "normatividad" que opera como legitimación de la acción. Para Barrington Moore, operaría allí un "agravio moral" o sentimiento colectivo construido histórica y relacionalmente que nombra lo "justo" y lo "injusto", lo aceptable y lo inaceptable, un posicionamiento ético, un sentido de legitimidad que cuestiona los límites establecidos o reclama lo que, se estima, debiera ser el real cumplimiento de estos (Moore 1989). Lejos de ser una esencialidad, ello se construye en conexión con las mutaciones de los Estados, los mercados y los sistemas culturales, asumiendo o proyectando límites de un orden social.

Así como los agravios que fundamentan la acción colectiva son contextuales y culturales, también lo es el campo de la política y la condición juvenil mediada por la condición estudiantil. Es decir, tanto las conexiones entre politicidad social y política institucional que definen de modo complejo el campo de la política, así como los significados sociales de ser joven y de ser joven universitario, se conectan directamente con el modo en que se reproduce la vinculación entre Estado, Mercado y Sociedad. Es justamente esta relación la que ha cambiado radicalmente en Chile durante los últimos 40 años, razón por la cual, se ha producido una fuerte mutación de los tres aspectos mencionados: los agravios de los movimientos sociales universitarios, el campo de la política y la politicidad de los mencionados movimientos; y la condición de juventud y de ser joven estudiante universitario. La presente ponencia hace un recorrido por esta mutaciones a fin de explicar las recientes movilizaciones universitarias del año 2011, incorporando para ello, una perspectiva generacional para el abordaje de la construcción de identidad histórica en los sujetos.

RC23-12.3

MURAKAMI WOOD, David* (Queen's University, dmw@queensu.ca)

Creating the information architecture of state surveillance: Comparative perspectives from Brazil and Japan

In an age in which the digital relationships between states and citizens are of increasingly vital importance, the informational architectures which facilitate such relationships become correspondingly critical. Such informational architectures and the related reorganization of state institutions are key to the nature of such relationships. As surveillance becomes one of the major modes of ordering in societies north and south, the differences in the ways in which states develop such architectures need greater attention. This paper considers the ways in which two very different states, Japan and Brazil, are developing their state digital surveillance capacities. It examines the kinds of informational architectures that are being created at the national level in each state, and whether and how this is transforming the organization of state bodies more widely. In each case, it is argued, particular organizations have pushed forward contested visions of new informational architecture that differ in the ways in which they are able to enrol other state bodies and interact with globalizing surveillance trajectories. Some of these visions fail or produce far more limited results than had been intended, but this is rarely to do with formal processes of democratic accountability, instead particular cultural contexts provide a better explanatory framework to the extent and effectiveness of receptivity, reaction and resistance.

RC21-622.9

MURINO RAFACHO, Amanda* (Faculdade de Arquitectura, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa, amanditamr@hotmail.com)

From planning to action: Actors involvement in urban space planning – Vale da amoreira at moita (Portugal)

Due the diversity of material and immaterial elements composing the urban space, the consolidation of space takes place not only as a result of the answers given by its planning needs, but also by the major forces at stake in a specific urban context. The lack of balance between those forces generates impacts in the urban structure of cities, shaping discontinuous spaces and marginalized areas, the so called "critical urban areas".

Considering the multiplicity of actors in the urban space, the identification of their roles and interests may come as a tool that can promote social and spatial equality, as a way to avoid the urban space to be a reflection of the game of interests and powers. Collaborative planning is the theory that is based on communicative action and seeks to develop methods for participatory action at different levels. This theory implies the redistribution of the State's roles to the various formally organized agencies, laying the foundations for a joint urban governance.

Through the study of an experimental portuguese public policy application named "Critical Urban Areas Initiative" at Vale da Amoreira (Moita), the presented work, as a result of a master thesis, intends to analyze the practice of collaborative planning and to evaluate if the involvement of the several actors from that urban context facilitates the implementation of urban regeneration projects and the construction of more equitable cities.

RC05-36.5

MURJI, Karim* (Open University, k.murji@open.ac.uk)

Critical public scholarship? Race and ethnic studies in the public sphere

My contribution to the debate on the contemporary challenges of race and ethnic studies is concentrated with exploring some of the links between knowledge and politics. Some of the concerns of race and ethnic studies have their roots in social movements and social justice struggles. The question of what the relationship of sociology as a social science is or should be in relation to such movements remains divided between critical and more detached visions of scholarship. Drawing on various examples of contested debates about race and racism in the public sphere – such as debates about institutional racism and multicultural/multiculturalism – I seek to tackle questions of what scholars can contribute to the formulation and communication of such ideas and debates. I aim to show that while terminological debates are important, they run the risk of becoming a blind alley if they fail to engage beyond scholarly communities; and that progress in a more than scholarly vein depends upon building coalitions and taking a pragmatic approach to issues and politics. While my analysis cannot produce any simple answers as to 'how to' proceed, it aims to provide the basis for a more nuanced approach for considering how academic research on race and ethnic studies can advance public debates.

RC15-668.1

MURPHY, Dean* (University of New South Wales, d.murphy@unsw.edu.au)

Gay men, surrogacy and parenthood

Gay men are increasingly becoming involved in reproduction despite significant barriers that limit their access to reproductive technologies or legal parentage in many jurisdictions. This paper explores how gay men from the United States and Australia understand and narrate their desire to become parents. In addition, it also examines how (commercial) surrogacy works to produce particular understandings of parenthood/reproduction by its intended users.

In depth interviews were conducted with 30 gay men in the United States and Australia who had recently had children—or were planning to have children—through surrogacy. The interviews explored understandings of surrogacy, kinship, parenthood and sexuality. In addition, an analysis was also conducted of the promotional material aimed at potential clients on the websites of US-based surrogacy agencies.

Unlike heterosexual men, the gay men in this study did not have access to a default parenthood 'script'. Participants drew instead on narratives of 'choice' and 'nature' to account for their involvement in reproduction, although these were not mutually exclusive. Narratives of choice were consistent with the entrepreneurial, responsabilized subject of advanced liberalism and this corresponded with the marketing strategies of surrogacy agencies. Men in the study also invoked a notion of innate or 'natural' de-

sires to parent which were—prior to their experience of surrogacy—understood as incompatible with their identity as gay men.

In the context of a resurgent movement in support of the social justice rights of non-heterosexual citizens, this research offers a unique and timely set of insights into the ways in which gay men narrate their right to and experiences of becoming parents. By examining the complex ways in which kinship, technology and sexuality are constructed and negotiated, we can see that surrogacy is understood as more than just another means of having children.

RC24-117.1

MURPHY, Raymond* (University of Ottawa, rmurphy@uottawa.ca)

Renaturing or creating brownfields in the sky: Confronting the unforeseeable and the inconveniently foreseeable

Gross has argued convincingly that, when faced with brownfields, ignorance and surprises should be welcomed rather than feared so that knowledge can be developed and action taken to renature the brownfields. When in a cesspool, risk-averse approaches lead to stagnation therein. Hence he proposes real-world experimentation prompted by non-knowledge that expects surprises as a third-way alternative to the precautionary principle and to business as usual. His provocative analysis raises many intriguing questions. What possibilities and limitations does this perspective have for the broader problem of the creation of brownfields? This paper argues that hyper-carbon societies are emerging and a hyper-carbon world, thereby brownfielding the atmosphere and the oceans. Carbon hitherto locked in deep ocean water, shale, tar sands, permafrost, and the Arctic Ocean is being transferred into the atmosphere and subsequently into water on the surface of the planet. Moreover as knowledge increases, ignorance does not decrease as commonly assumed. This is because of the emergence through technological innovation of novel social and biophysical dynamics, particularly the unleashing of hazardous new constructions of nature by social constructions. When generalized beyond the social problem of cleaning up existing brownfields, does real-world experimentation hold potential to analyze and deal with the creation of brownfields, or is it likely to become a gloss legitimating current trial-and-error approaches of emerging hyper-carbon societies? Are claims of unforeseeability a refuge for those who do not want to foresee and seek to evade responsibility? Does the difference between genuine surprises and what was known but denied or pushed to the back of the mind have to be central in social theory? To explore such issues empirically, this paper will compare North America and Northern Europe in the ways they are dealing with the creation of brownfields in the sky.

WG05-284.2

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Estrategias de reproducción de hogares en un contexto de recuperación económica: 2003 – 2008

La siguiente ponencia abordará la problemática de la informalidad laboral en interacción con el despliegue de estrategias de supervivencia por parte de hogares residentes en el segundo cordón del Conurbano Bonaerense durante un período de recuperación económica (2003-2008).

Específicamente indagaremos sobre la articulación de recursos laborales como la incorporación de nuevos miembros al mercado laboral y la realización de un segundo trabajo por parte del jefe así como de recursos no laborales como la percepción de transferencias monetarias del Estado.

La estrategia metodológica se basó en la realización de un estudio de caso, donde se aplicó una encuesta sobre historia laboral, diseñada para reconstruir información retrospectiva a lo largo de 14 años. Para el análisis se construyeron variables agregadas a lo largo de cada período y se realizaron procesamientos bivariados y multivariados.

RC21-446.9

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Segregación residencial y acceso a bienes y servicios urbanos en la Argentina 2007-2010

La ponencia aborda la problemática de la segregación socioresidencial en las principales áreas urbanas argentinas durante el periodo 2007-2011. En este marco, se propone evaluar el nivel de acceso por parte de los hogares urbanos argentinos a una serie de bienes y servicios públicos domiciliarios clasificados en las siguientes cuatro dimensiones: vivienda, servicios públicos domiciliarios, equipamiento colectivo e infraestructura. En este sentido, el trabajo intenta dar respuesta al interrogante de si el acceso a éstos ha sido equitativo entre los hogares de los distintos estratos socioeconómicos o si, por el contrario, la distribución diferencial ha abonado a la profundización de la segregación socioresidencial. La ponencia tiene un anclaje metodológico cuantitativo y utiliza como fuente de información primaria los datos de la Encuesta de la Deuda Social Argentina, estudio longitudinal de tipo panel de hogares y personas que, mediante un muestreo probabilístico, se realiza de forma anual en los grandes centros urbanos del país.

RC49-60.4

MUTCHLER, Matt* (AIDS Project Los Angeles, mmutchler@csudh.edu), **GEORGE, Sheba** (Charles Drew University of Medicine and Science), **MCDAVITT, Bryce** (AIDS Project Los Angeles), **PHILLIPS, Robert** (University of Manitoba) and **ADAMS, Wallis** (Northeastern University)

Sleeping and texting with my phone: Implications for mental health and sexual health promotion among black and Latino young men who have sex with men

Young adults report frequent use of texting to communicate with their friends; yet, relatively little research has explored the use of text messaging as a tool for sexual communication, particularly among Black and Latino young men who have sex with men (YMSM). It is important to understand how the development of new technologies such as text messaging affects mental and sexual health especially since Black and Latino YMSM are at the forefront of the U.S. HIV epidemic, and sexual communication regarding condom use is related to sexual risk behaviors among YMSM. Therefore, as part of an ongoing project exploring what we call "Gay-Boy Talk" between YMSM and their friends, we examined how Black and Latino YMSM use texting to communicate about sexual health topics such as sex, HIV, relationships, and social support. We report on the results of 10 semi-structured focus groups lasting approximately 2 hours each with 50 Black and Latino YMSM between the ages of 18-24. We investigated the use and acceptability of text messaging for sexual communication among the YMSM. Using Nvivo software and a grounded theory method of analysis, we found that Black and Latino YMSM view such communication as personal extensions of their selves, carefully monitoring and managing the boundaries around who, what, when, and how they send and receive messages, especially those pertaining to sexual health topics. We also identified four main themes around their texting behaviors, texting preferences, perceptions of advantages and disadvantages of texting, and what they consider as texting etiquette as well as their suggestions on how to craft text messages for health promotion. We consider implications of these findings for further research on mental health and specifically for the development of texting-based sexual health promotion interventions, particularly in conjunction with other existing HIV prevention interventions.

TG03-281.3

MÜLLER, Bruno* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, bfmuller@gmail.com)

The world social forum and the struggle for new political paradigms

The purpose of this work is to discuss the ideological approaches interlinking the global justice movements, particularly in the boundaries of the World Social Forum (WSF). We identify three major conceptual frames: human rights and multiculturalism, as positive references; and neoliberalism, as a negative reference. Our hypothesis is that the discourse underlying these concepts represents an adaptation of Cold War left wing tradition, put in motion by the decline of Eastern Europe Socialism, globalization and the political crisis of the working class as the subject of change. Each of the aforementioned concepts try to deal with a particular facet

of the new historical period. Human rights supply an alternative to socialism as political reference. Multiculturalism aims to broaden the understanding of oppression, seeing every marginalized social group – working class as well as peasants, women, ethnic minorities and indigenous people – as subject of change. The opposition to neoliberalism, on its turn, is a response to the new economic and political order emerging from globalization and the soviet bloc debacle. Our work is based on the contributions of critical theory and the concept of cosmopolitanism as discussed by Ulrich Beck, Jürgen Habermas and Boaventura Santos. Our argument is that all three conceptual references fall short of their attempt to provide an alternative to Cold War left wing discourse and organization. Organizationally, although intended to be horizontal, the WSF reproduces, both actively and passively, hierarchical modes, that we define as a "new model vanguard". Politically, they do not represent a coherent program in the same sense of socialism. Human rights and multiculturalism are, actually, ideas appropriated from liberal and right wing tendencies, whereas the opposition to neoliberalism is based on a very limited critical view of capitalism seen as a means to build a broad alliance between radicals and reformers.

RC53-53.4

MÜLLER, Fernanda* (University of Brasília (UnB), fernanda.muller@gmail.com)

The views of children living in care concerning their biological families in Brazil

Brazilian public homes are intended for children of up to 18 years of age who have been abused, neglected, placed at risk, or abandoned by their parents. These homes are normally of two types: for babies and young children, or for adolescents. This study considered as participants eight children from public children's homes located in deprived areas of the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who still maintain contact with their biological parents, and it investigates their views of the latter. An ethnographic approach was utilised in conjunction with photographs, video recordings, drawings and conversations. The collection of data took place in care homes over a period of 12 months. It is hoped that this research will help to shed light on an area which has received little attention to date, whilst countering negative ideas concerning general attitudes to the care of deprived children. The study also aims to contribute to the consolidation of studies of children's welfare in Brazil as a whole. It sets out results which aim to inform Brazilian public policies in order to guarantee improved standards in care homes, as well as increased support for families. The research carried out demonstrates that deprived children develop alternative family dynamics, which are different from generally accepted practice. Although these dynamics are considered as risky by the public authorities, the children are nevertheless hopeful of returning to their family homes at some point in the future. While it is obviously not acceptable for children to live in precarious and dangerous conditions, it is clear that current social policies in this area have failed, since the blame for these problems has simply been attributed to the parents.

TG04-694.1

MYTHEN, Gabe* (University of Liverpool, G.Mythen@liverpool.ac.uk)

Contesting counter-terrorism regulation: Identity, resilience and resistance amongst young British Pakistanis

Over the last decade the issue of identity has been prevalent in discussions about British Muslims, with the events of 9/11 serving as a touchstone for media debates about religious, national and cultural affiliations. The 7/7 terrorist attacks in the UK led to young British Pakistanis being subjected to intense public and institutional scrutiny and wider political concerns being expressed about the failure of multiculturalism. Young British Pakistanis have thus had to negotiate and maintain their identities in an environment in which they have simultaneously been defined as a threat to national security whilst being pressurized to align with 'core British values'. Within this context, we convey the findings of a qualitative study into identity construction amongst a group of young British Pakistanis living in the North-West of England. In presenting the narratives of participants, the processes involved in the maintenance of solid, elastic and resistant identities are elucidated. Drawing upon Bhabha's third space thesis we go on to explore the political potentiality of and the limits to hybrid identities.

RC19-382.3

NAGELS, Nora* (IHEID, Geneva, nora.nagels@graduateinstitute.ch)

Des programmes de lutte contre la pauvreté au Pérou et en Bolivie : Du référentiel néolibéral à inflexions sociales à un droit universel à l'assistance ?

Alors que le gouvernement d'Alan García, au Pérou, demeure l'un des pays les plus 'néolibéraux' de la région, la Bolivie d'Evo Morales s'oriente vers un régime 'national-populaire-indigéniste'. Cependant, tous deux adoptent, depuis 2005, le même type de politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté : des programmes de transferts conditionnés. Après avoir éclairé les contextes d'émergence de ces politiques, cette communication s'attèlera à mettre en exergue leurs différences et ressemblances en les reliant à des référentiels de politiques sociales.

Au Pérou, JUNTOS conditionne un transfert mensuel aux mères d'enfants scolarisés qui se rendent à une série de contrôles sanitaires. Les destinataires finaux sont sélectionnés par un ciblage sur les plus pauvres et le contrôle des conditions est sévère. En Bolivie, le *Bono Juancito Pinto* (BJP) et le *Bono Juana Azurduy* (BJA) visent à rendre 'palpables' les changements initiés par le nouvel Etat plurinational. Le premier verse une allocation annuelle à tous les enfants scolarisés dans l'enseignement public et le deuxième octroie un subside monétaire, lors de contrôles sanitaires prénataux et postnataux, à toutes les mères d'enfants de moins de deux ans sans assurance maladie. Si le contrôle du suivi des conditions est quasi inexistant pour le BJP celui pour le BJA est plus important.

L'objectif poursuivi vise à comparer ces programmes par rapport aux référentiels de politiques sociales auxquels ils renvoient. Le Pérou et la Bolivie divergent quant à leur critère de sélection des destinataires finaux et sur le contrôle des conditions. L'hypothèse est la suivante : alors qu'au Pérou le référentiel 'néolibéral à inflexion sociale' est fondamental, la Bolivie tente de s'en distancier et pose les jalons d'un droit universel à l'assistance. Cependant, malgré ces différences palpables, tous deux mobilisent la figure maternelle de manière centrale et tout compte fait peu différenciée.

RC04-498.3

NAJMIAS, Carolina* (INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES GINO GERMANI, UBA // BECARIA CONICET, CAROLINANAJMIAS@GMAIL.COM)

Elegir una escuela para un estudiante sordo o hipoacúsico: La desigualdad de oportunidades educativas desde la perspectiva de las familias

El presente paper se inscribe en el problema de las desiguales oportunidades que la sociedad ofrece a personas que categoriza como discapacitadas. En Argentina en las últimas décadas el sistema educativo (al menos en educación común) se ha caracterizado por la existencia de circuitos educativos diferenciados según el nivel socioeconómico de los estudiantes. Esta situación ha llevado a diversos autores a definirlo como un sistema "segmentado", "fragmentado" o "segregatorio". Existirían diferencias entre las escuelas en cuanto al equipamiento que poseen, las prácticas pedagógicas que implementan y el conocimiento que imparten. Así a los estudiantes se les enseña y aprenden desigualmente según la escuela a la que asisten. A su vez no todas las familias tienen la misma capacidad de acceder a las escuelas de su preferencia. Intervienen la estructura del sistema educativo y determinadas características de los estudiantes y sus familias para interpretar y apropiarse de la oferta escolar. Considero que si bien, la escolarización es mucho más que elegir una escuela y obtener una vacante, son el primer paso. En tal sentido en este paper me propongo conocer cómo se articula la pertenencia a clase con tener un hijo con discapacidad en la instancia de elección de escuelas comunes y obtención de vacantes. Indagaré cualitativamente en el AMBA el caso de familias oyentes de clase media, con un hijo pre-adolescente sordo o hipoacúsico que se comunica de manera oral-auditiva. Daré cuenta de sus experiencias, atendiendo tanto a trabas como a factores facilitadores.

RC20-542.2

NAKADA, Shuko* (Japan Women's University, surfrider@par.odn.ne.jp)

Narratives of Japanese Peruvian internment experiences during World WarII

Life story research, which focuses on an individual life, serves to interpret narratives through interactions between interviewees and interviewers during interviews. In other words, in analyzing the narrative of an individual who experienced an event, it places importance on paying attention not only to what the interviewee told but also to how the narrative was produced, which makes it possible to describe various experiences of the interviewee and produce richer story about life.

In this paper we examine how life story research is employed in understanding Japanese Peruvian internment experiences. During World WarII, approximately 1,800 Japanese Peruvians were interned in the United States as hostages in exchange for Americans held by Japan. After the war ended, most of them were not permitted to re-enter Peru and had no choice but to either "return" to Japan or "remain" in the United States. Regarding two Nisei (second generation, born in Peru) who experienced internment in a concentration camp in this paper, one has resettled in Japan and the other one in the United States.

Comparison between two interview data revealed that the historic experience of internment is implicated by postwar life experiences. In other words, recognition and assessment of internment are formed during their lives in each settled land after war and they can be understood only from the life story perspective which comprehensively examines the past from the perspective of present. As the result, it will be possible to provide more various aspects to the public history which objectively records the actual condition of internment.

Finally, based on the report above, we discuss the possibility of the life story research.

RC34-387.7

NAKANO, Marilena* (Centro Universitário Fundação Santo André, marilena.nakano@gmail.com), VILLAR E VILLAR, Maria Elena (Centro Universitário Fundação Santo André) and MARIANO, Vanderlei (Centro Universitário Fundação Santo André)

Jeunes travailleurs universitaires : D'une génération à l'autre, changements et continuités

Cette recherche quantitative porte sur un échantillon d'étudiants du *Centro Universitário Fundação Santo André*, situé dans la région symbolique du Grand ABC ; soit un territoire industriel, devenu majoritairement tertiaire, et qui fût celui de la naissance politique du premier président du Brésil d'origine ouvrière : Lula.

L'objectif de la recherche est de décrire le profil socio-économique et culturel des étudiants actuels de cette institution, afin de le comparer à ceux des années 1990, grâce aux données issues du recensement. Cette comparaison permet de comprendre les changements et les continuités d'une génération à l'autre : la plupart des étudiants de ces deux générations, qui sont nés et habitent dans cette région, dévoilent comment certaines caractéristiques de leurs profils sont attachées simultanément aux échelles locale et mondiale se condensent dans ce territoire.

Ainsi, les étudiants des années 90 étaient travailleurs et sont nés à l'intérieur de familles où les mères étaient femmes au foyer, signalant par là une organisation plutôt traditionnelle. Ils ont été marqués par l'héritage ouvrier de leurs parents, par les luttes démocratiques issues des mouvements ouvrier et populaire, mais aussi par la télévision et la presse écrite.

En revanche, les caractéristiques des étudiants actuels révèlent les mutations socio-économiques, même qu'ils soient aussi travailleurs, tels que la désindustrialisation, mais aussi du point de vue de la famille avec l'accès au marché du travail de la plupart de leurs mères... De plus, l'internet joue un rôle central dans la vie de ces étudiants et, par rapport au choix de la tranche d'étude, ils cherchent un équilibre entre le marché et leurs désirs personnels. Enfin, à l'inverse de la génération passé, ces étudiants n'ont plus de mouvements pour exprimer leurs revendications et prennent leur distance par rapport aux idéaux dont Lula fût le porte-parole.

RC30-457.8

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The role of human and social capital to gain the upper hand in migrant's labor market: The case of Japanese-Argentina workers in Japan

We study necessary conditions for migrants to get out of precarious jobs imposed on them examining the case of Argentina migrants in Japan. Japan's Latin American migrants are known as enjoying privileged status as descendants of Japanese nationals, but nearly ninety percent of them have been concentrated to highly unstable part-time jobs often fired by labor contractors. We examine the difference between such agency workers and those gained better jobs, focusing on the role of human and social capital. Data collected through 369 interviews with Japanese-Argentina workers in Japan indicate that proficiency in Japanese is the most important factor to find better jobs in terms of human capital. But Japanese proficiency is not the sufficient condition for gaining the upper hand in the labor market. Regardless of competence in Japanese, reliance on co-ethnic social ties usually results in part-time jobs. These networks serve as group-based resources because they are useful for those with poor fluency in Japanese to find jobs. Yet reliance on these ties is most common for moves into the most precarious jobs prepared for Latin American migrants. By contrast, those who seek jobs from Japanese are much more likely to become full-time employees or self-employed. These results show a certain combination of human and social capital, fluency in Japanese and reliance on ties with Japanese, is necessary to get out of part-time jobs. Migrant co-ethnic networks are crucial for job seeking and unemployment minimization strategies, but they have led to migrant's concentration in the most disadvantaged segment of the labor market.

RC53-237.5

NASCIMENTO, Maria Leticia* (, letician@usp.br) and **KLEIN, Sylvie Bonifacio** (Universidade de São Paulo Faculdade de Educação)

Sociology of childhood and early childhood education studies: Some data about this interface in Brazil

In Brazil, the perspective of children as social actors expanded empirical studies about children in different contexts, bringing out the sociology of childhood as research field. To know more about the strengthening of sociology of childhood, we investigated research groups that claim the field as theoretical or/and methodological framework of their research.

We identified 25 groups of research, of which 16 located in educational area, mainly related to early childhood education. In this sense, our interest now is to know how is constituted this interface between sociology of childhood and early childhood education, and, more, how could be the consequences of this interdisciplinary studies both for sociology of childhood and early childhood education studies.

The present study is funded by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).

RC05-186.1

NASSER, Riad* (Fairleigh Dickinson University, nasser@fdi.edu)

Ethos and logos in Israeli citizenship: Discourse analysis of civic studies textbooks

Abstract: This study examines the notion of citizenship as a form of political identity in a multi-national and multi-ethnic state such as Israel. In an effort to understand the strategies by which citizenship of Palestinians and Jews in Israel is defined, this research analyzes civic studies textbooks currently used in Israeli public schools. The study analyzes the strategies by which the conflict between citizenship and nationality is bridged, and the arguments the textbooks use to justify the continued exclusion of the Palestinian minority from the social, economic, political, and civil society in Israel. It focuses on the analysis of the ethos of citizenship and the internal logos that sustain it as a coherent discourse in civic studies textbooks, making it appear sustainable and legitimate in the eyes of Jewish majority students.

Theoretically, the study examines the conflict arising from certain ways of conceptualizations of nationhood and citizenship. It reexamines ethnic groups' right to self-determination against individual rights based on universal principles. This case adds to the understanding of the complex relationship between the particularistic and the universal forms of political identity, nationalism and citizenship.

RC21-142.5

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First the mixture and then what? Community participation and neighbourhood integration in mixed neighbourhoods in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and New Haven, USA

Two mixed neighbourhoods in ordinary cities are used as examples in this paper to, first, show what as the outline for the session argues is confirmed empirically by others as well, namely that the social networks of the residents are not living up to the ideal of policy makers of residential mixture producing mixed social networks. While hence mixture may not bring about the individual access to new resources that many have wished for, this paper asks whether on the level of the neighbourhood, indicators can be found that mixture brings about resource access to the community that would not be available otherwise. It analyzes, first, to what extent community and political participation depends on network ties mixed in race, ethnicity and class: are those who have such mixed ties more likely to participate, and do they more often participate through these ties? Showing that this effect is not very strong, the paper then turns to the question of possible explanations, referring to qualitative, ethnographic data. Refuting the homophily thesis as a description of what is there, not an explanation, the paper suggests, using Feld's concept of foci and Small's idea of unanticipated gains, that for anything productive to happen when neighbourhoods are, and remain, mixed, policy makers may want to rethink their notion of integration.

RC35-136.2

NASU, Hisashi* (Waseda University, hnasu@waseda.jp)

An alternative way to inquire into social justice

One of the most influential works on "social justice" is, needless to say, "A Theory of Justice" (1971) by John Rawls. His arguments about "justice" as the most important virtue, which social institutions must demonstrate, are founded on the so-called "rational choice theory," which reflects on his key concepts, e.g., the "original position" as a "reasonable initial status quo," and the "veil of ignorance." This also imposes limitations on his "two principles of justice," that is, the first principle as "the principle of equal liberty," and the second principle which consists of "the difference principle" and "the principle of fair of opportunity."

The aim of this presentation is to make these limitations clear and to search for an alternative way to inquire into social justice under the framework of Alfred Schutz's phenomenologically based theory of "project of action."

RC04-759.5

NASWEM, Adolphus* (Nigerian Rural Sociological Association, angolnaswem@gmail.com) and **EJEMBI, Egri*** (Department of Agric. Ext. and Communication, University of Agriculture, egragaba@yahoo.com)

Functional rural education: The path to social justice and true democracy in Nigeria

The paper views social justice and democracy as inseparable concepts. Social justice is conceived as the accessibility of all citizens to opportunities for a dignified life (adequate food, shelter, medical care, and political and economic participation among others). Focus is on the spread of these opportunities to a majority of the population who live in the rural areas and are effectively excluded. And the status quo is maintained by lack of access to quality education which is the main ladder to social mobility. It is noted that there is a widespread misconception of democracy due to ignorance and illiteracy, and by being interpreted through a wide diversity of cultures that constitute the Nigerian socio-political space. The paper further notes that what obtains in Nigeria today may be termed 'civilian dictatorship' and that without any political culture evolving at the grassroots, the ability of the majority to demand for social justice and accountability from the state would be severely compromised. It is concluded that only an urgent rural-focused educational reform programme would redress the situation. Suggestions are proffered as to the character of the reform.

TG05-520.2

NATALI, Lorenzo* (UNIVERSITY OF MILANO-BICOCCA, lorenzonat78@gmail.com)

Environmental activism and eco-global criminology: A visual approach

Criminologist Rob White (2011) defines eco-global criminology as that field of criminology concerned with eco-justice and ecological issues – such as those relating to climate change, biodiversity, waste and pollution. In this framework of analysis, environmental activism is very relevant and crucial to prompt environmental reforms and social change: in fact, in the same manner as eco-global criminology, environmental activism deals not only with acts and omissions that are already criminalized (such as illegal dumping of toxic waste), but also with events that have yet to be designed officially as harmful and that show evidence of exhibiting potentially negative consequences. From a different tradition, criminologists Jeff Ferrell, Keith Hayward and Jock Young (2008) remind us that the everyday experience of late modernity is certainly suffused with images, and, specifically, with images of crime. And they wonder: "How, today, can there be a viable criminology that is not also a visual criminology?". Following a broad definition of visual criminology, it is that branch of criminology which studies the use of visual materials, photography, videos and new media to explore the complex dimensions of crime and justice. Crossing the interdisciplinary fields sketched, in this contribution we'll explore the ways in which environmental activists respond to environmental crimes, build spaces of resistance to environmental destruction and use photography, video and new media to confront the harms of environmental injustice and inequality. Moreover we'll suggest that also in the field of eco-global criminology it is important to imagine new visual methods for engaging with the problems of crime and justice, moving towards approaches able to account for environmental crime, transgressions and victimization as they are lived under contemporary circumstances.

RC18-381.3

NATALUCCI, Ana* (CONICET. IIGG/UBA, anatalucci@gmail.com) and **PAGLIARONE, María Florencia** (Facultad de Ciencias Humanas/UNRC)

Lo social y lo político en el cambio de época. Notas a propósito de la experiencia Argentina (2003-2011)

En los últimos años se produjeron cambios significativos en la dinámica política que trastocaron la trayectoria de las organizaciones sociales, entre ellos la asunción de Néstor Kirchner en 2003 como presidente de Argentina y la consolidación del kirchnerismo como movimiento político. A raíz de estas transformaciones, las organizaciones cuya tradición nacional y popular les permitió adherir al gobierno, modificaron la estrategia de movilización y confrontación callejera que habían utilizado hasta entonces, poniendo entre paréntesis su estatuto destituyente para combinarlo con uno de tipo instituyente. Este desplazamiento abrió nuevos desafíos para las organizaciones, principalmente el problema de la institucionalización. Estudios recientes han interpretado dicho vínculo con el régimen político de gobierno como cooptación, dando por sentado una división entre lo social y lo político. Este enfoque ha contribuido a estigmatizar a las organizaciones antes que a comprender la contingencia de su dinámica. En este marco, el objetivo de esta ponencia se orienta a evaluar críticamente el modo en que se ha pensado la noción de institucionalización, y subsidiariamente la división entre lo social y lo político. Se propondrá una concepción pragmática de institucionalización: como mediación entre la sociedad civil y el régimen político, donde lo político no sea una actividad exclusiva del espacio estatal, sino también del social. Este tipo de noción supone una tensión entre ambos espacios, donde lejos de relegar la acción de las organizaciones a un solo ámbito, supone el reconocimiento de diferentes lógicas respecto de las formas de participación, los mecanismos de representación y los dispositivos de legitimación que conforman una comunidad política. En definitiva, se trata de dilucidar la potencialidad crítica de los movimientos sociales considerando sus contribuciones a la instalación de problemas públicos, al reclamo por derechos y al cuestionamiento del orden establecido.

TG05-279.2

NATHANSOHN, Regev* (University of Michigan, regev@umich.edu)

The experience of production and production of experience: Film-making in a mixed neighborhood

Based on ethnographic research, this paper analyzes the process of producing a film in a mixed neighborhood in Haifa, the northern Israeli city, where Jews of different ethnic ancestry and Palestinians of different religions live together.

Since fall 2010, an Arab-Jewish group of local residents with various backgrounds in filmmaking and social activism has been invested in producing a film about their experience of living in the mixed neighborhood. What started as a film aimed at showing the potentials and opportunities of the mixed neighborhood, soon became a platform for interrogating relationships between communities, and State and Municipal practices of discrimination. Other events, such as the Arab Spring, and the Summer 2011 social protests in Israel, also influenced the group's work and shifted the course of production, creating rifts within the group.

Since the group's meetings were video-recorded for research purposes, this documentation eventually supplied the main footage for the group's film, documenting the vivid discussions not only on identity, rights, representation and political power, but also on the means by which these topics could be translated to cinematic language. Thus, from trying to produce a film describing their life in the neighborhood, the group ended up working on a reflexive film documenting the group's failure to make the film they had envisioned.

This paper analyzes this shift by regarding filmmaking as social action whereby the translation of lived experiences into cinematic language is imagined as having a potential force for social change. This analysis shows how visually-based critical-reflexive observation can shade new light on both the life in a mixed neighborhood as well as on the Arab-Israeli conflict, mainly by revealing the possibilities of transgression whereby the commonsensical congruence between identities (in a conflict) to positions (towards the conflict) is unraveled.

RC11-672.3

NAVA, Leonor* (University Francisco de Miranda, tucuprisito@hotmail.com)

Las representaciones sociales que poseen los docentes jubilados sobre la violencia ejercida por la sociedad hacia los adultos mayores

Para conocer las representaciones sociales sobre la violencia ejercida por la sociedad hacia los adultos mayores, se ha realizado esta investigación con docentes jubilados de la Universidad Nacional Experimental "Francisco de Miranda", Coro, estado Falcón, Venezuela.

Se utilizó metodología cualitativa, y se aplicó la técnica de entrevista en profundidad, no estructurada. Es un estudio exploratorio y descriptivo-analítico. La muestra fue seleccionada por muestreo intencional, compuesta por once (11) docentes -5 varones y 6 mujeres-.

Para el análisis se tomaron dos elementos: uno relacionado con la condición de jubilado de estos sujetos y cómo esta condición influye en la construcción que hacen sobre la violencia hacia el adulto mayor; otro, vinculado con el análisis que los sujetos hacen de la dinámica social que se genera alrededor del adulto mayor y las maneras como la sociedad construye la imagen de ser viejo y cómo influye en la violencia social hacia el adulto mayor.

Se concluye que la construcción de las imágenes de la violencia que la sociedad ejerce sobre el adulto mayor se hace desde la representación que sobre la vejez circula en la sociedad, que destaca una visión negativa basada en un discurso discriminador y excluyente generando formas de violencia y da como resultado un problema social, cuyo origen está en las maneras como la sociedad establece las formas de relación con el adulto mayor y cuya consecuencia más palpable es la violación de sus derechos.

Palabras clave: Vejez, envejecimiento, jubilación, violencia, representaciones sociales.

RC09-713.2

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Crecimiento con desigualdad en la periferia capitalista. El caso de San Juan, Argentina

A pesar de las alentadoras cifras oficiales sobre disminución de pobreza e indigencia, la sociedad argentina continúa siendo atravesada por profundas desigualdades. Esta ponencia propone discutir la persistencia de desigualdades sociales en escenarios de crecimiento económico y go-

biernos democráticos, en la periferia capitalista y en el marco de la crisis global desatada en el capitalismo central.

Para ello se abordarán las propuestas de organismos internacionales en materia de política social y su relación con el Plan de gobierno (denominado II Reconstrucción de San Juan) aplicado por el gobierno que inicia en 2003 y que continuará hasta (al menos) 2015 en la provincia de San Juan, Argentina.

Aunque para algunos ha llegado "la hora de la igualdad" (CEPAL, 2011) creemos que las respuestas a la persistencia de pobreza y desigualdad se reducen a políticas compensatorias basadas en rimbombantes declaraciones de justicia social y que en la práctica, tímidamente logran sacar a sectores de la indigencia para que alcancen mínimos biológicos de supervivencia.

En San Juan mientras se garantizan condiciones ultra favorables a empresas transnacionales extractivas, se contiene a las mayorías con programas sociales. Muchos de estos programas fueron concebidos como medidas de excepción para tiempos extraordinarios de crisis y sin embargo se sostienen en etapas de importante crecimiento económico, lo que implicaría por un lado, que el crecimiento es impotente para eliminar (ni siquiera para disminuir significativamente) la pobreza y la desigualdad; y por otro que las políticas sociales "de emergencia" pueden convertirse en una importante estrategia (estructuralmente funcional) de disciplinamiento y control social, tanto en los ciclos expansivos como recesivos.

Se espera contribuir al debate sobre los caminos para alcanzar una mejor calidad de vida para las mayorías y no simplemente mejoras temporales en indicadores (muchas veces, dudosamente medidos).

RC32-181.5

NAZARETH, Juliana* (Post-Doctorate Candidate in Psychosociology of Communities and Social Ecology at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, juscn@hotmail.com)

The challenge of building a logical methodology for participatory, feminist and post-colonial researches with migrant women

RC30-196.5

NAZARETH, Juliana* (Post-Doctorate Candidate in Psychosociology of Communities and Social Ecology at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, juscn@hotmail.com) and **D'AVILA NETO, Maria Inacia*** (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, inadavila@gmail.com)

The challenge of work and family 'conciliation' and the bipolarity of the female labor market in contemporary Brazil

In Brazil, as in much of the world, the reproductive responsibilities and activities of 'care' in general, remain as women, leaving them the challenge of combining productive and reproductive spheres. This would be the principal residence of the sexual division of labor in its most traditional and binary aspect, being a central aspect of gender inequality.

Without denying the achievements made by women in search of space and legitimacy in the labor market, but rather precisely because of these - coupled with the permanence of reproductive activities as women's responsibility - is emerging new binaries among women themselves.

Since only through the 'delegation' - for other women, generally poorer - the work and family 'conciliation' is possible, the intersection of social relations among women is well marked; fostering new phenomena, as the polarization of female labor market.

In one hand, is the growth of higher-level positions for women, giving them the necessity, but also the means, to delegate household and family tasks to other (poorer) women. In the other, as consequence, is the growth of the more precarious pole of the female labor, which means, as a rule, precarious labor relations, low wages and social isolation. This pole is represented by maids or nannies, and usually occupied by regional migrants - since the vast regional differences in Brazil make the country self-sufficient in this type of labor. With women of humble origin migrating from poorer regions to the most urbanized and developed regions of the country.

Without efficient organizational support, middle class women are delegating "their" home responsibilities for poorer (migrant) women. But, how can poor migrant women, who are involved in precarious labor relations and use to live with the absence of government, articulate work-family responsibilities? Delegating to whom? Another challenge to contemporary feminism.

RC30-637.2

NEGRELLI, Serafino* (University of Milano Bicocca, serafino.negrelli@unimib.it)

Innovative workers' "capabilities" but less employment status and working conditions under pressure

Transformation of work is more and more characterised by a prevalent dimension of "being" more than of "doing". Trends in global capitalism, from transnational markets to accelerating technological innovation and restructuring, are pushing towards this change, above all in countries with higher labour cost. This transformation is also advantaged by a relevant development of human capital and social relationships.

This dimension of "being" in jobs is essentially related to increasing workers' "resources" or, better, workers' "capabilities" like: a) more knowledge and creativity; b) more capabilities to be in network, social cooperation, co-working or working teams; c) more autonomy and responsibility or more initiative at the workplace. Results of recent surveys and empirical researches are making available the most important data about this transformation and related indicators. Also theoretical contributions have been strongly influenced by these results in order to give more confirmation or to invite to new research fields.

But innovative workers' capabilities are not developing everywhere, in the same way and/or with the right social evaluation. New jobs are often characterised by less employment status: inequalities for women and young people; declining internal labour markets; more involuntary part time work; dependent self-employment; informal work. And also working conditions are under pressure: wage equality is in question; work and life are less on balance; health and safety are not better, but with more stress at the workplace, as indicated by the last survey of Dublin European Foundation. "Varieties of capitalism" still explain many kinds of dualism across countries, as for job quality and job satisfaction. In particular, labour law, collective action, and welfare regimes are very relevant elements. But there are some other important variables to be considered.

RC09-347.3

NEGROVA, Marina* (Saint-Petersburg State University, negrova@mail.ru)

Resource potential of the Russian mentality: Adapting to global complexity

Modern society is undergoing significant changes and there is the challenge of adapting into the resulting complexity of systems and people included in them. The last 20 years of the Russian history have been marked by significant transformations under the influence, first of all, of external factors for the Soviet Union and have given the extensive factual material. The old ruined structure was transformed into a new one, appropriate to the spirit of the time. The author's vision of the Russian transformations is offered in line with global trend complexity, fluidity of society based on the analysis of Russian and foreign concepts, empirical data. The speaker proves the assumption that the mentality in its entirety contains all displayed mentalities and their development/deployment of social, causes/determines the development of society. The purpose of the research on the basis of the report is to look for the birth of new functionality from available assumptions in the Russian mentality, and analysis of the Russian mentality with a view to resources to promote adaptation of Russian society into the process of global complexity. Flowing from one state to another, the Russian mentality becomes more complicated with new meanings and gives impulses for a new social, and latent form gain explicit manifestation. The results of reconstruction of the image of the world of the Russian median class representatives, as people with the most typical of average characteristics of Russian society, are also presented in the report. Due to the fact that national picture of the world is fixed in the language, the analysis of deep semantic structures using content analysis has been used in the study. Adaptive models are identified and analyzed with discourse analysis and invent analysis of folklore (fairy tales, cartoons, movies, etc).

RC05-624.1

NEJAMKIS, Lucila* (Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche, luchi_nejamkis@hotmail.com)

Construcciones raciales y étnicas de los inmigrantes Latino Americanos en Argentina a partir de las políticas migratorias

Se entiende que la migración es uno de los fenómenos que ha desafiado históricamente la supuesta homogeneidad en la que se basa el Estado Nación para redefinir su conformación social, estableciendo claras definiciones de los que están "afuera" y los que están "dentro" del orden nacional.

Para ello se propone centrar la mirada, en el tratamiento que desde el Estado Nación, se le da al fenómeno migratorio. De manera que nos interesa pensar, como a través de las políticas y discursos en torno a la migración, el Estado- Nación construye diferencia y desigualdad traduciendo su propia naturaleza "discriminatoria".

Se considera que la normativa cristaliza un conjunto de valores y un sistema simbólico que ayuda a la reproducción pues la autoridad jurídica es la forma por antonomasia del poder simbólico: el poder del nombramiento y de la institución, de la representación, el poder para construir socialmente y para otorgar importancia social.

En este sentido se entiende que las políticas migratorias construyen un sujeto ideal de nación excluyendo a aquellos considerados "diferentes" y atribuyéndoles a los inmigrantes un conjunto de determinadas "características": étnicas, raciales, de género y clase, entre otras

En este trabajo se pretenden analizar las políticas migratorias del Estado Argentino, desde principios del Siglo XX a la actualidad, atendiendo particularmente a las construcciones étnicas y raciales que, a partir de dichas políticas públicas, se producen en relación a la inmigración latino-americana.

RC12-55.6

NELKEN, David* (Macerata University, Italy and Cardiff University, UK, sen4144@gmail.com)

Doing justice in an unjust world: The case of human trafficking

We live in a period of 'global prescriptions' which attempt to set 'universal' normative standards regarding a wide range of behaviours. The way such norms come to be spread involve a wide variety of forms of regulation and diffusion, and include both hard and soft law. Likewise, various processes of 'signaling conformity' are used by those to whom such norms are being communicated. I am interested in understanding the idea of the transnational 'socio-legal space' that these developments presuppose and bring into being. The extent and sense in which actors, institutions, practices and ideas travel across and constitute such a space provide important clues to what is and can be meant by the 'social' at a time of globalized trade and communication.

To illustrate my points I shall make reference to various studies of transnational legal processes. But I shall use as a specific example the efforts to ban the phenomenon of human trafficking and 'exploitation'. This is seen by many as an example of collective efforts to contest the dark side of globalisation but by some others as a way of legitimating nation state boundary-tightening. In seeking to document the 'social' I shall focus on the way norms are elaborated by the relevant 'social' units: international and national actors, intergovernmental organisations, pressure groups and networks involved in 'constructing' this problem and attempting to control it. I shall also examine the social technologies used to constitute and monitor 'the problem' as well as the way actors in different legal cultures use and resist such transnational norms- and the success with which they avoid challenges to their own economic and political orders.

RC02-736.3

NELMS, Taylor* (University of California, Irvine, tnelms@uci.edu)

Una moneda de confianza (a trustworthy currency): Dollarization, debt, and everyday economic organization in Ecuador

The official adoption of the U.S. dollar in Ecuador represented as profound a transformation in the everyday lives, shared social experience, and cultural memory of Ecuadorians as in national monetary and fiscal policy. Replacing the very yardstick by which Ecuadorians measured, stored, and transacted the value of the world around them with a foreign currency with unfamiliar dimensions and denominations, dollarization changed the way Ecuadorians live day to day, as well as how Ecuadorians were and are able to understand those changes. Ten years later, Ecuadorians widely support dollarization—primarily because the dollar is said to be "de confianza," a trustworthy currency. Some suggest, however, that the long-term sustainability of dollarization is threatened by the extensive public investments and expansionary fiscal policy, funded in large part by loans from the Chinese government and high oil prices, of President Rafael Correa's administration.

This paper will examine the discourse of *confianza* that surrounds the dollar and its uses among middle-class Ecuadorians who have organized informal, family-based savings and credit cooperatives. Specifically, this paper will investigate how "confidence" or "trust" plays into the everyday economic practices of these Ecuadorians and their co-ops, while reflecting on the diversity of practices of debt and indebtedness in public and private budgeting. It will suggest that one of dollarization's social effects includes the generation of a "popular monetarism," through which the dollar is widely understood to provide a stable store of value over time. It will also suggest a parallel between this "popular monetarism" in Ecuador and academic approaches to money-as-debt, which risk eliding the diverse functions and uses of both money and debt.

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NELMS, Taylor* (University of California, Irvine, tnelms@uci.edu)

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RC15-40.2

NELSON, Kenneth* (Stockholm University, kennethn@sofi.su.se) and **MONTANARI, Ingaliil*** (Stockholm University, ingaliil.montanari@sofi.su.se)

Health care determinants in comparative perspective: The role of partisan politics for health care provision

Health care systems differ substantially across countries in terms of service provision, which is of direct relevance for the quality and distribution of health care citizenship rights. Whereas the driving forces for the expansion and subsequent decline of social benefits have received great scholarly interest in comparative research, the determinants for health care provision are largely unexplored. In this paper we assess the role of partisan politics for health care provision in 18 OECD countries 1980-2005. Contrary to the development of other social citizenship rights over this period, the analysis of health care provision is one of expansion rather than decline. Based on OECD Health data we propose a new strategy for measuring social citizenship rights in the area of health care policy that is based on institutional organization rather than expenditure levels. The regression framework shows that left wing governments are positively related to the expansion of health care provision. Likewise, confessional parties generally have a stronger positive impact than secular right wing governments.

RC19-706.2

NELSON, Kenneth* (Stockholm University, kennethn@sofi.su.se), **FERRARINI, Tommy*** (Stockholm University, tommyf@sofi.su.se)

and **ROVIRA TORRES, Florencia*** (Stockholm University, florencia.roviratorres@sofi.su.se)

Public transfers and poverty: A global perspective

Several countries in Latin America and East Asia are on the verge of making a transition from middle-income to high-income societies. It is doubtful whether economic growth alone is sufficient for accomplishing the final steps of this transition. One obstacle might be the general absence of effective mechanisms to allocate and redistribute parts of the financial surpluses. In order to effectively combat extreme poverty it may suffice to use well designed cash benefits targeted to the poorest of the poor. However, in the new period of transition any ambitions to combat extreme poverty and raise income of the absolute poorest segments of the population should also be complemented by an emphasis on mitigating income inequalities in wider population segments, not least in terms of relative income poverty. The purpose of this study is to assess the link between public transfer programs and relative income poverty in a global perspective. The redistributive impact of income gradients and levels of public transfer programs are tested with Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) income survey data covering up to 36 middle- and high-income countries. The multilevel framework of the empirical analysis makes it possible to analyze the contribution of public transfers in reducing relative income poverty after controlling for confounding factors. Results indicate that redistributive government programs explain parts of the differences in poverty rates across countries. Public transfers with less targeted income gradients are most effective to reduce poverty, something that is related to the size rather than the gradient of redistribution. One interpretation is that policy makers in transitional economies need to widen the focus of social reform by complementing existing targeted low-income benefit programs and increasing the financial resources spent on universal and earnings-related entitlements. Thereby prospects for further social development in Latin America and East Asia could be substantially improved.

RC05-201.5

NEMATINIYA, Abdolghayoum* (Research Scholar, gnemati@gmail.com)

Baloch of Iran and Pakistan: Major problems of social development of a Southern Asian community

Social development is important for many reasons. But in the social sphere, Baloch masses across Iran and Pakistan are mostly under the influence of their tradition and superstitions which form their old pattern of beliefs. This creates the social problems, such as the idea of inequality between man and woman in civil services or denying and discouraging the educated Baloch people especially women a right to participate in politics, have not been identified clearly as real social problems. Balochi traditional societies of Iran and especially Pakistan are dominated by religious practices and religious forms of education which are known as stereotyped problems. This paper is an attempt to discuss the major bottlenecks for social development of Baloch peoples.

RC13-436.2

NENKO, Alexandra* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, al.nenko@gmail.com)

Extracurricular art practices: Developing emotional competence in adolescence

Here we present the consideration of the art leisure in its relation to identity by analyzing this connection from developmental science and emotion studies perspective. Organized leisure time such as extracurricular art practices conditions it to be valuable for gaining developmental experiences; in particular, facilitates identity shaping process which is especially intense in adolescence. Contemporary conceptions of identity and identification see these phenomena as considerably dependent on emotional life of individuals in social groups. Emotional ties among the members of the groups constitute a natural basis for "I" – "We" sensualization. Even basic emotional relationships of attachment and detachment in a group influence type of correlation and level of cohesion between members, charges their drive for joint action, shapes their satisfaction with the group as behavioral context and make up source of emotional energy for self-expression. Extracurricular art activities form fruitful contexts for adolescents to develop emotional foundations of self-image and in-group positioning. First, arts are the

most expressive sphere, suitable for reaching outstanding emotional states and feeling others and oneself as a part of a coherent pattern. Second, organized artistic groups facilitate emotional involvement and provide drivers for constant self-group improvement. Third, engagement of adolescents in art practices enhances effective time-management and avoidance of risky behaviors because sophisticated art practices lead to specific understanding of how to express oneself and what kind of approval to expect from others. On the whole during extracurricular art practices adolescents form emotional competence needed for identity shaping: emotional regulation skills for building successful relationships with others and competence to live rich emotional life for developing a creative individuality.

RC25-254.2

NERI, Lourdes* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, lourdes.neri@gmail.com) and **TRUJILLO, Alma Isela** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

Entre la lucha por la vida y un futuro incierto: Estudio comparativo sobre el mantenimiento-desplazamiento de la lengua mixe de tamazulapam, oaxaca y la lengua totonaca de mecapalapa, Puebla

Muchas lenguas indígenas mantenían un alto grado de vitalidad, que en muchos casos podía ser explicado por la situación geográfica de aislamiento que vivían estas comunidades, tal es el caso de las lenguas que se hablan en las diversas regiones serranas de México. Hoy día las situaciones de comunicación se han transformado y las presiones que experimentan los hablantes indígenas están conduciendo al paulatino desplazamiento de sus lenguas, y en algunos casos a una pérdida estrepitosa de las mismas. En esta ponencia presentaremos un cuadro comparativo con respecto a la situación del conocimiento de la lengua indígena, entre la comunidad de Mecapalapa de habla totonaca ubicada en la Sierra Norte de Puebla y la comunidad de Tamazulapam de habla mixe ubicada en la Sierra Norte de Oaxaca.

Ambas comunidades presentan condiciones geográficas similares, sin embargo, las presiones que han vivido los hablantes han generado una marcada diferenciación en cuanto al mantenimiento-desplazamiento de la lengua indígena, mientras que en Mecapalapa se observa un inminente desplazamiento de la lengua totonaca, en Tamazulapam se observa todavía un mantenimiento importante de la lengua mixe. En esta investigación mostraremos esta diferenciación y discutiremos en torno a las posibles causas que están generando un contraste importante en cuanto al futuro de las lenguas indígenas en estas comunidades.

RC11-623.1

NEUBERGER, Franz* (University of Zurich, neuberger@soziologie.uzh.ch) and **HABERKERN, Klaus** (University of Zurich)

Intergenerational support and quality of life in old age: Do welfare state regimes matter?

The idea of the welfare state as main provider of help and care for the old and needy is among the most important achievements in the history of European social politics. It was meant to improve people's quality of life by unburdening traditional support providers: the family.

The relation between family and state is discussed in light of the specialization hypothesis, which assumes strong welfare states to unburden providers of family support by crowding out burdensome care-work and crowding in voluntary less onerous help, leading to an overall improvement of family lives. Challenging this assumption of voluntariness implemented in the specialization hypothesis, our presentation focuses on the effects of intergenerational support on the quality of life of providers. Do welfare states shape the relation between providing intergenerational support and quality of life?

First, we describe the prevalence of intergenerational help and care to elderly parents in Europe. Second, we show the varying impact of support on self-reported quality of life of the providers, by means of hierarchical linear models including random effects. Third, we relate these differences to the welfare state using cross level interactions. Analyses are based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) with respondents aged 50 and older from 14 European countries.

Results show that the idea of voluntariness and improvement of family life in strong welfare states needs to be revisited. Providing minor intergenerational support is related to lower quality of life in strong welfare states,

whereas in weak welfare states, intergenerational solidarity is rarely questioned: It is a matter of course and hence not lowering perceived quality of life. Results suggest that the cultural context shapes the perception of welfare state policies. Perceptions as unintended side effects can eat up the beneficial effects of state support.

TG03-187.2

NEUMANN, Pamela* (University of Texas at Austin, pneumann@utexas.edu)

The rural woman's burden: Volunteer mothering and the contradictions of empowerment

Over the last two decades, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have played an increasingly important role in community development processes and programs throughout the global South. While some practitioners and scholars have heralded these spaces as positive opportunities for women's participation and empowerment, others have critiqued this now-common approach to promoting gender equality for its inattention to important contextual differences among women in developing countries (Mohanty 2003; Eisenstein 2009). What does empowerment mean, for example, in a subsistence context where the gendered division of labor serves as a family survival strategy? In this article, I analyze this question by examining the case of a rural village in Nicaragua (Loma Verde) where women have been recruited both by NGOs and the government to be "volunteer mothers" – a role that encompasses numerous tasks as health promoters, educators, and social workers. Through a careful examination of these women's narratives, their daily lives and routines, and the local context in which they are embedded, I explore the complex implications of becoming a volunteer mother at the individual, familial, and community levels. Based on participant observation and in-depth interviews, I argue that while these opportunities for women's community participation are couched in a discourse of empowerment based on training, in practice, the increasing reliance of NGOs and the state on women's unpaid labor have generated significant new burdens in the everyday lives of poor women and their families. The lessons to be drawn from the case of Loma Verde, I suggest, are not unique, but can inform our understanding of the meanings and repercussions of women's community participation in other contexts of high social and economic vulnerability.

RC19-684.3

NEVES, Bruno Miranda* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, bmirandaneves@yahoo.com.br) and **SOUZA, José dos Santos** (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro)

Los desafíos de la educación de jóvenes y adultos en la red federal de educación profesional y tecnológica brasileña

En Brasil, sólo el 23% de las personas tienen 11 o más años de estudio, lo que confirma que menos de un cuarto de la población tiene educación básica. No es de extrañar que casi el 80% de analfabetos recibir hasta 02 salarios mínimos. La necesidad de hacer frente al desempleo y el bajo nivel de educación de la juventud ha hecho con el Gobierno Federal brasileño movilice a un conjunto de acciones para elevar la educación, garantizando las oportunidades de capacitación y formación profesional. De acuerdo con el análisis del poder público, hay una escasez de mano de obra capaz de satisfacer la creciente demanda de trabajadores calificados en la fase de expansión económica. Incluso teniendo en cuenta la reducción del empleo, es importante acentuar que los más afectados son jóvenes de 18 a 24 años. Entre las acciones del gobierno para combatir este cuadro, se destacan las acciones de integración de la educación básica y la formación profesional, tales como el Programa Nacional de Integración de la Formación Profesional con la Educación Básica en la Modalidad de educación de Jóvenes y Adultos (PROEJA), desarrollado por la Red Federal de Educación Profesional y Tecnológica brasileña. Tratamos de entender los objetivos del PROEJA a partir de disertaciones y tesis que lo tiene como objeto de estudio. Al hacer esta revisión de la literatura, destacamos dos temas que nos llamó la atención: el primero se refiere a la imposibilidad de un programa educativo en sí mismo dar cuenta del desempleo; la segunda tiene que ver con las dificultades que enfrentan las instituciones en la promoción de la construcción del conocimiento técnico integrado a la formación general básica.

RC07-675.2

NEVES, Raphael* (New School for Social Research, neves39@newschool.edu)

A truth commission in Brazil? Challenges and perspectives to integrate human rights and democracy

The paper to be presented aims to evaluate the creation of the National Truth Commission in Brazil and its effort to integrate human rights and democratic means to account past violations. First, it tries to establish a normative view according to which the Amnesty Law enacted in 1979 is not valid because it violates what Rainer Forst calls a "basic right to justification." In addition it reviews and challenges the normative foundations of the decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which recently condemned the Brazilian state. According to the Court's view, the only legitimate way a country has to make violations of human rights accountable is by means of criminal justice. This perspective, the article argues, is too narrow and must include truth commissions as well.

RC34-78.1

NGAI, Steven Sek-yum* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, syngai@cuhk.edu.hk), **CHEUNG, Chau-kiu** (City University of Hong Kong) and **NGAI, Ngan-pun** (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Pathways from school to work: Can service participation and social capital improve developmental outcomes of economically disadvantaged youth?

The transition from school to work is especially problematic for economically disadvantaged young people in a time of rapid social change and economic restructuring. Previous research has indicated that these young people encounter greater difficulties in education, employment and youth development in general than their more fortunate counterparts. The most notable problem is that of "NEET", in which young people are not engaged in education, employment, or training. This status, in turn, is a precursor to more serious problems, and thus finding ways to help these young people is a pressing concern for research. Given this consideration, the present study surveys 500 Hong Kong youths aged between 17 and 21 from low-income families to investigate their paths to development. Of particular concern is the exploration of the factors that are conducive to the success of these youths in school, work, and community life. A prominent factor is participation in vocational training and social work services, and another important factor is social capital embedded in their friendship networks. The way in which these factors interact with personal and family backgrounds to shape the development of young people is also an area of investigation. The research findings are of value in the development of policy and practices that will be beneficial to these young people, and will be of benefit to society as a whole.

This paper will be presented in English. It has direct relevance to the theme of "Youth and Work in a Globalized World" at the RC34 Sessions in the Second ISA Forum of Sociology to be held on August 1-4, 2012 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as more and more young people worldwide are now living in economic disadvantaged circumstances and facing problems in their school-to-work transition.

RC29-453.5

NICHE TEIXEIRA, Alex* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, alexnt.ufrgs@gmail.com), **TAVARES DOS SANTOS, José-Vicente** (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul), **PIMENTA, Melissa** (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul) and **FACHINETTO, Rochele** (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

Community policing in Brazil: Challenges and prospects

The focus of this study are the existing community policing programs in nine Brazilian states (Alagoas, Bahia, Distrito Federal, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo) which underwent training of public safety professionals guided by the philosophy and organizational strategy of community policing (Koban system) provided from a technical cooperation agreement established in 2008 between Brazil and Japan and involved the National Secretariat of Public Security, the Sao Paulo State Military Police and the Technical Cooperation Agencies of Brazil (ABC/SRM) and Japan (JICA). From mixed

methods (consultation of documents, direct observation, interviews and focus groups), it was analyzed: a) the teaching material used in training courses, b) the involvement of actors responsible for state public security management in implementing community policing programs, c) the characteristics of the routines and processes of community safety stations, d) the methodology of work and the public served, e) the interaction of the actions of community policing with social programs and other actors involved in building security, both public safety professionals and representatives from local communities. This strategy allowed us to scale the difficulties, obstacles and challenges identified in the various selected experiences and to identify effects of community policing programs to implement policies to prevent violence.

RC55-586.2

NICKLETT, Emily* (University of Michigan, enicklet@umich.edu)

Social position and social comparisons: Community versus society comparisons of subjective social status

This study examines whether or not subjective social status rankings differ according to social characteristics. A multinomial probit analysis was conducted on 10,099 participants to test whether social position predicts higher or lower subjective rankings relative to one's community or nation. Socially advantaged respondents ranked themselves higher in national comparisons, while disadvantaged respondents ranked themselves higher in community comparisons. Some social position characteristics predicted the magnitude of difference in rankings. These findings demonstrate meaningful differences in how individuals rank themselves on subjective scales according to objective measures of social standing. These differences should be considered in future research utilizing subjective social status scales.

RC51-256.2

NICOLAS, María Alejandra* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, alejandrnicolas@gmail.com), BRAGATTO, Rachel (Universidade Federal do Paraná) and SAMPAIO, Rafael Cardoso (Universidade Federal da Bahia)

Internet y política: Un balance de la producción académica Brasileña entre 2001 y 2011

El trabajo presenta los resultados de nuestra investigación sobre la apropiación de la temática "internet y política" en Brasil. Con este fin, analizamos 313 artículos presentados en 11 eventos de las áreas de Sociología, de Ciencia Política y de Comunicación Social realizados en el periodo de 2001 a 2011 en territorio brasileño. La metodología consistió en un análisis de contenido con el objetivo de examinar los principales autores, centros de investigación, objetos políticos y tecnológicos, abordajes teóricos, métodos, técnicas, áreas de alcance y conclusiones de los artículos presentados en cada uno de esos eventos. Entre los resultados apuntados por el análisis podemos destacar: (a) liderazgo de algunas universidades, tales como UFBA, UFMG, PUC-SP, UFPR E UFABC en la vanguardia con investigadores que invierten en artículos relacionados a la temática; (b) aumento significativo de la cantidad de investigaciones dedicadas a la temática; (c) incremento de artículos que tienen como objetivo el estudio de redes sociales, tales como Twitter e Facebook; (d) a pesar del aumento gradual de los estudios empíricos a lo largo del periodo analizado, se percibe que la mayor parte de los estudios hace uso de técnicas elementares, como análisis de contenido descriptivo y estadística básica con un excesivo uso de frecuencias simples. De esta manera, podemos concluir, inicialmente, que es un área de investigación en ascensión en Brasil. Sin embargo, todavía se desarrolla de manera heterogénea, con grandes centros productores líderes con niveles bastante dispares de cualidad de aplicación empírica.

RC19-308.1

NIEDZWIECKI, Sara* (University of North Carolina, saran@email.unc.edu)

Universalism at the subnational level in Argentina and Brazil

In highly decentralized countries, social protection that individuals receive comes from the interaction of national and subnational levels of government. Argentine provinces and Brazilian states receive nationally designed policies and design their own social programs to different degrees. This presentation will describe the extent to which the 24 provinces

in Argentina and the 27 states in Brazil provide different levels of basic universal social protection to its residents. By coding the level of universalism in health, education, employment, family allowances, food, pension, and care, it will propose a classification of these different social policy choices at the subnational level from the 1990s to the present.

RC21-554.4

NIELSEN, Greg* (Concordia University, gregmarcnielsen@hotmail.com)

Voicing exclusion to implied audiences: Urban poverty in the North American press

In order to demonstrate how mainstream media help define the emotional, moral, and rational orientations of haves toward have-nots in the contemporary city, this paper develops a case study of how the voices of the poor and homeless find their way into public dialogue without being the implied audiences of the stories about them. The paper examines sources sited, modes of address, and judgements on their acceptance or rejection found in results from a dialogic analysis of a full year of reporting in 2010 on poverty or homelessness. The sample is drawn from keyword searches for a variety of mainstream newspapers taken from three paired cities: Vancouver-Los Angeles, Toronto-Miami, and Montreal-New York. Most reportage on the urban poor or homeless rarely address the subjects being talked about as addressee. They are not excluded in the sense that media in the main do not talk about them, quote their voices, show their faces, or explain their points of view. Both mainstream journalism and mainstream sociology construct meaning at a second level for their audience by observing first level observers who act in the world. In this sense neither discipline or craft are required to address the subjects they speak of as audiences. Critical sociology though does address the subjects it speaks of by pinpointing enduring forms of domination that confine them and, in our case, by undoing entanglements between the subjects of representation and the perceptions implied audiences are projected to have of them. Our research demonstrates how the voices of the socially excluded are often quoted as sources at the first level of observation and not addressed at the second level as if they themselves were the audience implied from the orientation or tone, mode of address, and judgement.

RC26-108.1

NIKOLAEVA, Uliana* (Society of Professional Sociologists (Russia), ynikovaeva@list.ru)

Local globalization, environment and archaic social relations

One of the striking evidence of local globalization is a sharp increase of crime and wide-spread corruption at a local level of rural communities in Russia. The bulk of shadow economy including its criminal and corrupted components is sized by Russian experts up to 40% GDP. At the beginning of 1990s the extortion racket (the systematic robbery of businessmen) was widely in use; over the last five years the corrupt practices are gaining the advantage. Many sociologists estimate the current situation in the Russian society as critical while using the term 'system corruption' to characterize it (the latter understood as corruption that have pervaded all the levels of social system and become an integral part of the system of government). In my paper I consider the economic banditry (racketeering) and system corruption as a form of parasitical (negative) economic relationship that lock out normal economic development through the deformation of the market relationship and systematic withdrawal of the considerable amount of social product. At the same time the specifics of my point of view would be making the parallel between the criminal-corruptive and some 'archaic' (primordial, pre-class, early class) economic relationships, which, in the situation of radical socio-economic transformation, are being brought back to life. Under the conditions of economic crisis the parasitical economic relationships characteristic of most developing countries as well as countries with transitional economies (countries of so-called 'peripheral capitalism') prove to block the effectiveness of struggle with emerged economic and social menaces; they are the phenomena worsening the economic crisis. All this raises a whole range of philosophical and methodological questions: what is the nature of post-Soviet societies? What conceptual apparatus has to be applied to the analysis of "transforming" societies? What is the proportion of "cultural-mental" and properly economic factors in the development of post-Soviet states?

RC34-387.1

NILAN, Pam* (University of Newcastle, Australia, Pamela.Nilan@newcastle.edu.au)

Intergenerational family relations and career choice of young people in Indonesia

This paper takes up the key session theme of generations and inter-generational relationships to explore how career choices of young middle class Indonesians are largely developed within families, rather than being made by young people as isolated individuals. Not only do the majority of high school students intend to follow the career field of a parent, but young people intending to work on international cruise ships organise their decision-making in terms of future family prosperity. The examples illustrate that there are many cultures in the world where the process of individualisation is either not as far advanced as it is in western countries, or is taking a different form. In non-western cultures where collective values remain highly salient career choice represents not so much an individual aspiration, but the outcome of intergenerational negotiations between the young person and family/kin members. Autonomy and independence from family of origin are not necessarily key markers of adulthood in the developing world. In Indonesia, household sustainability, supporting the education of younger siblings, home renovations, and the health care of older family members, may all depend on the flow of income from younger family members, thus influencing them towards certain career choices. While this might be viewed by some as restrictive, if we accept Beck's argument that many of the risks, costs and responsibilities for a young person's journey through life have in principle been devolved to individuals, then, as Johanna Wyn argues, families and the resources they offer have never been so important for young people in making decisions about the future.

RC19-706.3

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Emerging welfare states: Comparing East Asian and Scandinavian redistribution models in a global context

A major aim of the paper is to compare on a sectorial level Sweden with China and Vietnam, where we contrast parameters of the emerging welfare states in China and Vietnam with the paths of welfare development in Sweden. This opens the possibility of a comparative analysis between the Asian cases and a developed welfare state while at the same time providing the starting point for an analytical model which better informs the theoretical development of transitional welfare policies in post-communist countries.

This enables us to discuss social policy in relation to different development contexts, where characteristics and outcomes of social policies in different sectors (e.g., housing, care, education, social security) are compared.

The paper relates to the discussion on the causes and outcomes of welfare state management in different contexts. However, existing analytical models do not fit the mixtures of welfare provision with redistributive mechanisms at work in many countries.

Analytical models targeted to an overview of welfare and social policy in developing countries have so far been insufficient. There has been but few attempts at theorizing the diversity of welfare policies in formerly planned economies. Recent analyses, such as Wood & Gough (2006) are not easily applicable to transitional economies. In the case of Asia, there is a lack of a thorough account of transitional welfare policies in post-communist countries.

In addition, comparative studies have so far more or less ignored cross-comparisons on sectorial social policy. The mixed economy of welfare varies substantially between different welfare sectors within a specific country. Therefore, our paper focuses on welfare configurations using a sectorial approach.

RC07-357.5

NINALOWO, Adebayo* (University of Lagos, adebayo.ninalowo@gmail.com)

Transnational hegemony, knowledge base and contestation

The phenomenon of so-called globalization is deemed to be a multiplicity of influences that should be more properly designated as neo-imperialism, or conceptually better still - it is to be dubbed as transnational hegemony. Salient dimensions or consequences of multi-lateral expressions of domination, that is, socio-cultural, political, socio-economic and military; for which computerized satellite information communication technology (SICT) is a key facilitator or catalyst, amount to moments of unequal exchange within and across dominant as well as subordinate societies. Arguably, both the realities and perceptions of multi-dimensional unequal exchange are, to a limited or greater extent, construed within the realm of knowledge repertoire (or base) in a given society. The knowledge base being understood not just as institutional or formal training, but it also entails ontologically accruable socio-political consciousness.

Consequently, moments of unequal exchange within the dynamics of transnational hegemony, more often than not, invoke crisis of legitimation or outright contestation. Therein lies the tripartite dialectical linkages of transnational hegemony with the knowledge base of a given society and contestation.

RC17-444.8

NOBOA, Alejandro* (Universidad de la República Uruguay, anoboa@unorte.edu.uy)

El análisis de datos cualitativos empleando software no privativo (Trama y Freemind) para el estudio de procesos organizacionales

Quizás de los componentes más discutibles del proceso de investigación cualitativa sea el análisis de los materiales. Si bien es cierto que se ha avanzado bastante en el uso de técnicas rigurosas al respecto, igualmente su naturaleza está en discusión y provoca polémica. Sin duda la Teoría Fundamentada (Glasser y Strauss, 1967) aporta criterios, pero su uso más corriente ha quedado atado al Atlas.ti (<http://www.atlasti.com/>) software privativo. Esta ponencia versa sobre el análisis de datos cualitativos en una investigación concreta explorando el empleo de versiones libres de software de análisis de datos cualitativos en particular el denominado *Trama* (<http://www.pressure.to/qda/>). Como primer paso se construye un sistema de categorías de análisis fundado en los conceptos teóricos que componen el objeto de estudio, para pasar luego a la observación en el texto de la presencia de atributos de cada una de ellas marcándolas y asignándoles expresiones o trozos de texto. Acto seguido se buscan las relaciones entre atributos de las categorías y entre las categorías, empleando para el composición otro software también libre llamado *Freemind* (http://freemind.sourceforge.net/wiki/index.php/Main_Page). El resultado facturado son diagramas que muestran las relaciones mencionadas y posible de generar un discurso interpretativo a partir de ellos.

Los materiales de análisis corresponden a un corpus compuesto por 20 entrevistas a participantes de los procesos de presupuestos participativos de Salto y Paysandú (Uruguay) donde se observan diferentes dimensiones a saber:

Forma como se organiza la participación

Me enteré por...

Los técnicos

Participación de los vecinos

Operativa de participación

Los partidos políticos

La gente ha evolucionado

Participación de las mujeres

Participación de los mayores de 30 años

Los demás integrantes de la familia

Percepciones sobre más democracia

Relaciones con el trabajo

Resultados apreciados

Gente humilde

Participación en otras organizaciones

Dignificación y realización personal

RC09-433.3

NOEL, Sophie* (CESSP-CSE EHESS, nolsophie@yahoo.fr)

L'édition indépendante de critique sociale: Un exemple de résistance à la rationalisation économique dans le secteur culturel

Le domaine de la culture fournit de nombreux exemples de poches de résistance aux pressions économiques croissantes qui gagnent tous les

secteurs. C'est notamment le cas de l'édition indépendante dans le domaine des sciences humaines et de la critique sociale, qui a connu un renouveau notable en France ces vingt dernières années. Ces nouveaux éditeurs « hétérodoxes » se caractérisent par la volonté de résister au mouvement de rationalisation et de globalisation croissante de l'édition au nom de la spécificité des livres. Affirmant leur autonomie face à la « marchandisation de la production éditoriale », ces petits et micro-éditeurs de dimension le plus souvent artisanale tentent de mettre en place des moyens alternatifs de développement et d'organisation, et d'échapper à « l'économicisation » du secteur. Ils s'inscrivent de ce fait dans une économie extrêmement précaire, mais à forte portée symbolique. Cette proposition se base sur une étude de cas d'une population de trente éditeurs indépendants apparus en France entre 1985 et 2005. Elle se base sur une analyse des discours de résistance développés par ces éditeurs, ainsi que sur l'étude des moyens alternatifs mis en œuvre dans leur pratique quotidienne.

RC07-84.2

NOGUEIRA, Makeliny* (Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - PUCSP, makeliny@gmail.com)

Poverty, inequality and social exclusion and the impact of education in Brazil

Social inequality is an issue of great importance in Brazil since the Brazilian society is strongly marked by it. Research and official data have shown the relation between poverty and educational level as well as the inequality between the country poorest and richest regions. Thus, the so-called framework of social inequality in Brazil is made up of differences in education, income, regions and race, among others. Another issue which we focus on our studies and research refers to the subjective dimension of this reality of inequality expressed in the field of education. How do the subjects victims of inequality feel? How do these feelings interfere with or make up the educational process? Feelings, emotions, meanings are psychological aspects that build up during the process and characterize it. These questions are important because public policies in Brazil have been built without bearing in mind these aspects. The feelings of humiliation and social exclusion that accompany the processes of schooling, when evidenced, will surely design a new scenario. In this perspective, our thinking pleads for the urgency and importance of these studies in the field of Social Psychology. Based on official data supplied by surveys we characterized the expression at school of social inequality, i.e. what the main indicators in data of the effects of poverty, inequality and exclusion upon education in Brazil are. Secondly, we are presently conducting empirical research in order to reflect on the subjective reality of the students, trying to understand, through semi-structured interviews, the meanings and significations being constructed by young people who attended public schools, from their living inequality and social exclusion in their experiences from school to university. For this work, we will present and discuss some data related to the theoretical stage of this study, as well as preliminary data from the empirical research.

RC44-65.4

NOISEUX, Yanick* (Université de Montréal, yanicknoiseux@gmail.com)

Organizing in the informal sector : A case study in Mumbai's ship-breaking yards

Since the 1980s, there is a qualitative leap and labour flexibility cannot be considered as a mere conjuncture. It is rather a hallmark of a new economic model marked by the rise of informal and precarious work in both "developed" and "developing countries". Given this structural transformation, "organized or die" should become a leitmotif of union action (Sherman and Voss, 2000). Other scholars have invited unions around the world to "organize the unorganized" (Kumar and Schenk, 2005) because "it is from this engagement that new forms of unionism will emerge" (Murray, 2004). India is no exception. The NCEUS have shown that the economic liberalization process of the 1990s have trigger a "jobs' centrifugation dynamic" that pushed employment towards peripheral labour markets. Indian scholars have here also stressed the importance for unions to refocus on the "organizing model" and invest these segments (Bhowmik, 2005; Ghose, 2010). It is in this spirit that the Mumbai Port Dock and General Employee Union (MPDGEU) have successfully launched an organizing campaign in the shipbreaking yards of Darukhana (Mumbai) in the early 2000s.

Building on empirical data collected through interviews with representatives of the MPDGEU, the International Metalworkers' Federation and workers, the paper will present the result of a case study conducted in 2011 using the analytical framework developed by Comeau (2005). It will first present elements of contextualization aiming specifically at the State's role in the development and regulation of the shipbreaking activities. It will then present the struggle's chronology and discuss practices, strategies and demands put forwards by the union. We will finally take a look at the issues raised in order to highlight the gap between discourses and practices and identify the difficulties facing traditionally organized labour when seeking to transform itself in order to meet the needs of the so-called "informal workers".

RC55-346.5

NOLL, Heinz-Herbert* (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, heinz-herbert.noll@gesis.org) and **WEICK, Stefan** (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)

Migration, integration and quality of life in Germany

German Society has seen an enormous inflow of immigrants in recent decades, which has changed the social structure, but also economic and cultural life in Germany considerably. Currently one fifth of the population does have a migration background in one way or the other. Although issues of integration are thus of eminent importance, a thorough and evidence based debate addressing the problems, successes and failures concerning the integration of immigrants has emerged only recently.

Our paper aims to assess how well immigrants or people with some sort of migration background are currently integrated into the German society using selected social indicators for different life domains. The selection of indicators is based on two different notions and conceptualizations of integration. Based on the concept of structural integration, immigrants are supposed to be the better integrated, the less their living conditions and quality of life differ from the indigenous population. This notion of integration is supplemented by indicators addressing issues of cultural, social and identificative integration, which are used as measures of the identification with or distance towards the German society. The analysis systematically compares immigrants and their offspring with native Germans and differentiates within the immigrant population by countries of origin. The empirical analyses are based on data from the German Micro Census and the German Socio-economic Panel Study.

RC47-103.2

NOMIYA, Daishiro* (Sophia University, d-nomiya@sophia.ac.jp)

Transformation of the antinuclear drive in post-war Japan

This presentation attempts to identify the nature of today's antinuclear movement in Japan by placing it in comparison with its predecessor, anti-atomic bomb campaign in 1950s. In so doing it tries to identify the changing nature of the movement, as well as the sources of the change.

March 11, 2011, a great earthquake and the subsequent tsunami claimed the life of 20,000 people in Japan, the heaviest damage Japan has experienced in recent history. The worse came afterwards: nuclear plant explosions. The nuclear disaster triggered a series of demonstrations and civil activities protesting against the nuclear power plant policy in Japan and abroad. Today's anti-nuclear movement in Japan is not without its predecessor, however. In 1950s, Japan has experienced a huge protest action against the development of atomic and hydrogen bombs, culminating in a mega-scale signature collecting campaign led by the ordinary citizens.

These two campaigns, some sixty years apart, show a stark contrast in some important respects, ranging from organizational forms to mobilization strategies. One important source of the differences lies in the mental/cognitive aspect of participants and campaign organizers. While the cognized problem in the 1950s was the one pertaining to the war weapons, the conceived problem in today's movement is that of humankind and of the earth. Behind these differences may exist the changing form of the state; while Japan in the 1950s was still a developmental state, Japan in the present seems devoid of a developmental rigor, with mounting concerns over the environments and safety as well as human rights instead.

This paper employs a comparative design, in which two movement campaigns of a very similar category are illustrated to clarify the characteristics of each campaign, and asks why these differences have emerged over the course of the movement development.

RC13-529.5

NORONHA, Vania* (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, vaninhanoronha@yahoo.com.br)

Las celebraciones de nossa senhora do rosário en belo horizonte / Brasil

Este estudio sobre ocio destaca una fiesta considerada una práctica social, simbólica, por lo tanto, una práctica educativa. Su foco de análisis es Nossa Senhora do Rosario (el reinado de Nuestra Señora de Rosario) - también conocido como "Congado" (folk y danza religiosa), en Belo Horizonte / MG /Brasil - que es una demostración típica de las personas afro-brasileñas y es muy popular e importante en el Estado de Minas Gerais, no sólo en la capital y en otras ciudades del Estado. Su origen se basa en el relato mítico sobre la Santa y representa la concepción de sus devotos. Esto significa que los devotos de *Nossa Senhora do Rosário* (los hijos de Rosario) definen no sólo sus creencias y su *modus vivendi* a través de ese relato. Este estudio tiene como objetivo principal analizar las imágenes míticas de ese reinado, la investigación de las modulaciones se produjo en la concepción, el mito y la celebración en relación con sus procesos educativos. Para ello, el paradigma de la complejidad fue elegida como una base epistemológica y dentro de él, las teorías de la antropología imaginaria, la psicología profunda y la celebración. Estas referencias teóricas permiten analizar el arquetipo de la *Grande-Mãe* (Nuestra Señora Grande) y su influencia en la vida del "congadeiros". Entonces, los objetivos propuestos para este estudio fueron alcanzados. Se espera que los resultados contribuyan al conocimiento de las comunidades afro-descendientes, la ampliación de nuestra comprensión sobre la sociedad y la educación e incluso sobre nosotros mismos.

RC02-291.10

NOVELLI, Jose Marcos* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar), novelli@ufscar.br)

The debate on the new developmentalism in Brazil: A division within neoliberal ideas?

There is a very interesting debate in the field of economists in Brazil about new developmentalists ideas. And some sustain a real change. Was the crisis of 2008-2009 a critical juncture which would allow prevailing of a new kind of developmentalism? I disagree because the institutional design of the Brazilian state is still based on neoliberalism ideas. Since the 1964 Coup d'Etat, the decision-making process of macroeconomic policy was placed on a particular agency. The decision-making process of macroeconomic policy in Lula's government settles a significant change that had been made in the state apparatus during Cardoso's second term (1999-2002). For the first time, since 1964, it has two agencies - relatively independent of each other - that share the decisionmaking process of macroeconomic policy; on one hand, fiscal policy is conducted by the Ministry of Finance (MF); ii) and the other hand, monetary and exchange rate policies are under the responsibility of the Brazilian Central Bank (BCB). This is the main reason why I argue that Brazil is still attached to neoliberalism, obviously not to the fundamentalist neoliberalism (the extreme neoliberalism). As long the BCB is committed solely to price stability and having relative autonomy from the President, sustainable growth will always be threatened and interrupted by the fight against inflation with relative high interest rates and appreciated exchange rate (the "stability" convention). The success in combating the crisis of 2008-2009 was important to set the hegemony of moderate neoliberalism, but a new developmentalist project that aspires macroeconomic stability has not been able to make a economic and social alternative project to neoliberalism. Is Dilma administration following the same footsteps of Lula administration? Are the MF and BCB still relatively independent from each other? Which economic ideas are Dilma administration following? The paper will also try to present some hypothesis.

RC32-431.1

NOVELLINO, Maria Salet* (National School of Statistics/Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, saletnovellino@gmail.com)

Local gender policies in Brazil

This paper is part of a research funded by the Brazilian National Research Council and Women's National Secretariat which has the purpose of providing a summary of local gender policies in Brazil. My source of data was the 2009 Profile of Brazilian Municipalities, conducted by the Brazil-

ian Institute of Geography and Statistics. This data was collected in each Brazilian municipality. Next, I will present the main findings of this analysis. In 4,522 (81.3%) out of the 5,564 Brazilian municipalities there weren't any gender policies being implemented. Only in 1,042 (18.7%) municipalities were there any kind of gender policies. Only 3.4% of them have developed a plan for women's policies and 6.8% have a budget to implement women's policies. Around 7% of the municipalities implemented policies that address violence against women. Among these initiatives were shelters and reference centers for violence-victimized women. Policies were also implemented in education, health, or work. Some programs are developed in cooperation with the government at the national or state level, NGOs, religious institutions and worker's organizations. Among these, NGOs and religious institutions stand out. Gender policies were significantly different across the population size categories of municipalities. The greater the municipality's population, the greater the likelihood of the existence of gender policies. Gender policies were different across the Brazilian states as well. For instance, in Roraima, a state in the Northern Region, there weren't any municipalities with policies addressing women. Socio-demographic characteristics of the mayors such as gender, schooling and group of age do not seem to influence the existence and the quality of gender policies. Approximately the same proportion of municipalities with female and male mayors implement gender policies. What influences the most is the political party.

RC47-368.4

NOVY, Johannes* (Technical University Berlin, johannes.novy@tu-berlin.de)

The struggle against "stuttgart 21" old wine in new bottles or a novel form of civil protest?

Traditionally considered a rather conservative town, the southern German city of Stuttgart has presented itself in the more recent past as a trailblazer of citizen protest and mobilization. The city was over the past 18-24 months the site of one of the largest and most intense citizen protests in Germany's recent history as tens of thousands of citizens protested the construction of Stuttgart 21, a multi-billion urban and rail transport project in the city's core. The chances that the ongoing protests will stop the contested mega-project from being built are slim - the opposition recently suffered a decisive defeat at a referendum that was held in response to the protests - yet the political repercussions of the protests have been profound. Commentators contend that they are responsible for the historic victory of Germany's Green party in the 2011 elections in Baden-Württemberg, the state of which Stuttgart is the capital and the fundamental debate the project's opposition sparked about mega projects and the way they are implemented as well as citizen participation in public decision and policy making is unlikely to go away anytime soon. Moreover, the protests have been described as inaugurating a new era of citizen protest and holding important lessons for similar movements that are struggling against hegemonic projects. Drawing upon empirical research, this contribution describes and analyzes the opposition against Stuttgart 21 through the lens of urban social movement theory and sheds light on the continuities and discontinuities between the patterns and practices of resistance in Stuttgart and previous examples of citizen protest. While emphasizing the need not to overstate the "novelty" of recent events, special attention is given to the original combination of well-established and innovative "mobilizing frames" and "repertoires of contention" that combined have helped the movement to grow the way it did.

RC19-512.3

NOY, Shiri* (Indiana University, Bloomington, snoy@indiana.edu)

Mas mercado, menos estado? Neoliberal pressures and health sector reform in Argentina, Costa Rica and Peru

How do developing countries respond to, resist, contest and negotiate uniform neoliberal pressures to reform social services? This research examines how Peru, Costa Rica and Argentina were able to negotiate powerful neoliberal international financial institutions pressures towards increased privatization in and diminished state responsibility for health-care. International financial institutions, namely the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, have been central movers in diffusing neoliberal ideas via loan agreements and structural adjustment programs. Thus far, countries have responded differently to these pressures, and a comparative approach allows a focus on how states negotiate and what conditions allow countries to resist these pressures. Most studies about the role of the

state in ensuring and regulating healthcare have been limited to advanced industrial democracies with established welfare states. Latin America is an ideal region in which to explore the dynamics of globalization, state building and welfare state development given its increased integration into the global economy, uneven democratic history, high levels of economic growth and inequality and the heavy presence of international financial institutions. I argue that homogenizing pressures for neoliberal health sector reforms were differentially resisted, contested and negotiated in Peru, Costa Rica and Argentina owing their distinctive political and economic histories and institutional arrangements. I use data from interviews with policy makers (ministry of health and social security personnel, international organization personnel, etc.) and analysis of policy documents (national health plans, international loan agreements, etc.) to examine the process of health sector reform in three countries: Peru, Costa Rica and Argentina.

RC24-425.4

NOZAWA, Atsushi* (Meiji university, anozawa@kisc.meiji.ac.jp)

Environmental pollution in Japan and today's problem of the compensation system for victims -Case study research of Minamata disease-

This presentation considers a future compensation system for victims by severe environmental pollution in Japan through a case study of Minamata Disease. Minamata Disease is the massive pollution problem that has struck Japan. This Disease was caused by wastewater from Chisso Corp., one of the large chemical industries at the time. Wastewater has been removed already. However the effects of this problem have not been solved yet. One issue is that, today, victims are facing aging. They need new compensation system that can relieve physical deterioration by the aging.

This research is mainly based on interviews with congenital Minamata Disease victims. They have severe symptoms by nature, because their mothers ate much fish and shellfishes during pregnancy. Many of them are around mid-50s. Their activities of daily lives have become worse rapidly than other victims. They have been received nursing care mainly from their parents until now, however parents are above 80 years old. So what sort of services they need? and who serve nursing care for them in the future? These are the main inquires.

Through the interview, it will be made clear that victims need not only compensation money but also social services in the damaged area. The existing system is financial compensation for each victim's damage. Today, it is not sufficient, so in addition to this system, it becomes more important for aging victims to be developed a system that leads their lives comfortably. The result of this research will submit a perspective that risk of damage by environmental pollution increase as victims grow older. They have many difficulties in their daily lives. Environmental pollution issues will not be solved with only compensation money. The important thing is that constructing a system that can support their daily life permanently in places they want to live.

RC41-482.4

NTOIMO, Favour* (University of Ibadan, ntoimof@yahoo.com)

Perception of singleness by highly educated and professional single women in Lagos, Nigeria

Increasing number of women in Nigeria are delaying marriage till age 30 when the likelihood of marriage is not only low but uncertain. Never married women age 30-34 for instance, increased from 5.2 percent in 1991 to 11.8 percent in 2006. In spite of the rising proportion of this category of single women, single womanhood continues to be seen as an aberration and a misfortune. This study examines the perception of singleness and womanhood by highly educated and professional always single women. Highly educated and professional women are trailblazers whose view on singleness is pertinent to the understanding of the current perception of singleness among women, and the likely future trend of single womanhood. Primary data were obtained from eighteen In-depth Interviews and two Focus Group Discussions with university-educated and professional single women age 30-48 in Lagos, Nigeria's prime city. Data analysis shows that all the subjects desire and value marriage, but would prefer permanent singlehood to a bad marriage. Three categories emerged on the subjects' concept of fulfilled womanhood. There are those who perceive fulfilled womanhood as equal to marriage and motherhood and are making effort to validate their womanhood through those means. The second group

perceive fulfilled womanhood as not equal to marriage and motherhood, and are ready to remain permanently single, continue with their career, and adopt a child if necessary. The third group perceive fulfilled womanhood as not equal to marriage and motherhood, yet they do not view singleness as an alternative lifestyle. Validation of singleness as an alternative to marriage is vital in encouraging women to delay marriage and remain permanently single, two lifestyles that are fundamental in population control.

RC30-290.2

NUNES, Jordao* (Universidade Federal de Goiás, jordao.fchf.ufg@gmail.com)

Trabajo musical y género: Identidad profesional y arreglos domésticos

El objetivo es analizar el trabajo en actividades musicales en Brasil, la identidad social de los trabajadores y los arreglos domésticos correlativos. El trabajo de músicos envuelve numerosas actividades y evidencia una ambigüedad entre reconocimiento subjetivo, responsabilidad por la formación de nuevos músicos y precarización en las condiciones laborales y formas de contratación. Considerase aquí la identidad profesional a partir de atributos institucionales y también por la incorporación subjetiva de esas características en la trayectoria biográfica.

La metodología empleó técnicas cuantitativas y cualitativas, recorriendo a bases de datos oficiales, *surveys* y encuestas en profundidad con músicos seleccionados a partir de los resultados del *survey*.

Los resultados evidenciaron dos procesos de socialización musical, ya presentes en la literatura: familiar y religiosa. La socialización escolar, principalmente en la formación musical, también es factor constitutivo del trabajo musical. Con todo, una análisis factorial corroborada por proposiciones presentes en las encuestas, indica que la red de sociabilidad, más que la red de contactos profesionales, influencia el reconocimiento subjetivo y la atribución institucional de la condición de músico, o sea, su identidad social. Esta comprende no solo competencia técnica y filiación a tendencias musicales, pero motivaciones simbólico-religiosas y estrategias de género.

Investigaciones realizadas sobre arreglos domésticos en diversos países indican un diferencial de género en relación al tiempo ocupado en quehaceres domésticos. La asimetría entre el tiempo ocupado por hombres y mujeres es aún más pronunciada en la familia ocupacional de los músicos. Además hay grande discrepancia entre hombres y mujeres en la influencia de los rendimientos o de la escolaridad más elevados para disminuir el tiempo en quehaceres domésticos. Las mujeres son mucho más susceptibles a esos factores. La situación se invierte, sin embargo, en trabajadores músicos en Brasil, aunque permanezca, de modo más acentuado, la tradicional sobrecarga de las mujeres en actividades domésticas.

RC04-535.4

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Las percepciones de las personas jóvenes sobre la "justicia": Distribución de bienes escasos y resolución de conflictos en el espacio escolar

Este trabajo pretende indagar en los principios de justicia que las personas jóvenes "ponen en juego" en el momento de resolver situaciones conflictivas en el espacio escolar. De este modo, se busca comprender tanto qué decisiones los sujetos definen como justas y cuáles injustas así como la legitimidad de las resoluciones adoptadas. A partir del trabajo de campo desarrollado en escuelas secundarias de localidades de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina donde se aplicaron encuestas y se realizaron entrevistas en profundidad y observaciones del cotidiano escolar, la ponencia busca profundizar en el abordaje de las situaciones reales e hipotéticas en las cuales se toman decisiones que definen "qué dar a cada quién" y cómo resolver situaciones conflictivas.

En esta oportunidad se examinan dichas cuestiones a través del estudio de dos dimensiones. En un primer momento, se indaga en los principios de justicia distributiva utilizados por los actores educativos en relación a bienes escasos como son las becas escolares y las netbooks distribuidas en las escuelas por el Estado nacional. En una segunda instancia, se explora en las cuestiones que las personas jóvenes perciben como injustas en las interacciones escolares. En definitiva, buscamos interrogarnos por la forma que asume la socialización política juvenil en la escuela secundaria, particularmente por el modo en que experimentan las desigualdades sociales

y escolares y sobre las ideas de democracia y justicia que plantean los estudiantes.

RC31-626.4

NUR, Nadia* (Roma Tre University , nadianur@yahoo.com)

Going south, going local. Social and spatial inclusion of immigrants in the cities of south

Migrations to the global south are nearly half of the total amount of international migrations. If we take into account demographic trends and projections, together with the rapid economic growth in emerging countries and recession in western 'developed' nations, the number of people moving to the south is likely to increase in the next decades.

Since immigration impacts mainly on social, spatial and political structures in cities, the response to such a global issue is mainly local.

This phenomenon raises the issue of the "Right to the city", which has been recently incorporated into international organisation guidelines fostering the development of inclusive cities and the reduction of the 'urban divide' in global south cities. Furthermore civil society movements aim to provide a framework for greater inclusiveness, empowering urban dwellers to affect local governments, perhaps even offering the first step in the development of a transnational form of multicultural municipal citizenship.

International migrants move to cities where they lack national citizenship and are thus often alienated from means of democratic participation, particularly in global south cities. This disjuncture between the conventional forms and spaces of citizenship and being a citizen in daily life has led to a political devolution of citizenship claims-making from national to urban space. Many local governments in global south cities are improving the participatory system within decision-making, however they still do not always include migrant citizen rights in democratic participation. Social and spatial inclusiveness policies must address all city residents, bypassing conventional regimes of national citizenship. The once taken for granted correspondence between citizenship and nationality has been called into question as new forms of transnational and sub-national belonging are shaping up within the global city due to global migration. 'Inhabitation' has become a status allowing participation in policy-making.

WG01-464.3

NUR, Nadia* (Roma Tre University , nadianur@yahoo.com)

Revolutionary agora: Space of protest in the Arab revolutions

Regardless the political results what is more evident is that the Arab revolts or revolutions are largely urban in character.

Protesters gathered around the main squares that represent the regimes, such as Bourguiba Avenue or Kasbah square in Tunis or Tahrir Square in Cairo, occupying and controlling public spaces with the aim to change political institutions. The occupation of these symbolic squares showed us powerful images of these capitals in which contestation and degradation of the icons of power took place, besides mass mobilization claiming for democratic rights and the end of oppression.

Cities are the main arenas for the shaping of identities, citizenship, rights and conflict, and cities yet are the center of the protest. The surrounding country areas seem far less involved, even if definitely very poor and subjected to unfair economic and social policies.

These struggles are urban even in their reasons as well as they spread as a consequence of a lack of basic city functions such as housing and public services.

If revolutions started, organized and empowered through the virtual agora of social media, spreading from facebook and twitter into society at large yet the real space of resistance is still the physical square. The revolution in Cairo has provided powerful evidence that the virtual is not enough: the occupation of physical urban space has been crucial to the success and continuity of the revolution. Although the ways of relating and communicating within the occupied public space are deeply influenced by social media, resistance took place by reshaping the meaning and the use of public space. Tahrir square became a real agora, a hub for social activity and despite the prohibition of public assembly. Thus the occupation of the main square is a symbolic action that involves the re-appropriation of democratic space.

RC31-345.2

NUSSBAUM-BARBERENA, Laura* (University of Illinois at Chicago, laura.nussbaum@gmail.com)

Recognizing dispossession: Mobilization among Nicaraguan migrant domestic workers in Costa Rica

This paper will address the presence of Nicaraguan women migrant domestic workers in Costa Rica at the forefront of a transnational social movement making broad demands for social welfare, immigration and labor policy reform. I argue that the Costa Rican household-worksite is a space of heightened discrimination towards Nicaraguan migrants, producing organizing efforts.

Costa Rica is imagined as uniquely modern, democratic, white, prosperous and egalitarian within Latin America; the belief that Nicaraguan encroachment threatens the 'exceptionalism' of Costa Rica and its Central Valley is hegemonic. Yet, neoliberal restructuring in the 1980's brought Nicaraguan migrants into Central Valley businesses and homes by creating demand for inexpensive labor to compensate for declining income. Although ethnic and class segregation of Nicaraguan neighborhoods and employment increases their visibility, social distance is maintained. Lack of interaction allows the proliferation of discourses that Nicaraguans threaten the "cultural regime" of exceptionalism and are responsible for Costa Rica's declining prosperity.

I argue that the household is unique among sites of employment in that distinction between Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans is overtly and directly asserted. Ethnographies of South-South migrant domestic workers shows that employers actively and self-consciously construct markers of "distinction" that maintain social barriers between employer and employee within the "transcultural contact zone" of the household workplace. I propose that by entering the Central Valley, Costa Rican neighborhoods and homes, domestic workers have engaged in multiple "transborder" crossings. The decreased distance subjects them to more acute discrimination. Establishing markers of distinction within the household, employers, whether unconsciously or consciously, respond to the perceived threat of Nicaraguan encroachment. Addressing domestic workers, employers personalize discourse of Nicaraguans as the antithesis of exceptionalism. In this paper, I argue that organizations of Nicaraguan women migrants draw on lived transborder labor experience to link discrimination to structural violence and demand broad policy reform.

TG05-647.2

NUSSBAUMER, Beatriz* (CONICET - University of Buenos Aires, nussbaum@agro.uba.ar)

El uso de la fotografía en el proceso de (re) articulación étnica en comunidades rurales Argentina

El trabajo ofrece una reflexión metodológica y teórica sobre una experiencia de trabajo de campo en una comunidad indígena Argentina a partir de la introducción del uso de la fotografía como instrumento de recolección de información primaria para la investigación. El trabajo abordará dos dimensiones. Por un lado, se presentarán reflexiones metodológicas sobre la práctica de aplicación de esta técnica en la comunidad bajo estudio, realizando un análisis de la intervención en la comunidad, los procesos que dispara un dispositivo tecnológico como la cámara y las dinámicas de apropiación de esta actividad por parte de los participantes. La apropiación de este trabajo permitió a la comunidad repensar su papel en la construcción de su propia historia, en contraposición a los marcos clásicos de imposición de formatos étnicos. Estos elementos permitirán analizar a su vez cambios y continuidades en la relación entre el investigador y el sujeto investigado.

En segundo lugar, se presentarán resultados de la producción de imágenes por parte de la población local en relación sobre su vida cotidiana, lo que ha permitido trabajar la percepción de los pobladores sobre el papel de los recursos naturales en las estrategias de vida y sociabilidad comunitaria. En un contexto de disputa territorial y de reconocimiento de su identidad étnica, el proceso de construcción de las categorías de comunidad y territorio juegan un papel central, y dentro de ello el uso y apropiación del espacio. Las fotografías facilitan indagar en algunas dimensiones de las subjetividades en juego en la construcción colectiva identitaria la que busca lograr una distinción que legitime su alteridad como grupo étnico. Un elemento de esta distinción es presentado como una particular relación entre lo social y lo ambiental en la cual se conjugan funciones materiales y simbólicas de los recursos naturales y del territorio.

WG02-569.4

NUSSBAUMER, Beatriz* (CONICET - University of Buenos Aires, nussbaum@agro.uba.ar)

Los derechos territoriales indígenas en conflicto. Un análisis de la situación en la Argentina y en la provincia de Salta

El trabajo se enmarca en la problemática del reconocimiento de los derechos territoriales de los pueblos originarios, derechos reafirmados a partir del cambio de la Constitución Argentina en 1994. Los avances en la efectivización de la transferencia de tierras a las comunidades indígenas en estos últimos 20 años, han sido discontinuos, lentos y contradictorios. En este sentido, la pregunta central a la que se busca contribuir es de qué forma la ralentización de este proceso está relacionada con los intereses en juego por el control y uso de los recursos naturales, intereses protagonizados por grupos privados y estatales.

El trabajo presentará una caracterización y análisis de las fases potenciales por las que atraviesa el conflicto (legal, económico y ambiental) que retrasan o frenan los procesos de titulación a favor de las comunidades. Este análisis a nivel nacional se basará en la información secundaria existente y en información primaria generada a través de entrevistas en profundidad, delineando el escenario actual macro-político de la problemática de tierras indígenas en la Argentina.

En función de profundizar el análisis de los conflictos, se presentarán resultados de un estudio de caso de una comunidad en litigio por sus tierras en la Provincia de Salta. Allí se analizarán los agentes públicos y privados intervinientes, los discursos en relación con las demandas de tierras y se dimensionará el peso relativo de la variable económica en el conflicto. En un contexto de avance de la frontera agrícola, se evidencian diferentes lógicas de uso y control de las tierras, presentándose la lógica indígena como un modo resistencial a las hegemónicas presentes a nivel provincial y local.

Finalmente se aportarán reflexiones vinculando los dos niveles de análisis -nacional y provincial- que tenderán a clarificar el escenario de disputa de los pueblos originarios por el reconocimiento de sus derechos territoriales.

RC11-336.3

O'LOUGHLIN, Kate* (University of Sydney, kate.ouloghlin@sydney.edu.au), **HEESE, Karla** (Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research, University of Sydney) and **KENDIG, Hal** (Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research, University of Sydney)

Age discrimination among older workers: The Australian experience

In 2004 the Australian government introduced The Age Discrimination Act; however age discrimination in the workplace remains a problem in Australia. In 2010 complaints to the Fair Work Ombudsmen increased dramatically. The Australian government is encouraging mature age workers to remain in the workforce and has introduced policies to support this, including superannuation tax incentives and extending pension age eligibility to 67 years. However, even if older workers are willing to work longer, their opportunities may be limited if employers are unwilling to hire or retain them. Data drawn from the Ageing Baby Boomers in Australia (ABBA) project's 2009 national survey (N=1009) of older workers aged 50-64 years found that 32% of workers experienced age discrimination. Results indicate that 17% of older workers reported age discrimination in the workplace and 25% reported discrimination when applying for a job. Logistic Regression analysis of older workers found that those who reported being treated less favourably both in the workplace and when applying for a job were more likely to be single females, those employed in private sector jobs, those who reported high job stress, felt dissatisfied with their current job, and/or thought that their job may be eliminated in the next year. This research highlights that although policies (mainly fiscal) have been implemented to encourage older workers to remain longer in work they do not address other barriers such as employer attitudes to employing and retaining older workers.

RC11-163.1

ÖBERG, Peter* (University of Gävle, Peter.Oberg@hig.se)

Diversity and ageing – The meaning of new intimate relationships in later life

Social gerontology and family sociology about intimacy in old age has almost exclusively focused on institutionalized life-long marriages and little research has focused on re-partnering and the forms and meaning of this diversity of new intimate relationships in later life. Framed by Giddens' transformation of intimacy and Laslett's theory of the third age, as well as changing social and demographical conditions, this paper will focus on how different forms of new intimate relationships are formative for the experience of ageing. The strategical sampel was diversified according to different forms of new intimate relationships: dating singles, married, cohabiting and living apart together. Qualitative interviews was used with 28 Swedes, 63–91 years, who have established a new intimate heterosexual relationship after 60 or who are dating singles. The results showed the significance of new intimate relations for social integration and for the experience of old age as the "crown of life". The meaning of new intimate relations in different intimacy forms are discussed in relation to everyday life in old age, the relational history and relational careers and future perspectives of informal support structures by the relation.

RC21-228.4

OBERTI, Marco* (Sciences Po Paris - OSC, marco.oberti@sciences-po.fr)

Promoting "social diversity", urban segregation and Inequalities: The case of Sciences Po in Paris

The strong historical process of social reproduction in many selective universities in France ("grandes écoles") is becoming a crucial issue and more and more reconsidered. In the last decade, many of these universities have implemented specific programs in order to "diversify" socially the student population.

The classic way of analysing the impact of these programs is measuring how the profile of students is changing, but with no attention to the area and the high school from which they are coming. However, because of urban segregation and political construction of priority-depressed areas, and also because of the high concentration of the most selective high schools in Paris Downtown and in few wealthy suburbs, the territorial approach reveals different patterns.

Studying the specific case of Sciences Po within the large Paris Metropolitan area, I will try to answer to several questions: Are Sciences Po working class students equally distributed in the urban space? Are they coming from a limited number of high schools, those concerned by Sciences Po agreement? What about the chances of pupils with lower middle class background to have access to a selective university? Are these programs changing urban, school and social hierarchy? To what extent residence, school and social background are intertwined and are affecting school opportunities in a big city like Paris?

This paper is a contribution to the debate on urban and school segregation, analysing how affirmative action programs deal with both urban and social inequalities. Some comparative elements with Chicago selective high schools system will be used to stress the opacity of the selection and the affirmative action in the French Educational system, and how each system deals with urban and ethnic segregation.

TG07-463.1

OCHOA AGUDELO, Maria Daniela* (Universidad de Antioquia, daniuchoa@colombia.com), **BARRENECHE GIRALDO, Isabel** (Universidad de Antioquia) and **PEREA ALZATE, Henry Obed** (Universidad de Antioquia)

Identity on the border

The topic of the research focuses on how to live or not in a political-administrative border affects the identities of people, even though their lives are often divided between the spaces they live; depending on the needs they have and the opportunities offered to satisfy them.

For that reason, the intention of the research is to observe how the people live and how they identify each other in the border; with special emphasis on the way people build and maintain their identities, bearing in mind that this is closely connected to the places where they live. Likewise with the story, the imaginary and the different perceptions they have.

From above we think about the role played by the border in the daily life of villagers and we observe that this transcends administrative building into a new symbolic form.

In this specific case we will take a concerned village called San Ignacio, which is part of Guarne since 1999, as previously belonged to a *corregimiento* of the city of Medellín (Santa Elena). Both places located in the department of Antioquia, Colombia.

There is a close relationship between the *vereda* and Santa Elena since they share a rich tradition in the region, which consists on the construction of *silletas*. They also share the history as well as economic and social activities. This situation places San Ignacio not only in a geographical border, but also on a cultural and identity one.

RC15-40.3

OCKÉ-REIS, Carlos* (Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research, carlos.ocke@ipea.gov.br), BROWN, Lawrence (Columbia University) and WENDT, Claus (University of Siegen)

Equity effects of private health insurance subsidies: Brazil in international comparison

In healthcare policy, tax subsidies may provoke public underfunding and privatization, encouraging households and employers to buy private health insurance. They may be justified under a plausible criterion recognized among health economists and health policy analysts. These subsidies function as tax relief for taxpayers who believe that there is a reduction in public health spending. They may, however, negatively affect equity principles. Regarding poverty and inequality, in Brazil this question is a national political issue since the elderly and chronically ill will be forced to surrender to public services due to high costs within the private schemes. Moreover, subsidies on healthcare with no limits determine that employers and employees (private agents), not the government, define the federal spending on health care, which raises concerns about the control of fiscal policy.

RC05-89.4

ODASSO, Laura* (University of Venice, laura.odasso@misha.fr)

Between silent resistance and power of action: "I am... not I come from"

The intervention deals with the question of the change and continuity of stigmatization, as a form of "doing othering", in the process of migration of North African women. According to specific configuration and social context, the "doing othering" assumes different expressions: from discredit to marginalization to exclusion until racism. I am taking a biographical approach, analyzing and crossing life stories collected. The "biographical work" [Inwlocki & Lutz, 2000] allows me to analyze this *phenomenon* in its genesis, to reconstruct the process of development and transformation, as well as the logic of action of the actors.

Based on two case studies one from France and one from Italy, it will be demonstrated how the stigmatization towards a Moroccan migrant women - as well as the self perception - developed, how it changed, and how under some circumstances it exhibits a certain continuity. In doing so, the interplay between the past and the present as well as the intra-biographical and societal developments are considered. These cases present different typologies of "stigma", as "physical deformities", "blemishes of individual character" and the central one for this issue, "tribal stigma" [Goffmann, 1963]. These emerge in interaction, for this reason also the husband's, friends' and peer's voices are considered, in order not to take the categories of gender and the "rapports de racisation" [Pfefferkorn, 2010] isolated, but rather to articulate them in a intersectional complex perspective that considers age, gender, social class, "race" and ethnical relations.

I come to the conclusion that "the resources of biographical experience" [Delcroix, 2004] could strength the resistance and the "power of action" [Le Quentrec, 2009] of migrant women in reaching a full emancipation (realized here thanks to the family life - intermarriage - and to the work) to find their place between "being who they are" and "coming from".

RC38-106.1

ODASSO, Laura* (University of Venice, laura.odasso@misha.fr)

Giving a three dimensional form to biography

The intervention deals with a broader approach to research using qualitative methods. The argumentation is based on examples from the experi-

ence of PhD field research on challenges in intermarriages with a partner coming from an Arab country. The PhD project was conceived of using a pure biographical approach: collecting life stories of family members. However, I realized just a few months after the very beginning of my field that I was doing ethnography too. So I have tried to sharpen my methodology using "reflexive ethnography" [Burawoy, 2003 & 1998] (taking the context and the situation as a starting point) and "multi-site ethnography" [Marcus, 1995] (participating in different spaces and domains of the social life).

To well understand the *phenomena* that we could generally define as a "total social fact", a more articulate method is profitable. Moreover, the "biographical work" [Inwlocki & Lutz, 2000] calls for competences in different disciplines. In addition to interdisciplinarity, this work demands that the researcher moves from "micro-sociological" level to "meso" and "macro" ones, passing through interactions and transitions. To achieve a complete comprehension of the interviewees' stories and to deepen the issue of research, it is necessary to better describe and to experience interviewees' life in time, space and movement. For this, the interviewer as a researcher, cannot be satisfied with the *récit*, he/she has to widen the observation, to "be part of the stories collected" and to participate in his/her field at different levels.

I come to the conclusion that ethnography, in particular the Burawoy and Marcus outlines, seem to be essential to give a three dimensional form to the biographical work. There is a strong alliance between these methods that empower the outcomes of biography analysis. Probably, the weakness is in term of time and engagement, considering the commitment in social research.

RC11-309.1

ODDONE, María Julieta* (University of Buenos Aires, mjoddone@retina.ar)

Discussant: María Julieta Oddone

RC30-24.5

OGAWA, Shinichi* (Yokohama National University, sogawa@ynu.ac.jp)

How "innovative" work practices are abandoned: A case of job involvement activities in Japan and France

A growing literature has been paying attention to the impact of "innovative" work practices on productivity and work conditions. "Innovative" work practices are often regarded as opposite concepts to "modern" principles of work organization, and the former are considered to replace or compete with the latter, whether the impact is opportunistic or pessimistic. Some of the critics have been describing "modern" work practices, such as Taylorism and Fordism, as origins of alienation from work and narrowing down humans' ability to work. "Innovative" work practices such as "Toyotism" and total quality management, the dissemination of which is stimulated by Japanese industrial competitiveness in the 1980s, was considered as a possible alternative to balance the productivity and quality of working life; on the other hand, some of the scholars criticized "innovative" practices for oppressing workers both physically and mentally. However, this line of literature tends to ignore the actual context of introduction and abandonment of the practices. This presentation aims to describe the rise and fall of an "innovative" practice, called "quality circles". The quality circle is a job involvement activity originated in Japan, and was in vogue in the 1980s. Quality circles are tried to be transplanted outside of Japan, including non-Japanese enterprises. The presentation compares two societies, Japan and France. France is one of the societies that paid attention to quality circles in the 1980s. The enterprises that implemented quality circles decreased in both societies in the 1990s. Few of the French companies continue the activities, while some of the Japanese companies are still implementing them. The presentation describes the different process and examines the context that led to this difference.

RC49-241.2

OHARA-HIRANO, Yuko* (Department of Health Sciences, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki University, hirano@nagasaki-u.ac.jp)

The mental health status of Indonesian candidates leaving for Japan after the great east Japan earthquake

The goal of this study was to find predictors of the mental health status of the 4th batch of Indonesian candidates coming to Japan under the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement, four months after the Great East Japan Earthquake.

A four-page-long questionnaire was developed and distributed to the 4th batch of Indonesian candidates, who wished to go to Japan under the above agreement, at the venue of intensive Japanese language course held in Depok, West Java, Indonesia, in July 2011.

Seventy-three percent of the respondents were females. The average age was 24.7 (SD2.8) years old. Forty-nine percent of the respondents answered that they were very worried about the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The mean score of the Knowledge about Japan, including knowledge about the working and living environments in Japan was 53.3 and ranged from 20 to 80, (SD 7.3) points. The average score of the General Health Questionnaire, which was used as a marker of the mental health status in this study, was 36.1 (SD4.2) points.

The result of a multivariate analysis showed that the Score of Knowledge about Japan was significantly correlated to the GHQ score ($\beta = .234, p < 0.05$), but the degree of worry about the earthquake did not. The result indicated that knowledge about the actual living and working condition in Japan is a major indicator of the mental health of the candidates, but not their worry concerning the earthquake.

RC14-391.2

OKAMURA, Kayko* (Dokkyo University (Japan), okamura729@dokkyo.ac.jp)

Old and new media in local societies in times of catastrophe: The role of local papers during the great East Japan earthquake

On March 11, 2011, Japan suffered great damage from a M9.0 earthquake. In the early hours of the disaster, the Japanese national and global media broadcasted live what was happening on the east coast of Japan. The images of the tsunami, frightened crowds, and devastated landscapes spread across world in real-time. Meanwhile, in the seriously afflicted areas, the people in freezing cold temperatures suffered not only from food and water shortages, but, just as importantly, from a lack of reliable information directly concerning their own communities. As one of the survivors said, "we desperately needed news and information about 'our place' rather than news about other areas or about crowded train stations in Tokyo." Their needs were met by the journalists of local newspapers, who stood by their side trying their best to provide local people with urgent and practical information. For example, in Ishinomaki, in the absence of electricity, a long-established newspaper was copied out in handwriting and distributed on the day following the disaster. In a subsequent documentary on the newspaper's heroic efforts, one of the editors of that paper said that on that particular day, he reported, not as a journalist, but as a 'localist'. Their local knowledge and the relationship of mutual trust with the local people made this possible. The purpose of this presentation is 1) to examine how local and non-local information diffused or was mediated by the affected local societies and 2) to point out the effectiveness of paper media and local journalists. These focal points lead us to rethink the social significance of local papers and the importance of focusing on the feeling of 'our place' (locality) in media studies. I will also discuss the collaborative relationships of the paper media and the new media such as SMS and twitter.

RC48-318.2

OLESEN, Thomas* (Aarhus University, tho@ps.au.dk)

"We are all Khaled Said": Visual injustice symbols and activism

Photographs and images have received relatively limited systematic attention within the mainstream of social movement studies. This is quite surprising given that photographs and images have historically played key roles in mobilization (e.g. Alexander, 2006, 2011; Biggs 2005; DeLuca 1999; Goldberg, 1991; Halfmann and Young, 2010; Sontag, 1977). Within social movement studies framing theory offers perhaps the most receptive approach for visual analysis. In the paper I seek to develop framing theory to encompass a visual dimension. The pivot of this exercise is the concept of *visual injustice symbols*. Visual injustice symbols are central to framing because they help galvanize and diffuse existing frames by providing them with an emotionally charged and universalizing visual "carrier". My understanding of this process is *dialectical*: injustice symbols are simultaneously outcomes of and resources for political activism. In other words, activists

and injustice symbols "produce" each other in an ongoing interactional dynamic.

I apply the theoretical framework to the case of Khaled Said, a 28-year old Egyptian man beaten to death by Egyptian police in June 2010. The horrifying cell phone photographs taken by Said's family at the morgue became a key injustice symbol for the protests that toppled the Mubarak regime in early 2011. The photographs primarily reached a larger public in and outside Egypt through the Facebook page "We are all Khaled Said". The analysis is divided into three parts: the first accounts for the agency involved in transforming Said into a visual injustice symbol; the second discusses how this involved a universalization of the Said murder ("We are all Khaled Said"); the third outlines the interaction between the national and global level in the formation of the Khaled Said injustice symbol.

RC47-52.5

OLIVEIRA, Gerson* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, gerson.oliveira@ufrgs.br)

Dispositivos, sentidos y mecanismos causales de la acción colectiva contestatária

Lo que pasa cuándo los movimientos sociales tienen sus demandas alcanzadas? El fin del movimiento? La gente deja de movilizarse? La gente movilizada conecta sus objetivos más específicos a grandes cambios sociales para reproducir su organización, institucionalizando el movimiento? Estas son algunas de las preguntas que motivan la realización de este trabajo de investigación. Nuestra hipótesis es la de que la realización de un objetivo alcanzado por la acción colectiva trae consigo la propensión al fin de la movilización. Para encontrar una respuesta que confirme o refute esta hipótesis, se hace un trabajo de investigación sobre el *Movimento de Atingidos por Barragens (MAB)* en el sur de Brasil. Este movimiento es compuesto por campesinos en fines de la década de 1970 tornándose en mediado de los 90 uno de los más grandes movimientos sociales brasileños. Su movilización consiste en la resistencia a la construcción de grandes y medianas represas hidroeléctricas que resultan en la inundación de sus tierras o en la remoción de los campesinos a otras regiones. A través de un estudio de la historia del movimiento, sus repertorios de movilización a lo largo del tiempo y de la reconstitución de las trayectorias de algunos de sus militantes, se busca los mecanismos causales que explican el sostenimiento y las motivaciones de la acción colectiva movilizatoria a lo largo del tiempo. A través de la comparación entre las trayectorias de militantes que lograron un buen asentamiento y otros que siguen movilizándose, buscamos comprender sus motivaciones a través del diálogo con corrientes teóricas como la de construcción de identidades militantes, de la psicología social, de las disposiciones y retribuciones del alistamiento militante, de la reproducción de las organizaciones sociales y, sobretudo, de la atribución de sentidos en la construcción de carreras militantes.

RC09-273.4

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Who is the new middle class in Brazil?

In Brazil, it has been noticed the emergence of a *new middle class* as one of the most significant social phenomena of the recent years. Surveys estimate that in the last decade about 40 million people moved forward and now have a household income between R\$1.200 and R\$ 5.174, which is considered Class C in Brazil and it has been called the *new middle class*. In this sense, it has proliferated discourses about this *new middle class*, which has been associated with this increase in income and new consumption possibilities. Media and government refer insistently to this *new middle class* to demonstrate social mobility in the country and how the assumed development pattern has reached good results. However, aspects related to quality of life, such as access to education, housing, transportation, health care and basic services (electricity, water and sanitation) has not been incorporated into the debate on social mobility. Therefore, the perspective of *new middle class* that has been released does not include social precariousness in which people with this particular income live. In this sense, my research is the discourse analysis of TV and printed media reports about how are being elaborated discourses on the *new middle class*. In my work, I discuss how the *new middle class* has been related to the notion of social mobility through an increase in income, it means, through which categories it's being established the relationship between income, consumption and social mobility. Another aspect is the relationship between the *new middle class* and the traditional middle class. In spite of it

refers to the traditional one, the *new middle class* has constantly been differentiated to the former middle class in the media reports, in a way that one of the recurring questions is who is' and 'what think this new middle class'.

RC09-479.1

OLIVEIRA, Rafael* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, rafaeloliveiraeco@gmail.com)

Culture and market: The virtual capitalism (A case study of the site catharsis)

This paper discusses new forms of social interaction made by economic actors in the virtual environment. Which is the spirit assumed by virtual capitalism? The informationalism is presented within this work, as the basis of the expansion into the new configuration of virtual capitalism. I defend that in it, earlier phases of capitalism and its various historical formats coupled with new features assumed in the field of information technology coexist.

The Internet, by its network dimension, has always relied on collaborative practices for its creation, improvement and dissemination. But the current virtuous cycle experienced by this practice has taken on ever greater dimensions. It works as if there were an "army" of people working to update the cyberspace extensions, either by inserting new content, working with the improvement of its size and programs or acquiring and producing goods and services. Models of "collaborative sites" are increasingly most common; Internet users do not visit the pages only as observers, now, they also participate of the creation process.

I raise the following questions: how consumers, entrepreneurs and suppliers behave within this new sociality of cyberspace? And what are the consequences of their behavior? More precisely, this research investigates the appropriation of the cultural signs by the part of social actors and their relative changes in virtual goods and services (commodities), thus, its inherent process of commodification.

For a better understanding and location of the phenomenon, the CATHARSIS Portal, created in 2010 in São Paulo, Brazil, with the aim of facilitating the establishment, funding and publicity of cultural projects, was defined as a space of observation. This website condenses the explicit variables throughout this study, primarily with regard to the virtual realm of cultural entrepreneurship. It works with a concept developed in the U.S. called "crowdfunding" which means "collaborative funding."

TG03-519.2

OLIVEIRA, Raissa* (Universidade de Brasília, raisamo@gmail.com)

Adolescent drug trafficking and the absence/presence of the state

TG06-

OLIVEIRA, Raissa* (Universidade de Brasília, raisamo@gmail.com)

Interpretations and values in conflict within a policy of human rights protection against the threat of death

I intend to share some of my experiences within the Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH/PR), where I worked throughout the year of 2011. What I have to say has to do with PPCAAM, a protection program for children and adolescents threatened with death.

It is well known that most of the people under the threat of death find themselves in this situation due to involvement with drug traffic. We can say that PPCAAM is based on a humane philosophy of government, not only because it has as one of its objectives the protection of life, but also because it actively promotes the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA).

However, observing the program through my ethnography, I realized that frequently there was a divergence, mainly between those workers that above all wanted to protect life and those that wanted to see the rights of children and adolescents respected.

For instance, there are norms and rules that demand that the child or adolescent must volunteer for the program, but that does not always happen. In moments such as these we can identify the values each party uses to defend its point-of-view. The "ECA defenders" accuse the "life defenders" of being authoritarian, overly concerned with "public security" and of imposing symbolic violence on the children, adolescents and their families. For their part, "life defenders", accuse their opponents of being bureaucratic and insensitive.

RC38-106.3

OLIVEIRA, Ricardo Costa de* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, rc2000@uol.com.br)

Sociology, family history and genealogy

Pictures, biographies, families and genealogies in the Brazilian Tradition. The Brazilian social class structure also can be analyzed in terms of a genealogical structure. Social itineraries and social reproduction. Social capital and social mobility related to life histories and biographies. Empirical cases of Brazilian families from different social groups and different status quo. Genealogies as a sociological showcase of generations, social mobility and social reproduction. We use the contribution of Daniel Bertaux and others as a theoretical framework to explain several cases of Brazilian families analyzed and discussed in our research with reference to the past and present positions.

RC34-265.4

OLIVEIRA, Rita Alves* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, ritacaualves@gmail.com)

Usos de las tecnologías digitales y construcción de identidades colectivas por grupos de jóvenes de São Paulo

Este trabajo es parte de la investigación en desarrollo desde 2008 y cubre los usos de las redes sociales digitales por parte de grupos, colectivos y movimientos juveniles de la ciudad de São Paulo. Se parte del supuesto de que los modos de uso de las tecnologías digitales pueden ser vistos como formas de resistencia y lucha y herramientas de visibilidad.

El objetivo principal de esta investigación en curso es el de investigar los usos de la cultura digital de los jóvenes, con especial atención a las formaciones colectivas, y como la cultura articula con la política, la ética y la estética. En este trabajo específicamente se busca tratar el proceso de construcción de las identidades colectivas a partir de la inserción de los grupos de jóvenes en las redes sociales digitales: ¿cuáles son las identidades y afiliaciones en la construcción de estos grupos y colectivos?

La metodología consistió en la cartografía, clasificación, análisis y seguimiento de los blogs y perfiles colectivos de estos grupos de jóvenes en las redes sociales digitales y el uso de la etnografía de los entornos sociales de algunos de estos grupos juveniles.

Los resultados obtenidos apuntan la emergencia de sujetos colectivos expresos en esos espacios digitales: encontramos decenas de grupos dedicados a la construcción de una "identidad periférica", que afirman que pertenecen a la periferia y utilizan la producción cultural de estas regiones como un medio de transformación de sus realidades sociales y políticas; tenemos también otras decenas de grupos de jóvenes que se vinculan a los movimientos transnacionales que proponen la construcción y difusión de prácticas alternativas de consumo y la movilidad urbana, además de los usos innovadores de las tecnologías digitales y las proposiciones vinculadas a los temas ecológicos (urbanos o no) y la utilización y la revitalización de los espacios públicos.

RC47-410.4

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La tríada de la política urbana de conciliación de clases en Brasil

La segunda gestión de Gobierno de Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2007-2010): Partido de los Trabajadores (PT), se caracterizó por la aplicación de una política urbana de reconciliación de las clases sociales, basado en el lema "Brasil: un país de todos", al generar un nuevo padrón de la urbanización y la propiedad de las poblaciones en las ciudades brasileñas y para cambiar los valores predeterminados de la urbanización periférica para un tipo de urbanización fractal estándar segregación sócioespacial, basada en enclaves fortificados y muros que separan el hábitat de la ciudad.

El primer programa para impulsar la economía y el sector de la construcción civil fue el programa de aceleración del crecimiento (PAC), para intervenir en la construcción de infraestructura urbana. Siguiendo el programa mi casa mi vida (PMCMV), cuyo objetivo era construir 1 millones de viviendas en dos años, con subsidios a los constructores en la construcción de edificios y casas para vivienda de interés social y medio. El tercer programa se centra en Mega eventos deportivos: Copa Mundial de fútbol de 2014 y los Juegos Olímpicos de 2016, cuyos incentivos van desde

la construcción de estadios de fútbol, gimnasios, incluso las operaciones urbanas, instalación de pacificación de las unidades de policía (UPP), etc.

Tales intervenciones urbanas revelan una especie de consenso político entre capital, trabajo y estado, en el sentido de que generan empleo a trabajadores, empresarios, sector beneficios de impuestos al Estado y cumple con sus consumidores. Conflictos derivados de estas acciones se tratarán en este trabajo de planificación con el objetivo de demostrar los puntos ciegos entre el discurso político, las prácticas económicas y la realidad social de sus impactos. Nuestra hipótesis es que están experimentando un proceso de implosión-explósión de ciudades brasileñas a través de este tipo de urbanización.

RC13-344.1

OLIVEIRA, Sueli Machado Pereira de* (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, suelioliveira@pucpaldas.br) and REIS, Magali (PUC Minas)

Democracy and the child participation

The discussion in this article aims to systematize essential elements around what exactly turns out to be the child participation in the decision-making processes from the perspective of democracy. With qualitative and documental aspects, this research systematizes the child's participation, emphasizing the contributions of Sociology of Childhood and History of Childhood, and analyzes the children participation in the decision-making processes based on studies that point out the child as a capable individual. Frequently the children's idoneity and maturity to reason, stand up for themselves, talk about themselves and tell their story, as well as their capacity of decision and action, are questioned. Modern societies face the paradox of, at the same time as they show a great concern about childhood, depriving the children of their rights, instead of giving continuity to the acknowledgment of the children as capable of being subject of their own history, as we have seen in researches and experiments. To promote the participation means to experience a complex system of interactions that is settled around the initiative, the shared responsibilities, and mainly around the commitment that groups of people, children and adults, can assume while conducting the decision-making process of the realization of the actions of a determinate project. The unequal distribution of power between adults and children is defined by social and ideological reasons, with consequences in the control and domination of groups. The conclusion indicates the need to expand democracy, starting with a broader discussion about the rights of participation that children and teenagers have, from the perspective of a more humane and inclusive education. This implies a consideration with the child and the teenager as social and political individuals that are entitled to have an opinion and to access information.

RC29-247.3

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The problem brought by the use of genetic database in criminal investigations and the protection of human rights

The problem brought by the use of genetic database in criminal investigations and the protection of Human Rights.

Starting from the observation that the use of biotechnology, in particular of the new possibilities of use of genetics, raise a discussion about their ethical-legal implications in human life and their social impacts to rhapsodize about the consequences of the use of DNA by the criminal justice system, through the implementation, by the Brazilian State of databases of genetic profiles-criminal convicted.

These banks, if placed in operation, make direct comparisons of DNA profiles from samples collected in places where a crime has occurred, with suspicious profiles registered in these banks. This is possible because the DNA is a unique biological structure in each individual, with the exception of the monozygotic twins, which allows the identification of the person and serves as the foundation of criminal investigation and forensic genetics.

However, this application is not impassive fault, which requires the adoption of a critical positioning that demonstrate the potential risks that could arise from the creation of databases of genetic profiles-criminal convicted.

Furthermore, from a transdisciplinary approach, seeking to respond to what extent the creation of a genetic database for criminal purposes will not

configure the Suppression of Human Rights and guarantees set out in our legal system.

In the end, it will demonstrate that advances from genetics bring with them the need to create new forms of protection of human beings, their dignity and integrity, and defence of the collectivity.

RC52-183.3

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From the "physiotherapist practice" to physiotherapy as a profession: The Brazilian case

Physiotherapy is a profession recognized in Brazil since 1969 and set in its origins an interesting case study - the transformation of an occupation into a profession. According to a socio-historical approach, associated with the concepts of *expertise and credentialism* (Freidson, 1996, 2009) and *interactional expertise* (Collins and Evans, 2006), it is possible to investigate in what extent the occupation of physiotherapist was accredited by the State to become a work activity, since 1938. The rough data will come from Registration Books of the Professional Practice Supervision (1930-1940) that contains information such as: name, date and place of birth, parentage, occupation and current legislation. The data shows the existence of a group of workers, which characterize a pre-institutionalization of a future profession. During this period, the "physiotherapist practice" (hydrotherapy, therapeutic exercise, electrotherapy, thermotherapy, phototherapy and massage) was widely used. The physiotherapists that were associated with medicine and nursing profession, develop a certain expertise prior to the formal structure of education that would occur only from 1951. In this sense, the interaction between physiotherapists, doctors and nurses was the main way of exchange for the acquisition of tacit physiotherapist knowledge's. The "physiotherapist practices" were shaped in a kind of *interactional expertise*, being an existing practice before starting the process of professionalization of this occupation.

RC14-424.5

OLIVERA, Mauricio Nihil* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, moliveraca@uoc.edu)

E-migración: Sociedad de la información, inmigración y políticas públicas de integración

Se presentan los resultados de la tesis doctoral del autor sobre el modo en que las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación (TICs) estarían participando en el proceso de "integración social" de la población migrada en el país de destino, a partir del concepto propuesto de *e-migrantes*, y distinguiendo entre dos colectivos de inmigrantes: franceses (comunitarios) y ecuatorianos (no comunitarios) en la Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña (España).

A partir del concepto de *e-migrantes*, se observa la importancia de analizar los principales procesos técnicos (TICs) y políticos (políticas de integración) dentro de la Sociedad de la Información, en el campo de las ciencias sociales y humanas y en la línea de la investigación crítica de la Sociedad de la Información y de la Antropología de las Políticas Públicas.

La metodología utilizada combinó la investigación social cuantitativa y cualitativa con métodos de la Antropología de las Políticas Públicas. Esta metodología consistió en la elaboración de una encuesta estructurada, de grupos de discusión y entrevistas en profundidad a gestores, funcionarios y expertos en inmigración; y en una revisión de la literatura relevante, se analizaron fuentes secundarias y se estudiaron las políticas públicas de inmigración. El análisis se centra: (a) los usos, prácticas sociales y apropiación de las TICs por parte de la población migrada y, (b) la presencia de las TICs como instrumento que ayude a la integración de los migrantes en una cultura pública común en la Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña (España).

Los resultados señalan que los ecuatorianos estarían más integrados al país de destino que los franceses; que estos últimos estarían más conectados a sus países de origen; que los territorios virtuales generan nuevas formas de negociar las prácticas sociales y por fuera de las instituciones; y que las TICs no estarían superando antiguas formas de explotación social.

RC10-222.1

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Educación y cultura política

En América Latina se produjo un conjunto de reformas que dieron un giro notable a los distintos sistemas educativos desde hace más de veinte años. Se destaca una tendencia en las políticas educativas por generar una cultura política en los niños y jóvenes desde la particular perspectiva del Estado donde la institución escolar juega un papel central.

En México por ejemplo, los nuevos libros de texto incluyen las nociones de ciudadanía, participación democrática, cultura y formación ética como los temas más relevantes. Sin embargo pueden identificarse tres esferas en permanente oposición: 1) los lineamientos discursivos en la política educativa y sus cursos de acción, 2) el proceso de implementación institucional de tales acciones, confrontada entre la autoridad escolar y la comunidad educativa y 3) las prácticas culturales propias del espacio escolar y sus consecuencias en el desarrollo en el aula.

La complejidad de procesos contextuales y multidimensionales en México, como en otros países latinoamericanos, hacen que los temas de la democracia, la igualdad y la tolerancia tratados teóricamente en las escuelas se contrapongan a la práctica educativa cuando la estructura escolar tiende a ser autoritaria, discriminatoria y poco tolerante. Así también se contradice en la esfera de la práctica social.

En este trabajo intento mostrar la disociación entre el discurso formal de las políticas educativas y las prácticas escolares de nivel secundaria que muestran a través de la acción explícita y simbólica de sus actores los procesos de resistencia, conflicto y contradicción.

RC22-132.2

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Problemas corrientes, respuestas alternativas. El movimiento carismático católico y la búsqueda de bienestar

Actualmente, el campo sociorreligioso argentino se caracteriza por la multiplicación de cultos y agrupaciones religiosas. Sin embargo, el 76,5 % de los argentinos continúa definiéndose como católico[1]. Lejos de ser un espacio uniforme, dicha denominación religiosa es plural, heterogénea y engloba un amplio espectro de prácticas, experiencias y grados de compromiso en un contexto signado por la presencia de procesos de secularización. En este marco la Renovación Carismática Católica se inscribe como alternativa religiosa y cultural cercana a las soluciones mágicas, para quienes están desencantados por diversas razones –religiosas, políticas y/o económicas - con la rigidez de la iglesia y su alejamiento de la vida cotidiana.

Tomaremos como caso el movimiento carismático de sanación formado en torno a la figura del Padre Ignacio Peries, cura párroco de la Parroquia Natividad del Señor (Rosario, provincia de Santa Fe). El *Padre Ignacio* es conocido públicamente por impartir *bendiciones* a todos aquellos que las soliciten y a personas enfermas en particular. Esta característica ha generado un movimiento religioso, que congrega más de quince mil fieles por fin de semana, y que al estar inserto en una dinámica social mayor, implica también transformaciones económicas y sociales. Asimismo, la Parroquia ha incursionado en distintos ámbitos como ser la educación, el deporte, la tercera edad y la salud.

El presente trabajo busca explorar y caracterizar esta modalidad innovadora de la tradición monolítica e institucionalmente legitimada del catolicismo argentino con miras a problematizar la secularización, ya no como pérdida de poder y control social de la religión sobre otras esferas de la actividad, sino en tanto proceso de reorganización del trabajo de la religión para otorgar respuestas en una sociedad que es percibida como estructuralmente imposibilitada para hacerlo.

[1] "Primera encuesta sobre creencias y actitudes religiosas en Argentina". Buenos Aires: CEIL-PIETTE-CONICET. 2008

RC26-289.3

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Reconstruction of communities following the great East Japan disaster

The earthquake and tsunami that struck northeastern Japan on March 11, 2011 not only caused extensive direct damage to people, but triggered a nuclear power plant accident bringing the terror and reality of radiation. Reconstruction of communities in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures presents enormous problems. While communities affected only by the earthquake and tsunami can be rebuilt physically and socially, it will be very difficult for people in the radiation-contaminated areas in Fukushima to reconstruct. Many residents fleeing the radioactivity have already dispersed far and wide throughout Japan. The social bonds among both groups of sufferers have changed. Though some people have already redeveloped ties in the quake-tsunami disaster areas, others, especially those whose houses were not destroyed by the tsunami, have hesitated to communicate with less fortunate friends and neighbors because of 'survivors guilt.' In Fukushima, the additional nuclear disaster inflicted quite another kind of damage on people. It was not only physical, but mental. Many farmers have had to transfer to other areas because their crops became unmarketable due to radioactivity, real or feared. The government forces many other people to evacuate to areas far from the nuclear plant and so far from home. While older people wish to return to their hometowns, younger people have determined to find new jobs in other areas. This too strains ties. The purpose of the paper is to inventory and clarify the particular problems of conflict in communities such as the loss of confidence in neighbors caused by the disaster and to explore the possibilities of rebuilding communities, especially indicating how to cope with 'social demise of communities' where local people had formed and occupied all their lives.

RC24-407.4

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Responses to recent Van earthquakes in the media: The case study of national newspapers and TV programmes following 6 weeks of the earthquake

The paper focuses on responses to recent Van earthquakes in the media: The case study of national newspapers and TV programmes following 6 weeks of the earthquake

The followups of the disasters in written materials and visual records can be important tools for tracing the processes for awareness, constructive and deconstructive purposes in the disaster phases. There are ongoing arguments on the values of such studies. Most recent questions following Japan's recent experience are how exactly do disasters lead to social changes, how far they differ and why?

However, present study questions differing responses to Van earthquakes in selected 6 national newspapers and disaster focused, selected national TV programmes in following 6 weeks of the post-disaster phase. Study will be tracing awareness levels and reflections of the different occupational groups to the disaster. The backgrounds of appearing reflections will be taken into account during evaluations in the context of local, national and international experiences.

The discussions will be basing on several variables such as distance and coverage of the issue, approaches and types of the presented knowledge.

RC21-620.3

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Invoking and disrupting community in urban development strategies: Exploring its (post-)political tendencies

Community-based governance has become an increasingly popular strategy for urban development strategies in disadvantaged urban areas across the world (DeFilippis and North, 2004). It puts community building, civic engagement and the development of social capital to urban renewal plans and steers a middle course between state- and market led forms of territorial development. The idea of community as the vehicle for collective action in urban neighbourhoods has however been criticized from various angles (Mayer, 2003). Marxist, feminist and post-structuralist scholars have argued that the idea of community ignores asymmetric relations of power and domination within the community. It tends to ignore the fundamental split of the social along (amongst others) class and gender lines. In this paper we explore the conception of the political underlying attempts to both invoke and disrupt community in urban renewal strategies. We do this through a case study of community-based planning in the gentrifying neigh-

bourhood Brugse Poort in Ghent, Belgium. A recent social urban renewal program successfully revived community dynamics in this post-industrial neighbourhood, but was met with a powerful attempt of a local social worker at disrupting the new hegemonic image of the neighbourhood. He defended his intervention by arguing that the new community being built obscured and marginalized his clients and their social needs. This intervention is analyzed as an attempt to create a space where a political disagreement about who constitutes the community can be staged (Rancière, 1999).

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RC24-211.3

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Promoting sustainable palmoil; Are consumers really involved or only virtually?

Palm oil is the leading tropical vegetable oil and used as an input for food products, cosmetics, animal feed and bio-energy. Its production is concentrated in Southeast Asia, but its use is increasingly spread worldwide. The sector provides income and employment to millions of people and foreign currency for many countries. Nevertheless, the growing palm oil sector has led to negative environmental consequences, such as tropical deforestation and soil erosion, to increased greenhouse gases and to air and water pollution. In addition, the expansion of large-scale plantations has contributed to social-political unrest at community level.

Several initiatives have been taken to respond to these challenges, including by governments, private companies and NGOs. Interesting initiatives are the Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), established in 2004 by international private companies and NGOs, and the recently launched Indonesia Sustainable Palmoil Standard (ISPO). Although consumers are not actively involved in these initiatives, they are often referred to when sustainability standards and certification are proposed or developed. However, it is unclear how consumer concerns are actually involved or whether these are used in an indirect manner to promote the interests of particular organisations. It is complicated for consumers to directly influence production practices because the palm oil origin can hardly be recognized in margarine, soap, cookies or biodiesel. A key question is therefore how consumer concerns play a role in these sustainability initiatives and what this means in the lives of consumers when they are operationalized.

This paper will analyse the ways in which the RSPO and the ISPO incorporate consumers and their concerns in developing and implementing their respective standards and discuss what this means more broadly for sustainable consumption.

RC29-185.4

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Honor y masculinidad en la vida pandillera

Este es un estudio sobre el honor y la masculinidad como elementos culturales de la violencia en las pandillas. A la violencia pandillera, sus luchas territoriales, atracos y cadenas de venganza les subyace un conjunto de narrativas en torno a la masculinidad y al honor que obran como justificaciones de la violencia. Varios autores coinciden en que las pandillas son producto de la *desocialización*, un progresivo adelgazamiento de lazo social que afecta la interiorización de las reglas simbólicas de la vida social. La hipótesis es que ese déficit simbólico es compensado por un abultamiento de la proyección imaginaria y subjetiva, visible en las formas en que se representan la identidad y la realidad social, de lo cual el honor y la masculinidad son excelentes ejemplos.

Se trabajó con pandilleros de barrios marginales en la ciudad de Cali (Valle) Colombia, con una metodología etnográfica en una compilación de diálogos, entrevistas y apuntes de observación etnográfica consignados a largo de varios años (2002-2008). El resultado es una teoría psicosocial de la violencia basada en la *perspectiva egocéntrica*, donde la particular con-

figuración emotiva del hombre violento explica los discursos de la identidad masculina y el sentido del honor pandillero. Se concluye que la identidad de género masculina y los sistemas del honor son expresiones culturales que transan entre la realidad social objetiva y la vida subjetiva e imaginaria. La dimensión cultural de la violencia y sus motivaciones subjetivas empiezan a comprenderse de esta manera.

RC02-661.4

ORLANSKY, Dora* (IIGG-UBA, orlansky@retina.ar) and CUNIAL, Santiago (UBA)

Alianzas público-privadas: La industria del software. Experiencias en Argentina e India

La necesidad de promover en Argentina una industria del software y un sector de servicios informáticos (SSI) con proyección internacional concita un gran consenso tanto en el ámbito público como privado por tratarse de actividades intensivas en conocimiento y de gran valor agregado (Chudnovsky, López y Melitsko; Delgado, Sedano; Lopez y Ramos, entre otros autores).

Este trabajo consiste en un análisis de políticas públicas comparando Argentina e India, cuya pertinencia se basa en i) la similitud de sus economías agroexportadoras que desarrollan paralelamente un SSI competitivo, y ii) en el contraste entre ambas en tanto India es una gran potencia emergente incluida en el grupo BRICS..

Se centrará en la comparación de las capacidades estatales y las interacciones público-privadas, es decir, los roles de los organismos y agentes públicos y del sector privado en la formación de recursos humanos, en la participación en actividades de I+D, en los procesos de captación de inversión extranjera directa, en la internacionalización de pequeñas y medianas empresas, y en la promoción de exportaciones e innovación.

RC31-345.8

ORNAGHI, Annalisa (University of Milan-Bicocca) and **TOGNETTI BORDOGNA, Mara*** (University of Milan-Bicocca , mara.tognetti@unimib.it)

"Carers' transnational links: The ambivalence of immigrant remittances"

Recent studies on international migration have paid special attention to the transnational perspective; this new branch of the sociology of migration studies the process through which migrants build social fields that link the countries of origin and destination (Glick Schiller et al 1992; Tognetti Bordogna 2004; Ambrosini 2008; Boccagni 2009).

The economic transnationalism connected to the great phenomenon of remittances - financial, material or immaterial - is one relevant aspect of this field of study (Vinello 2009).

Remittances are ambivalent, because they can be interpreted either as a medium of consolidation of Transnational ties or as a bond linking migrant women to the country of origin.

Our target is, in fact, those migrant women who carry out in Italy a particular work of care: the *badanti*, or informal caregivers. As such, they constitute an important resource of the Italian welfare system, characterized as it is by an important family component.

Any migratory phenomenon is, by nature, complex and dynamic, with different historical, economic and social characteristics; moreover it operates changes at many levels. The caring work done by *badanti* as well as the transnational links represented by cross-border remittances take place and must be read within this broader dynamics

The research question for this paper is precisely whether remittances are mainly bonds or mainly ties for *badanti*, relative to other migrant workers employed in the care sector.

We use qualitative and quantitative data from the Prin 2005 research project[1] concerning nationality, gender and class in new house holding work in Italy.

After describing this phenomenon and its peculiarities, we shall analyze the mechanisms that originate it and, establish correlations with the surrounding context.

[1] Prin 2005 Research project "Nazionalità, genere e classe nel nuovo lavoro domestico. Cambiamenti nella famiglia italiana e evoluzione dei sistemi migratori".

RC55-197.1

ORTEGA, Araceli* (EGAP Tec de Monterrey, Monterrey, Mexico, araceli.ortega@itesm.mx)

A multidimensional index of labor vulnerability in Mexico (Decent Work)

According to Mexican Labor Laws and ILO Regulations we build and index of decent work using all existing panels of the National Survey of Occupation and Unemployment for Mexico (ENOE, 2005-2011). This index is multidimensional and takes into account eight dimensions, one monetary and seven non monetary, which are labor income, hours worked, social security, family care, sufficient work, protection to labor rights, respect to labor rights and job stability. This index shows that more than 60% of the Mexican labor force has a non-decent job, which means that don't have enough labor income to buy the food basket and at least one of the labor rights is violated. Additionally, about 30% of the population that can afford the food basket have a job that violates at least one right and are called vulnerable by MEL (minimum labor standards). Moreover, about 10% of the population whose job complies with MEL has a wage that is not enough to buy the food basket. In summary there are more than 90% of the labor force in Mexico that suffers from one type of vulnerability. When we look at the index by age group, children and the elderly are the most vulnerable, and an analysis by sex makes woman much more vulnerable than men. Across time we can observe that after 2008 the percentage of people with no decent work has increased. These results are alarming as this implies that Mexican population suffer from non safety nets in case they lose a job, when they have it, as more than 60% of the labor force reports have been inactive at least one trimester during a given year

RC18-125.3

ORTIZ DE ROZAS, Victoria* (CONICET Universidad de Buenos Aires, victoriaderozas@gmail.com)

Las formas de reclutamiento de candidatos de los partidos políticos oficialistas en las provincias argentinas. El caso de Santiago del Estero (1999-2010)

La problemática general es la de los procesos de reclutamiento de candidatos en las provincias argentinas. Se presenta un estudio de caso sobre los partidos oficialistas en la provincia de Santiago del Estero, en el período 1999-2010. Tomando como punto de partida las trayectorias individuales de los diputados provinciales, se ha logrado identificar ciertas lógicas sociales y políticas que guían su reclutamiento. A través de un análisis que articula datos cuantitativos y cualitativos, es posible dar cuenta de aquellas lógicas que no son explicables por las instituciones escritas, ya que a menudo las reglas que rigen el reclutamiento de los dirigentes no se encuentran frecuentemente escritas o cristalizadas.

Se postula que el principal capital político para ser candidato a diputado provincial es el de ser un representante de un departamento provincial, ser capaz de concitar el apoyo de los votantes en un territorio determinado. Asimismo, se han identificado lógicas de reclutamiento de diputados ligados estrechamente con la historia política local, como la importancia de las mujeres y de los sindicalistas; al tiempo que se postula que los vínculos familiares ocupan un rol marginal.

Se logra presentar evidencias empíricas que matizan la imagen de un partido monolítico controlado por un líder autoritario, si bien se da cuenta de la forma en que el gobernador emerge como el principal líder político en términos de recursos simbólicos y materiales y en virtud de ello como principal decisor en los procesos de reclutamiento de candidatos. Así, tener un vínculo de cercanía con el gobernador o miembros de su círculo cercano, constituye un capital político tan importante como el de ganar las elecciones. Para ser diputado provincial ser elegido por los votantes es tan importante como ser elegido por quienes ocupan la cúspide del gobierno provincial.

RC14-743.1

ORTIZ-NEGRON, Laura L* (University of Puerto Rico, lortiz@prw.net)

La televisión como mediación sociopolítica: Entre la responsabilidad social, la imagen y el espectáculo

Desde las perspectivas de los estudios culturales y la sociología se abordan aquellas tendencias generales que han figurado la televisión como

medio de comunicación y estructura implicada en el registro del mundo social. Un análisis teórico de estas transformaciones de los medios y sus alcances son la base de la presentación. En este contexto, innovaciones tecnológicas, la massmediatización de la vida, el espectáculo, la globalización, la industria cultural y nuevas agendas mediáticas de responsabilidad social figuran entre los factores o condiciones a través de los cuales se produce el "medio difuso". Las relaciones y desplazamientos que se producen entre la responsabilidad social, la imagen y el espectáculo dan cuenta de un medio que condensa y figura nuevos realineamientos y sentidos de las estructuras tradicionales de Estado, empresa y medios. Mas allá de lecturas apocalípticas de la televisión como espacio de comunicación social, intento abordar su mutación hacia una intervención o capacidad sociopolítica. La contención central de este trabajo es que esta mutación del medio televisivo tiene efectos socio-teóricos en nuestros entendidos del Estado, lo público y lo privado, ciudadanía, entre otras nociones propias de la experiencia moderna. Desde este escenario de mutación, la noción de *medios* se amplía a *medio-social* en la medida que se abandona el traje funcional que éstos cobijaban bajo la modernidad al entrar en nuevos espacios de co-agencia política.

RC31-626.6

ORTON, Andrew* (Durham University, a.j.orton@durham.ac.uk)

Building migrants' belonging through positive interactions

Integrating transnational migrants into local communities is a significant challenge for policy-makers in many different national contexts. A key part of this challenge is how to generate a sense of belonging which incorporates migrants within these communities, and which helps to overcome potential isolation, exclusion or discrimination. This paper will explore the perspectives and dilemmas faced by policy-makers in European countries trying to achieve these aims, by presenting the empirical findings from a project funded by the Council of Europe. These findings arose from the use of qualitative participatory research methods with a range of policy-makers responsible for migrant integration policies across a wide range of European countries. These findings will be set critically in the context of some key theories of identity and interaction from a range of disciplines. By doing this, implications will be considered for policy and practice which achieves more cohesive societies by supporting improved interactions that contribute towards these aims.

RC33-638.4

ORTON, Andrew* (Durham University, a.j.orton@durham.ac.uk)

Changing practice? Reflecting on participatory qualitative research in diaconal ministry

The diaconate in many Christian churches is located at the interface between these churches and wider societies. However, this role is often heavily contested, both within and between denominations, and it can be controversial in a range of ways. These include, for example, in the ways it connects churches with wider societies and advocates for individuals who are otherwise marginalised, its relationship to issues of gender in ministry, etc. This presentation will reflect on the experience of conducting participatory qualitative research into the diaconate within one particular denomination, the Methodist Church of Great Britain, and the methodological issues such research can raise. Within such research, traditionally-recognised challenges (such as managing insider/outsider dynamics) can combine in complex ways with additional challenges of researching practitioners' perspectives within multifaceted organisational and historical contexts. These are further complicated by the ethical and interdisciplinary challenges of engaging critically with participants' practical theological reflection in ways that may stimulate changes in their practice. Furthermore, the very process of conducting and writing up such research can have an impact on the practitioners involved, and can itself trigger further methodological debates about the interpretation of findings. Key debates include the relationship between these personal perspectives and the perspectives of others, including the normative perspectives ascribed to by the denomination as a whole. In response to these issues, the presentation will explore the reflective engagement of the qualitative researcher when using these methods. This reflective engagement includes considering how the ethics of research impact become an integral part of the researcher's involvement in such work.

RC53-630.2**OSORIO, Abraham*** (UAE Mex, sub_abraham@yahoo.com.mx)*Exclusion of young people in care institutions in Mexico*

En esta ponencia buscaré abordar algunas de las formas cotidianas de exclusión más comunes que se practican contra los jóvenes de los estratos sociales bajos, dentro de ciertas instituciones públicas asistenciales en México. En efecto, trataré de abordar algunas de las acciones con las que los profesionales y autoridades de estas instituciones ponen en práctica formas de atención que resultan ser paradójicamente excluyentes para los jóvenes internados, sea por omisión, por desatención o incluso por cálculo. Y esto a pesar de estar investidas muchas veces con discursos de "apoyo" o atención irrestricta hacia los jóvenes. Lo anterior con la finalidad de indicar cómo es que en México y en otros países de América Latina, la estancia de varios sectores juveniles dentro de una institución asistencial no asegura "per se" su atención social dentro de la misma. En este sentido, esta ponencia busca presentar algunas notas para re-pensar y discutir la forma en que se ejerce la exclusión dentro de las llamadas instituciones de inclusión, como serían las asistenciales, encargadas de velar por los estratos sociales vulnerable o en riesgo.

Para llevar a cabo esta tarea, me basaré en una serie de datos empíricos recabados en 2010 en una institución pública asistencial ubicada en el Toluca, México, como parte de mi investigación doctoral en la Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, sede México, así como en nueva investigación etnográfica que llevo a cabo actualmente en otra institución asistencial ubicada en el Distrito Federal, con apoyo del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACyT).

RC11-672.2**OSORIO, Paulina*** (University of Santiago de Chile, posorio@uchile.cl)*Vejez y viudez en Chile: Interpretaciones socioculturales desde la experiencia*

El presente trabajo presenta resultados de la investigación FONDECYT N° 1110110, sobre la viudez como factor estructural que influye en la construcción social de la vejez y el envejecimiento. Se analizan trayectorias conyugales y de viudez, sobre la base de una muestra de 36 personas mayores viudos/as mayores de 60 años, de Santiago de Chile. En América Latina están ocurriendo profundas transformaciones en la experiencia de envejecer, lo que se ha traducido en un significativo cambio en la estructura demográfica según edades. Esto se manifiesta, principalmente en el envejecimiento de la población y al estancamiento del crecimiento de los grupos más jóvenes. El aumento de la esperanza de vida después de los 60 años y la consecuente mayor longevidad en las personas, se traduce en una extensión del periodo entre la jubilación y la muerte, constituyéndose la viudez también en una nueva etapa de la vida en la vejez. Este segmento de personas mayores, que experimenta las transformaciones del envejecimiento, se ha ido constituyendo como un grupo de edad diferenciado, con características culturales, intereses y demandas sociales propias. Una interpretación sociocultural de la condición de viudez en la vejez, nos muestra a una persona que ha perdido a su cónyuge, pero también lo que ser hombre o mujer viejo/a significa en un continuo de experiencia vital que conlleva cambios claves para comprender el proceso de envejecimiento. En diversos países latinoamericanos se están produciendo cambios sociodemográficos significativos. Estas transformaciones han influido en la experiencia de envejecer y en los significados sociales asociados a ella. La viudez marca un hito real y simbólico de cambio hacia nuevas experiencias vitales en la vejez. La viudez se nos presenta, por lo tanto, como un factor de estructuración social e identitario en el proceso de envejecimiento.

RC17-351.1**OSSANDON, Jose*** (Universidad Diego Portales, jose.ossandon@udp.cl) and **URETA, Sebastian*** (Technical University of Berlin, sureta@gmail.com)*From performing to taming markets. Economics making health and transport*

The thesis that economic theories perform markets has become widely accepted. In this context, a lot of attention has been paid to economic knowledge that is inscribed in specific calculative devices used by market practitioners. Less attention has been given though to economic arrange-

ments that are rather straight forwardly designed by economics, particularly markets that are developed as social policy (see however the increasing discussion about carbon trade). In this context, economics is not only used to create (or radically reform) an area of social policy, but also, to deal with the amazing amount of unexpected consequences that the newly created markets bring. This article focuses in such type of processes.

This article develops a comparative historical exploration of the performance of two quite different markets in Chile: health insurance and public transport. Both cases were part of a common state project that looked to economize social care in the country, however knowledge has played a different role in each of them. On the one hand, the private health insurance was created without previous research (based mostly on a simple *laissez faire* principle), but an important amount of expert discussion has been developed in order to understand the particularities that make this market to work quite differently to how it was expected. On the other, public transport early reforms were also based on "deregulation", but later on became a laboratory to test very sophisticated market-based policy instruments.

Through the similarities and differences between both stories this paper will make the case that more attention has to be paid to economic knowledge that is used, not only to "make" a new market, but to tame them.

RC02-736.4**OSSANDON, Jose*** (Universidad Diego Portales, jose.ossandon@udp.cl)*Sowing financial consumers: Retail credit in Chile*

The expansion of consumer credit is one of the most wide-ranging recent transformations in Chile. While not unique, the Chilean case contains an important particularity: it has been driven by retailers such as supermarkets and department stores. In today's Chile, retail cards are not merely used to purchase goods in the issuers' institutions, but also in a growing network of associated stores. Retailers have also expanded their range of services to include installment loans, cash advances and insurance. In a country where a large proportion of the population is not considered by banks, stores are becoming the main access to finance, and this novel "model of financialization" is quickly expanding to neighboring countries. Drawing on information collected in 40 in-depth interviews with senior managers, this paper argues that this process arises not only from regulatory arrangements and the elitism of Chilean banks, but from a particular mode of managing consumers (namely "to sow" – or issuing to risky consumers small amounts of credit that is made to grow by carefully following and classifying purchases and debt behavior), whose expansion has been enabled by the development a wide quantitative *datascape* and the shopping mall as place of encounter.

TG06-280.1**OSSIPOW WUEST, Laurence*** (Haute Ecole de Travail social, Genève, Switzerland, laurence.ossipow-wuest@hesge.ch)*Thinking juvenile citizenship: Two ethnographical examples from Switzerland*

On the basis of two researches projects conducted at different types of institution, we will interrogate the notion of citizenship and explain how this notion is conceived and used by the institutional agents and the people whom they interact. We will also try demonstrating how ethnological research in institution can contribute both for academic and practical knowledge.

In the first research project (see for example Ossipow 2011), we are examining "horizontal" and "vernacular" notion of citizenship. We are discussing how educators and young people living in juvenile facilities interact with each other and negotiate activities and rules. We will also illuminate, how in this context, citizenship turns to civility and the necessity to sensitize educational and political authorities to the paradoxical question of juvenile autonomy.

In the second research project (Ossipow, Csopor 2011) - which is more about "vertical" and "state" citizenship- we describe the Swiss civic ceremony of reaching adulthood for young people when they turn 18). We will to document how the local politicians think about citizenship and how young people experience the ceremony. In addition to this ethnographical approach, we take a more historical perspective which allows us to document the evolution of the ceremony since 1924 (date of the first ceremony in Geneva) and the non/places reserved for immigrant youth.

OSSIPOW Laurence, CSUPOR Isabelle
2011. *Manufacturing young people's citizenship through political rituals: Experiences of young adults and local politicians*. Bern: FNS (work in progress).

OSSIPOW Laurence
2011. « La citoyenneté à l'épreuve des rites : l'exemple des réunions de foyer dans un dispositif d'éducation spécialisée » *Pensées plurielles* 26 : 65-80

RC43-483.6

OSTUNI, Fernando* (Instituto de Investigaciones , fostuni@hotmail.com) and VAN GELDER, Jean-Louis (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

Acceso a la vivienda y conflictividad en conjuntos urbanos en Buenos Aires. Aproximaciones a la perspectiva de los residentes

La ponencia tiene como objetivo presentar algunas reflexiones sobre las experiencias de los habitantes de conjuntos habitacionales desarrollados por los programas de vivienda actuales (Programa Federal) en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Capital Federal). Nuestra motivación se vincula con que desde 2004 en adelante se asiste en Argentina a un retorno de las políticas de construcción de vivienda nueva. El marco de posibilidad para esta reorientación presenta elementos diversos: la necesidad de generar puestos de trabajo en la poscrisis de 2001, la estrategia de reactivar al sector de la construcción como mecanismo de dinamizar la economía, la búsqueda de reducir el déficit habitacional. Estos elementos incidieron de manera diferencial en la promoción del acceso a la vivienda, en función de las características locales y de los diversos escenarios de implementación del programa aludida. Así, en trabajos precedentes hemos analizado su proceso de implementación en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, observando los niveles de ejecución, los actores involucrados, y su vinculación con el mercado de suelo local.

Aquí intentaremos profundizar el análisis de la perspectiva de los residentes para indagar en la relación entre lo que construye el Estado y las maneras en que los sujetos se apropian de las viviendas. Tanto en las investigaciones que nutren nuestra ponencia como en los debates clásicos sobre la cuestión de la vivienda y el rol del sector público, se plantea una distancia entre esas dos cuestiones, originado en aspectos diversos: el tamaño de la vivienda y las necesidades de las familias, conflictos de convivencia entre vecinos con diferentes trayectorias previas, la ubicación de los conjuntos en sectores históricamente postergados de las ciudades, entre otras características. Incorporar la perspectiva de los residentes sobre estas cuestiones puede aportar a la mejor comprensión del conflicto, actual y potencial, de vivir en los nuevos conjuntos urbanos.

RC29-83.7

OTAMENDI, Maria Alejandra* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires, motamen@gmail.com)

Cuestionando el "consenso punitivo": Reacciones sociales hacia la inseguridad de los residentes del AMBA (2000-2010)

En Argentina varios académicos señalan que existe consenso entre el público, los medios de comunicación y los políticos sobre el control del delito a partir de mayores castigos hacia los delincuentes, fenómeno conocido como "populismo penal". Sin embargo, existe desacuerdo en el orden de estos componentes: para algunos, nos encontramos ante un populismo penal de "arriba hacia abajo" donde políticos populistas a través de los medios manipulan al público con la cuestión delictiva con fines electorales; y para otros, nos encontramos ante un populismo penal de "abajo hacia arriba" donde el público con crecientes demandas punitivas utiliza a los medios de comunicación para imponerle dicha agenda a los políticos.

Más allá del lugar que ocupe, en ambas perspectivas se asume que el público se ha vuelto más punitivo con el tiempo: a partir de los crecientes niveles de victimización, de la preocupación por la (in)seguridad y del temor a ser víctima de delitos, se generaliza y se asume que la demanda punitiva también se ha incrementado. Esta creencia generalizada en un público punitivo limita el planteo de medidas de control alternativas y es tomada como aval de medidas y discursos represivos por parte de algunos dirigentes políticos.

En esta ponencia buscaremos diferenciar dichas reacciones hacia la inseguridad, dando cuenta que si bien en la última década gran parte del público residente del Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires (AMBA) se

declara más preocupado y atemorizado por la inseguridad, no necesariamente demanda medidas más punitivas. Así, se busca distinguir entre una demanda de seguridad mayoritaria y una demanda punitiva minoritaria. Para tal fin, analizaremos las encuestas de victimización realizadas a residentes del AMBA por la Dirección Nacional de Política Criminal (2000-2005) y por el Laboratorio de Investigaciones sobre Crimen, Instituciones y Políticas (2006-2010).

RC07-674.1

OTERO, Analia* (facultad latinoamericana de ciencias sociales, aotero@flacso.org.ar)

Jóvenes y movimientos sociales: Formas de participación político social

Este texto tiene como objetivo central reflexionar sobre las expresiones de participación social y política de los sujetos jóvenes en el contexto contemporáneo, y en la argentina actual. Específicamente se trata de abordar el encuentro de dos temáticas acción colectiva y condición juvenil, a partir de los nuevos paradigmas propuestos para el análisis de los modos de relación juvenil y construcción del espacio público. La lectura toma como material de base los hallazgos de una investigación desarrollada desde principios del 2000 entre un grupo de jóvenes inscriptos en un movimiento social de raigambre autonomista. Es una organización de trabajadores de desocupados nacida a fines de los '90, que como parte del espacio "piquetero" alcanzó visibilidad en el escenario nacional. En el estudio el interés estuvo puesto en explorar distintas dimensiones de las trayectorias del grupo y en la dinámica de construcciones al interior de la organización que permitieron abordar las formas de acercamiento juvenil a la propuesta colectiva. A lo largo de esta disertación se avanza hacia una interpretación de los rastros de aquellas experiencias en el marco del renovado mapa político del país instalado luego del periodo crítico de principios de siglo.

RC09-273.1

OVER, Defne* (Cornell University, do237@cornell.edu)

An ethnicist state sells its multicultural heritage: Marketization as a rupture in Turkish nationalism

This paper explores the relationship between nationalism and marketization by focusing on production of national pasts at cultural heritage sites. Scholars have already shown that production of national pasts is a negotiation process between different groups with different objectives. They have also pointed out that arenas of memory making are constantly in flux because paradigm shifts or other ruptures may create niches for new memories. Building on these literatures, I argue that the rupture created by neoliberal marketization generates a ground for agents of memory to re-engage in the making of national pasts. In other words, marketization opens up new possibilities for proponents of alternative constructions of past to use the validation of particularity, uniqueness, culture and aesthetic meaning in their political struggle for challenging institutionalized constructions. In the last decade increasing attention has been focused on national heritage sites by national governments and various other actors (i.e. local governments, firms, transnational groups, social movements, regional and global regulatory systems of trade) as cultural tourism was depicted as an important potential growth sector for many countries. Particularly in the developing world, with rising emphasis put on outward-oriented growth in the framework of development based on national comparative advantage, heritage tourism became a major source of revenue. In this framework, Turkey as a Muslim nation long ill at ease with its non-Turkish, non-Muslim history has now discovered Anatolia's Christian heritage as a way of drawing visitors and of cultivating an image of the country as a cultural mosaic and arbiter of civilizations. In this regard, to illustrate my argument I analyze the marketization process of the Armenian Akhtamar Church in Turkey in the context of neo-liberal development strategies of cultural tourism.

RC19-382.2

OVERBYE, Einar* (Oslo and Akershus University College, einor.Overbye@hioa.no)

Latin American conditional cash transfers (CCTs) and Scandinavian activation schemes – similar ideas, similar implementation problems?

From a diffusion-of-policy-ideas perspective, Latin American CCTs and Scandinavian activation schemes have both been quite influential, also outside their regions of origin. A joint characteristic of both types of schemes is *active conditionality*. That is, receipt of a benefit is conditioned on the claimant, or his/her household, doing some specified activity "in return" for accessing the benefit. This activity is meant to boost human capital (broadly defined), or it consists of some type of work effort. The paper compares types of conditionality in a selection of CCTs and activation schemes. The study focuses in particular on CCTs in Mexico (the innovator of CCTs), Brazil and Argentina, compared to activation schemes in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The paper further investigates crucial aspects in the implementation of such schemes, in particular the relationship between central, regional and local authorities in financing and distributing benefits, and in supervising conditionalities. It ends with a brief summary of perceived challenges to make such schemes work, including if perceived challenges are similar in Scandinavia and Latin America.

RC24-363.2

OZAKI, Ritsuko* (Imperial College London, r.ozaki@imperial.ac.uk) and **SHAW, Isabel** (Imperial College London)

Domestic 'sustainable' technology use: Tensions between governing and performing practice

The UK Government launched the Code for Sustainable Homes (2006), requiring housing-developers to incorporate technologies intended to reduce carbon and create energy renewal. This encourages a technologically deterministic approach to the reduction of energy consumption, and positions 'end-users' behaviour as pivotal. Some researchers (e.g. Guy, 2006; Shove, 2004; Southerton et al., 2004; Spaargaren, 2011; Wilhite, 2004, 2008) advocate a shift from the analysis of technological efficiency to that of 'socio-technological' relations and practices. This strand of research suggests that energy consumption does not occur in a vacuum: users' practices are not isolated from the activities of other actors (e.g. state agencies). Furthermore, energy consumption is influenced by embedded socio-technical practices. The emphasis here is less upon the provision of consumer 'choice', than an understanding of how practices and energy consumption co-develop. In line with this latter effort, we investigate how the consumption of energy is affected by embedded socio-technological practices of residents who live in a social housing scheme with heat recovery ventilation and solar water heating installed. We examine how such government-recommended technologies embody assumptions about normative use; this allows us to examine the tensions between actual and intended use. The study is longitudinal with repeated resident interviews over 18 months, and interviews with professionals from a social housing association who worked to develop and manage the scheme. Our analysis sheds light upon factors influencing professional actors' approaches to shape intended use. We contrast this with an analysis of how socio-technological practices are performed to manage daily life (e.g. cooking and time-management), including an engagement with sustainable technologies. Our study shows how residents creatively incorporate and adapt to technologies within the home to accomplish everyday activities. In certain cases, sustainable technologies are made obsolete, thus challenging the notion that state actors could 'edit' consumer choices to enact environmental change.

RC32-726.1

OZYEGIN, Gul* (The College of William and Mary, gxozye@wm.edu)

"Educated gender, unattached desires: Muslim pious women's narratives

The narratives and practices articulated in the realms of romance, love, and sexuality, I argue, offer a privileged vantage point for understanding the multi-layered and complex ways in which new pious women's configurations of the self, marriage, and sexuality are produced and made relevant to a new desired society. Narratives collected through in-depth interviews with upwardly-mobile young pious women in Istanbul provide the empirical foundation for this paper. I elaborate the interconnections between democratization in inmate relations and democratization in social order by explicating three desires: Hermeneutic Curiosity in imagining and defining the ideal Muslim Man; Marriage of Compatibility in articulating a paradigmatic shift from marriage of logic; and Corporeal Compatibility (tensel uyum) in (re)defining sexual desire and practices.

RC15-509.2

PACEY, Fiona* (The University of Sydney, fpac1782@uni.sydney.edu.au), **HARLEY, Kirsten** (The University of Sydney), **VEITCH, Craig** (The University of Sydney) and **SHORT, Stephanie** (The University of Sydney)

A case study of health workforce governance change in Australia

Changes to health workforce governance at a national level can be lengthy, complex and expensive, especially in federated nation states such as Australia. This paper presents a case study of a recent development in Australian health workforce governance – the establishment on 1 July 2010 of a national registration and accreditation scheme for health practitioners.

Prior to the scheme's introduction, there were over 80 bodies in Australia's six states and two territories responsible for the registration of individual health practitioners and the accreditation of their education and clinical training. These were replaced with a single regulator – the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency – operating under a single legislative framework. The introduction of the scheme was a significant change, and in some instances contested existing power relations between the state and health professions.

This change followed more than twenty years of inter-governmental discussions that sought to address a series of health workforce governance and management challenges. These included multiple boundary issues; standardisation of registration criteria in each state and territory within and across different health professions, ensuring consistency of criteria for the assessment of overseas-trained health practitioners, as well as underlying concerns of patient safety and management of risk to patients.

This study has utilised a range of techniques to examine the policy process that led to the establishment of the scheme, including policy mapping, historical institutionalism and problem representation analysis. The paper will describe critical events in the wider policy environment and report on the parallels with, and the influence of, whole-of-government economic reform agendas. We will canvass the integration of this policy change with other health governance mechanisms, considering how notions of safety, quality and the balance between professional responsibility and autonomy have been addressed.

RC30-120.5

PACHECO, Celia* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, cpacheco@correo.xoc.uam.mx)

Trabajo informal en plazas comerciales

Ante la crisis del empleo en México, el trabajo informal constituye una alternativa para miles de jóvenes que no cuentan con otras posibilidades para sobrevivir. El trabajo informal aunque es penalizado por las leyes de la ciudad de México, cunde por todos lados. Los vendedores ambulantes y los que "ofrecen servicios" como limpiar los parabrisas de los autos en los cruceros, o facilitan el estacionamiento a cambio de una propina, etc., participan en un sistema de corrupción con la participación de líderes que organizan a los informales y median con la policía y funcionarios públicos para hacer posible la existencia de este fenómeno y evitar así un estallido social de grandes proporciones.

Hoy el trabajo informal tiene modalidades distintas, como la asimilación de lava autos adentro de plazas comerciales, se trata de la incorporación del trabajo informal en establecimientos formales, la informalidad dentro de la formalidad, que se presenta en esta ponencia, donde además se exponen las condiciones sociales y las remuneraciones de los investigados,

RC11-707.1

PACHECO, Leonardo* (Universidade Federal de Alfenas, leonardoturchi@gmail.com)

Defeat, soccer and the media: Paradoxical images and discourses of aging

The aim of this work is to analyze the paradoxical images and discourses of aging constructed by the (sports) media to understand and justify the Brazilians national team defeat in the World Cup of Mexico in 1986. This is done through a research using the main Brazilian magazines and newspapers – such as Placar, Veja, Estado de Minas e Folha de São Paulo –, from January 1985 to August 1986. The material examined – photos and articles – provided evidences on how the process of aging is depicted depending on the performance of the athlete. Moreover the analyses of the

images and discourses allow us to reflect on the category of age in specific institutions such as sports.

TG03-146.3

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Participatory and deliberative democracy from local to global: The example of women's conferences as new spaces for mobilization and propose public policies on gender in Brazil

The core of the feminist debate has always been located in a supposed search for equal rights. However, the claims should be referred to the different rights of womanhood, which collides with sexual and reproductive issues, which itself expresses an inherent difference in relation to their arch-rivals of the opposite sex. Woman is not yet exceeded its historical trajectory of social inferiority, economic and political crisis continues to demand of the welfare state to ensure them a new perspective of social action based on guarantees of rights simultaneously egalitarian and differentiated. What is presented as new, at least the last decade, is how the claim is being organized. No longer seems to be a full antagonism between the state and organized movements, but a search for bilateral dialogue mechanisms that are taking the claims that can operationalize them. The Conference of Policies for Women, which includes the local to the national reach, we present in this context as one of the main mechanisms for promoting dialogue society - government. Because it is a space in which the composition is required or semi-equal parity between civil society and representatives of government agencies, it is new locus for broad and open discussion between the plaintiffs and defendants. The logic that governs this type of thinking more democratic policies in Brazil is trying to converge the needs of minorities with a reasonableness of the proposals, which must take into account the capacity of the legislative and executive power to implement them. It's now time, therefore, understand and discuss the proposition of new structures of gender policies in developing countries, taking, for example, new spaces for women's mobilization in Brazil, seeking to analyze their effectiveness and their actual ability to defend the enforcement of such rights, what's the proposal of this proposed work.

RC24-492.1

PAGE, Justin* (University of British Columbia, jpage@exchange.ubc.ca)

Translational agency in resilient social-ecological systems: First nations and the conservation economy in Canada

This paper examines the nature and role of agency in the collaborative design of resilient social-ecological systems (SESs). SES researchers examine factors that influence the ability of SESs to absorb disturbance and adapt to change. While this work draws attention to the importance of social learning, leadership, and governance institutions for collaborative resource management, it generally operates with an under-theorized understanding of agency and power. However, poor conceptualization of SES agency entails that our knowledge of how resilience can be achieved in practice – particularly by marginalized groups – remains incomplete. Moreover, by assuming that the capacity to act exists within the social 'side' of coupled social and ecological systems, researchers fail to consider how agency pertains to the entire SES. Drawing on Actor-Network Theory, I propose the concept of *translational agency* – the ability of a system to transform in the face of stress – to better account for agency within SESs. I illustrate the concept through a case study of British Columbia's newly designed 'conservation economy'. Analysis of textual material and interviews with First Nations, environmentalists, forestry companies and governments reveals three aspects of translational agency: 1) the ability of marginalized groups to influence SES design is contingent upon the translation of actors' interests and identities, 2) the ability of an SES to adapt to stress depends on the translation of hazards into less threatening forms, and 3) the design of resilient SESs is influenced by nonhuman actants. The paper contributes to research on natural resource governance by developing a concept of agency specifically applicable to SES resilience.

RC47-155.2

PAGE POMA, Fernanda* (SUNY Stony Brook, fernandapage@gmail.com)

State repression and collective action

For decades, social movement scholars have sought answers to why authorities react as they do to protest. Most of the studies agree that authorities respond to behavioral threats with repression. That is, the more threatening a movement or protest event is to political elites the more likely it is to be the target of repression (Earl 2003; Earl, Soule and McCarthy 2003; Earl 2006). Yet it is not clear how this process works, and how the process varies in a context of high mobilization of unemployed workers.

Using newspaper data, in this paper I test police action during protest events in Argentina between 1998 and 2006 with the aim of understanding, what precisely do authorities respond to. Furthermore, and drawing on research on protest policing (Davenport et al 2011; Earl 2003; Earl et al 2003; Earl and Soule 2006), the criminalization of protest (Svampa & Pandolfi 2004), and on unemployed and informal workers collective action (Garay 2007) I will analyze whether protesters social class matters. Specifically, are marginal groups depicted as violent and dangerous by authorities and the media? Are pickets subject to more and harsher repression?

Put simply, the repression, control and policing of protests in democratic Latin America has not received much attention. By using newspaper data on protest events this study seeks to address this omission.

RC44-65.5

PAGE POMA, Fernanda* (SUNY Stony Brook, fernandapage@gmail.com)

Workers center: From activism to survival

Immigrants are many times at greater risk of being injured and exploited (Chang 2000; Cranford 2005) on the job than native-born workers. Some immigrants also face language barriers and suffer discrimination (Hondagneu-Hondagneu-Sotelo 2001; Salazar Parreñas 2001). Such is the case of day laborers in the United States who, in addition, often don't have legal documents that allow them to work. Thus, in order to find their way in the world of work in the US many immigrant day laborers seek the assistance of community organizations. A specific type of community organization is the workers' center that provides opportunities for organizing collective actions as well as training, legal assistance, and English tutoring among other services.

Based on ethnographic research on day laborer organizing, in this paper I look at the methods that a worker center uses to mobilize day laborers to fight for better work conditions, wages and rights while at the same time subsist as an organization.

WG02-326.7

PAIM, Elisangela Soldateli* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, elis_soldatelli@hotmail.com)

La construcción de represas en la cuenca del río Uruguay y el proceso de corporatización del territorio

La intensificación de la extracción y explotación de los recursos naturales en Sudamérica -a través de grandes proyectos de infraestructura- está poniendo en relieve nuevas fronteras de exclusión y de dominación. Como ha señalado Harvey, la actual etapa de expansión del capital conlleva un proceso de acumulación por desposesión, ocasionando un deterioro social y ambiental sin precedentes en el planeta tierra.

El caso de la cuenca trinacional del río Uruguay que abarca territorios de Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay -con sus diez represas construidas, dos proyectos en construcción y seis en etapa avanzada de planificación- posibilita el análisis de la materialización del modelo energético implantado en la región desde la mitad de los años noventa. En ese contexto, la ponencia tiene como principales interrogantes: ¿agua y energía para qué? ¿Para quién?

El abordaje propuesto se enfocará en el proceso de corporatización del territorio de la cuenca del río Uruguay ocasionado por emprendimientos hidroeléctricos. En este marco, vamos destacar el rol de los Estados Nacionales, especialmente el brasilero, en la planificación y en el financiamiento de dichos proyectos que tienen ocasionado la privatización de la tierra, la sobreexplotación del patrimonio natural común y la expulsión del territorio de campesinos (as), pescadores (as), comunidades indígenas y arrendatarios (as), por ejemplo.

RC34-331.2

PAIS ANDRADE, Marcela Alejandra* (UBA/CONICET/UADER, mapaisandrade@mail.fsoc.uba.ar)

Jóvenes ciudadanxs y derechos culturales

Desde un enfoque socioantropológico, esta ponencia refiere a las construcciones identitarias en articulación con procesos de desigualdad social y el derecho a la cultura en los modos de vida de los sujetos. Algunos ejes relevantes de las investigaciones que estamos desarrollando desde el CONICET/UBACyT 2010-2012/PIDA 0002330/2010, han provocado la necesidad de (re)pensar la construcción identitaria de los sujetos jóvenes en la ciudad de Concordia en vínculo con la visibilización/invisibilización de los procesos de desigualdad social que interpelan a sus ciudadanos/as como sujetos de derecho en el acceso a la cultura. La diversidad cultural presente – grupos de otros países y/o comunidades, etnias, género, edad- comienzan a (re)construir novedosos procesos que modifican las formas sociales y culturales de ejercer la vida política en la ciudad en las demandas de dar luz a estos grupos como sujetos de derecho. Ante esto, es posible observar la convivencia de diversas formas de pensar "lo cultura" que complejizan la gestión y acción de las prácticas y los espacios culturales. En este escenario, los productores culturales han sido (re) significados como (re)creadores de beneficios económicos y políticos generando una fragmentación local y regional en relación a las posibilidades de las minorías de acceso o no a "lo cultural". No obstante, el aumento poblacional de las últimas décadas y la fragmentación socio-económica ha situado las cualidades culturales como habilidades de acceso en ciertas minorías. Este escrito se propone describir y explicar los principales núcleos de desigualdad, ejes de vulneración social y orígenes de segregación cultural desde las percepciones y tipificaciones de los sujetos juveniles de la Ciudad fronteriza de la Argentina.

RC02-715.3

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Nuevos desafíos de la política económica de América Latina mediante la producción de conocimiento: Desafíos de la política de estado en Venezuela

América Latina en su conjunto viene manteniendo un crecimiento económico casi sostenido desde comienzo de la primera década de este siglo, aún en medio de la recesión económica mundial iniciada en el 2008 hasta nuestros días básicamente en los Estados Unidos y países de Europa. La producción de materias primas que es uno de los factores más importantes de la economía de estos países se constituye, en medio de la crisis, en una actividad con significativa demanda en el mercado internacional.

La ventaja en algunos de estos países se expresa en el desarrollo industrial y socioproductivo generado por la diversificación de las materias primas, estas capacidades son producto de una madurez del Estado y de la práctica de formulación e implementación de políticas públicas basadas en la generación y aprovechamiento del conocimiento.

Otros países de la región vienen fortaleciendo sus políticas sociales producto de los ingresos que genera la producción de materias primas, como es el caso de Venezuela, país productor de petróleo con las mayores reservas internacionales de este producto en el mundo. Se trata de un país donde el desarrollo socio-económico depende fundamentalmente de la renta petrolera, prácticamente sin una cultura de producción suficientemente madurada para conectar la economía y el conocimiento.

El siguiente trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar los aspectos estructurales que conforman la articulación de la economía con el conocimiento y caracterizarlos dentro de la visión y papel del Estado. Para ello se analizará las políticas científicas y tecnológicas de Venezuela y su relacionamiento con la política económica, lo que permitirá visualizar el impacto de dichas políticas en la reducción de la pobreza y crecimiento exportador.

RC07-760.3

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Cambios en la legislación, derechos de aguas y organizaciones de usuarios

La literatura existente sobre la relación usos del agua vs Estado en México ha sido enfatizada a partir de los espacios hidráulicos generados y construidos por el Estado en el país como los grandes distritos de riego, los sistemas de agua potable, las grandes presas, entre otros, se ha dejado de lado la multiplicidad de espacios hidráulicos que han surgido de la organización de la población para responder a la satisfacción de sus necesidades, tanto básicas como productivas como lo son las unidades de riego, las juntas de agua, entre otras. Cada vez mas se requiere conocer la capacidad autogestiva y organizativa de la diversidad de los espacios hidráulicos que se han generado en el país y que requieren una atención de las instituciones y del diseño de políticas. En este trabajo presentaremos los cambios en la legislación, la operacionalización diversa en distintos espacios hidráulicos, la importancia de las organizaciones y acuerdos "no formales". La inconsistencia de las políticas públicas relativas a las organizaciones de usuarios de riego y sobre las concesiones, dotaciones o mercados del agua.

RC21-714.7

PALMA, Daniela* (LEER (Laboratório de Estudos sobre Etnicidade, Racismo e Discriminação), Universidade de São Paulo, danielapalma@live.com)

Concrete and imaginary: Meanings of Roosevelt Square, São Paulo

The objective of this work is to observe how social sentiments are constructed in a public space through examining the case of Roosevelt Place. Located in downtown São Paulo, this square has been used in diverse ways over the course of its existence. This paper reads and articulates discourses, images, and narratives about the plaza, a space with on-going changes related to its meaning and significance.

In this way, time and space receive treatment in considering communication in urban life. Regarding questions of time, the square is considered to be the confluence of memories of the past and projects for the future. As such, this study seeks to relate residual feeling of past dynamics, emerging ways of thinking about space, and institutional proposals and projects.

This study focuses on three main questions: the construction of a narrative of the decline of the region, the square as an image of a place where one can be free, and the official and market notions about the space.

The square's concrete structure has been created as part of an official project to increase the road network of São Paulo, during the Brazilian military government. Before this, Roosevelt Square was a residual area used as parking lot and surrounded by sophisticated nightclubs. When the concrete plaza was founded (in 1970), it was taken as a civic place according to the discourse of the regime. But, soon, the image of civism was denied and another social narrative has been formulated, one that involves images of decadence and technical critiques for the project. At the same time, different versions were being formulated by several groups that have used the square: gays, rappers, skaters, artists and others. Recently, the plaza is passing by a process of culturalization, and ghosts of ancient imaginaries reappear in the public debate.

RC25-208.3

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The female fashion body: Construction and reproduction of images found in vogue Brazil

The main objective of this project is to analyze the images of the female body found in the fashion magazine Vogue Brazil, more specifically in its December issue of 2011. Following the line of thought of Lipovetsky (1989), who says that fashion is running our society because the principles of seduction and the ephemeral became the organizers of modern collective life. Therefore, fashion would not only be an esthetic device, but the cornerstone of the process of functioning of liberal societies. Among the diversity of sub-themes that fashion studies offer, the bodiliness occupies a prominent place. In a context which both image and appearance are essential, our body is configured as the center of attention, along with clothing. According to Foucault (2010), it is because of the bodiliness that many discursive conformations emerge, producing "truths" that recreate the sense of present body or its individual/collective sensitivity. So, with the ultimate goal, which is the consumption, fashion reconceptualize the body status and invests symbolically in it, aiming to seduce consumers and sell goods

or materials, people and things, according to Villaça (2007). As I refer to the fashion body, I focus my analysis on the stereotyped body broadcasted in the media (magazines, editorials, advertising materials), and which is presented in fashion shows as the body of the models. The "physical capital" is the passport for the entry of women in this profession, in which you must follow fashion trends, meeting the demands of a dynamic and rigorous market. How is this capital worked in these advertising materials? What are the values that the images attempt to reproduce? These are the questions that guide this research, which is still in its early stages.

RC52-662.2

PANAIA, Marta* (ISA , clementina1@fibertel.com.ar)

Les marchés de l'emploi flexible et la profession d'ingénieur

Le panorama en Argentine ainsi comme dans plusieurs pays latino-américains, montre que les processus de « institutionnalisation » du professionnel est plus faible que dans les pays développés. Mais dans certains cas, comme dans les diverses formes de l'ingénierie, ces processus ont eu une importante répercussion dans le développement et elles sont aussi en rapport avec les paradigmes de croissance dans des niveaux éducatif et politique.

Pendant les décennies d'expansion de la substitution des importations, l'augmentation de l'immatriculation, du nombre de professeurs et des gens diplômés, ainsi comme le nombre d'étrangers invités et la participation de ceux qui ont accompli la Carrière dans des diverses activités, montrent qu'il existe une « masse critique » d'ingénieurs qui est consolidée de plus en plus dans tout le pays. La réalisation de Congrès Nationaux, la création de Centres d'Association et Contrôle de la Profession, l'existence de magazines spécialisées ou des organes d'expression des idées, les Centres d'Association Syndicale et la quantité des œuvres construites ou le milieu où leur participation est stratégique, font preuve du degré d'association entre le développement de cette profession et la croissance du pays.

Les dernières décennies montrent une crise de ces professions traditionnellement établies comme celle de l'ingénierie, due aux changements dans le marché du travail professionnel et dans la structure productive. En bref, la façon de comment cela affecte l'exercice professionnel, la qualité de vie et les aspirations professionnelles des ingénieurs. En plus, quelle est l'incidence de la flexibilité des marchés du travail, la segmentation de ces marchés, ou la hétérogénéité et la coexistence des différents marchés de travail face aux trajectoires de *carrière interne de l'entreprise*, mais aussi pour l'insertion dans le *marché ouvert*.

RC46-159.1

PANDEY, U.S.* (S.R.K.P.G. COLLEGE FIROZABAD, AGRA UNIVERSITY , uspandey123@gmail.com)

A case study of disability, economic globalization in India

People with disabilities are one of the most disenfranchised groups in India. Standardized measurements of disability in India and internationally have overlooked the linkages between the economy and disability. In recent decades, neo-liberal economic reforms imposed in developing countries, under pressure from international financial institutions, have downsized state role, privatized social goods, and encouraged export-led strategies and market-based economics. India's economic reforms, initiated in 1991, have led to rapid economic growth that is, however, increasingly mal-distributed.

This paper investigates the implications of economic restructuring in the arenas of social programs, education, employment, accessibility, health, agriculture and food security, and water and land acquisition from a disability perspective. Our analysis shows that while increased employment opportunities and accessibility have benefitted middle-class and highly-skilled disabled persons, the majority of people with disabilities have been left out of India's economic affluence. We contend that India's globalized economy and reduced state role necessitate renewed understanding of human rights, including disability rights.

RC46-239.2

PANDEY, U.S.* (S.R.K.P.G. COLLEGE FIROZABAD, AGRA UNIVERSITY , uspandey123@gmail.com)

The role of Indian judiciary with special reference to global I P regime

Intellectual Property pertains to invention/creation/innovation of any artistic, literary, scientific creation, concept etc. by human intellect. Intellectual property rights refer to rights vested by the state to the inventor or creator. IPR is a strong tool, to protect investments, time, money, effort and the like invested by the inventor/creator of an Intellectual Property, since it grants the inventor/creator an exclusive right for a certain period of time for use of his invention/creation. Thus IPR, in a way, aids the economic development of a country by promoting healthy competition and encouraging industrial development and economic growth. Lately due to globalization, easy accessibility to information, technology, development of innovative models of business and shrinking of trade barriers by formation of groups and associations of countries like EU, SAARC, NAFTA, G-8 etc. intellectual property has acquired a trans-boundary effect making it increasingly vulnerable to infringement. The judiciary can play vital role in protection of private and other rights which will eventually depend upon the perceptions of those who have to struggle and acquire it. It is therefore essentiality that they thoroughly realize the nature of the rights recognized by law, the need for their protection and the steps required to be taken in case of urgent matters. The Judicial Academy is established for providing periodic grooming and refreshers which can keep the decision maker abreast of the requirements of time and situations and be aware of the significant role that they have to play.

RC41-579.2

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Understanding population ageing in India: A case study of Maharashtra

Maharashtra, in the west peninsular region of India, is the third largest, one of the most industrialized and urbanized, affluent Indian state. Geographically it constitutes 9.84 per cent of the total area of India and is the second most populated state after Uttar Pradesh. Its economic growth and achievements are comparable to that of East Asian countries. The state produces 19 per cent of the country's industrial output, 15 per cent of service output, and about 13 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product.

Maharashtra is rapidly ageing. It is the fifth Indian state with the highest concentration of elderly population. In merely 16 years, nearly 13 percent of state's population will be the elderly. The number of older persons in India has increased nearly four times since 1950s. The 2001 census noted around 76.6 million elderly; their figure is expected to rise to 1149 million by the mid-21st century. According to the Population Division of United Nations although the world elderly population will remain concentrated in the economically developed countries, the number of elderly will be disproportionately large in two densely populated countries, India and China.

It is urgent and important to understand the ageing phenomenon in India. Findings from a detailed analysis of Maharashtra's ageing shows that on aggregate population is ageing but the phenomenon is largely localized in some districts, associated with the rural areas, particularly those having lower standard of living, higher fertility levels, lower degree of urbanization and poor agricultural conditions. The experience of economically advanced countries has been to the contrary. Therefore, this paper draws insights into how to understand ageing in India, with reference to Maharashtra; investigates the extent to which distress internal migration influences ageing at district level; also develops a critique of perspectives and policy approaches towards population ageing in India.

RC36-311.4

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La sonrisa del éxito: Performances de una subjetividad exigida

El proceso de acumulación y valorización del capitalismo contemporáneo fundado en la "vida puesta a trabajar" se hace ostensible en la interiorización de creencias que otorgan prioridad simbólica a competencias específicas de los sujetos "productivos" y estigmatizan aquellas que resultan disfuncionales. Nuestra investigación explora la relación entre cuerpo, gestualidades y emociones promovida a través de dispositivos que propi-

cian nuevas formas de (auto)regulación subjetiva en instancias laborales y de consumo específicas.

En esta comunicación nos concentramos en la modelación que operan las nociones de éxito y fracaso, redefinidas en las dicotomías (pro)actividad/sedentarismo y optimismo/depresión.

El trabajo empírico examina las prácticas y textualidades del *Fitness* y del *Management* en su condición de dispositivos auxiliares de la gubernamentalidad hegemónica. La selección del caso apunta a profundizar el análisis en torno a aquellas estrategias de gobierno dirigidas a la dimensión corporal y a las habilidades de (auto) gestión emocional de los sujet*s, cruciales en relación a la inscripción de los sujet*s en los ensamblajes productivos capitalistas.

De este análisis, se desprenden algunas consideraciones sobre las implicancias políticas y sociales de este conjunto de tecnologías que colocan a los sujetos contemporáneos en las tramas contradictorias de una política "neoprudencialista".

WG02-326.8

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La construction de l'ouvrier polyvalent par le SENAI-RJ au Brésil

La recherche porte sur l'ouvrier qui sort des cours professionnels du Service National d'Apprentissage Industriel (SENAI) dans le cadre de la restructuration productive qui a caractérisé le développement du capitalisme dans les années 90 au Brésil. Le SENAI est une des principales écoles qui forment les ouvriers brésiliens, maintenue par les entrepreneurs de l'industrie brésilienne. Le SENAI a changé vers la moitié des années 90 sa grille curriculaire et sa pratique pédagogique pour répondre à la demande du nouveau standard de production capitaliste. Notre propos a été dédoublé en deux moments distincts. Dans un premier moment, nous avons analysé comment le SENAI a réalisé la formation des apprentis qui sortaient comme les nouveaux ouvriers du secteur métal-mecanique à Rio de Janeiro. Pour cela, nous avons identifié les nouvelles habiletés, le nouveau savoir-faire, les nouveaux principes, les valeurs que le SENAI a inculqué aux apprentis et les nouvelles compétences. Dans un deuxième moment, nous avons appréhendé les perceptions et les représentations de ces apprentis et aussi de leurs maîtres sur les expériences qui ont été éprouvés, en ce qui concerne les changements qui ont eu lieu dans le monde du travail et aussi dans le processus d'apprentissage industriel au SENAI. Enfin, nous avons essayé de montrer la dimension et le rôle du SENAI dans la formation des ouvriers de l'industrie.

RC25-115.1

PARDO ABRIL, Neyla Graciela* (NEYLA GRACIELA PARDO ABRIL, pardo.neyla@gmail.com)

Violencia simbólica, discursos mediáticos y reproducción de exclusiones sociales

El fenómeno del despojo se ha desarticulado, de las formas como los grupos sociales elaboran y reproducen significados. El estudio de fenómenos sociales como la exclusión se ha asociado al tema del ingreso, dejándose de lado el papel de lo simbólico en la estabilización de las jerarquías y las brechas sociales. Los medios de comunicación se constituyen en actores capaces de participar en la dinámica social ya sea contribuyendo a la integración social o, por el contrario, a la fragmentación y a la desintegración de la vida comunitaria. En este trabajo se aborda la relación entre los procesos de mediatización y la representación de los fenómenos del despojo y la exclusión. Cuando desde las instancias mediáticas se construyen discursos que refieren a los actores armados del conflicto colombiano.

Se parte de la idea de que el despojo se asocia a la violencia simbólica, y que se lleva a cabo cuando un agente, impone una visión social como la única autorizada, negando la alteridad de quienes difieren de la construcción dominante (Bourdieu, 2000). Se asume que la acción mediática ha agudizado la violencia social y política en Colombia y, a través de ella, ha incidido sobre la reproducción de sistemas de exclusión. Así, la representación mediática de los actores armados del conflicto se inserta en la pugna entre la necesidad de democracia y reducción de las brechas sociales, y los intereses de los actores sociales que desde posiciones dominantes aspiran a incidir en la construcción de opiniones públicas, en la generación de consensos y, en la acción social (Pardo 2008b).

WG02-326.8

PAREDES, Diego* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, diegoparedes_5@hotmail.com) and **BONILOLO, Paula** (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Las consecuencias ambientales de la reproducción del poder económico en el conurbano Bonaerense

Este trabajo analiza la reproducción del poder económico a través de la relación entre grandes empresas y sus consecuencias ambientales en un barrio de clase trabajadora del Conurbano Bonaerense.

El barrio seleccionado para llevar adelante el estudio es similar a otros territorios relegados en Argentina, no obstante lo que lo distingue es: la ubicación estratégica de grandes industrias, la desigualdad social plasmada en la presencia de barrios cerrados y populares y la extensión de la contaminación del agua que afecta a sus habitantes.

El trabajo será abordado a partir del método de los directorios cruzados de las grandes empresas, el cual se encuadra dentro del análisis de redes; documentos; y resultados de muestras de agua tomadas por el Taller de Aguas (FCEyN, UBA).

Este trabajo aportará conocimiento sobre la injusticia e inequidad ambiental mostrada a partir de la interconexión entre las corporaciones, sus prácticas y consecuencias en la contaminación del agua y en la vida de los habitantes del territorio.

RC44-213.4

PARET, Marcel* (University of California-Berkeley, mparet@berkeley.edu)

Labor politics in the United States and South Africa

In the 1980s the United States labor movement reached new lows in union density and was detached from non-labor social movements. In contrast, the South African labor movement was growing rapidly and increasingly connected to the broader anti-Apartheid movement. But in the 1990s and 2000s they swapped places. The American labor movement began to organize low-wage workers, and became involved in struggles around immigrant rights. Meanwhile, union density in South Africa stalled and organized labor became detached from insurgencies in the townships and informal settlements.

To explain these trends I develop the concept of *labor politics*, which has two components: *workplace politics*, defined by the extent to which organized labor seeks to organize new members; and *community politics*, defined by the extent to which organized labor seeks to build ties with non-union organizations and movements. I argue that labor adopts an outward-looking politics when it is weak and seeking to build strength. This means it will embrace new segments of the workforce when union density is low, and seek alliances with non-labor organizations and movements when it is detached from the state and politically weak. Workplace politics and community politics are mutually reinforcing, and thus tend to mirror each other.

The divergent trajectories of labor politics in the United States and South Africa reflect divergent patterns of membership growth and state incorporation. Whereas union density declined and labor became detached from the state in California, union density increased and labor became incorporated into the state in Gauteng. In California this produced an outward-looking labor politics, with reinforcing efforts to organize new segments of the workforce and build ties with non-labor actors. In Gauteng this produced an inward-looking labor politics, with limited efforts to organize the growing precarious workforce and build ties with community struggles.

RC07-625.5

PARET, Marcel* (University of California-Berkeley, mparet@berkeley.edu)

Politics of the marginalized in the United States and South Africa

Recent scholarship points to the rise of new classes that are not organized into unions. They are variously labeled "precariat", "informal proletariat", and "sub-proletariat". These new classes share a combination of economic and political marginalization: they have a lower standard of living than unionized workers, lack political power, and often have restricted rights and legal protections. While identifying the new classes, however, scholars have paid little attention to their politics. They are often assumed to be disorganized and without a politics at all.

This paper addresses the gap by theorizing and examining *marginalized politics*. Following Nancy Fraser, I posit that marginalized politics has two dimensions: *politics of redistribution*, which pertain to the distribution of goods and services; and *politics of recognition*, which pertain to status and respect. Due to uneven patterns of economic and political development, the content of each politics varies across locations within the world system.

I explore this variation empirically by examining marginalized politics in two places where they have been particularly visible: California, United States and Gauteng, South Africa. In California the marginalized have economic leverage because they are incorporated into the economy as low-wage workers, but they are politically excluded as non-citizens. This leads to market-oriented politics of redistribution, which take the form of struggles against employers, and state-oriented politics of recognition, which take the form of struggles for immigrant rights. In Gauteng the marginalized have political leverage because they are South African citizens, but they are largely excluded from the formal economy. This leads to state-oriented politics of redistribution, which take the form of struggles for basic service delivery, and market-oriented politics of recognition, which take the form of attacks against non-citizens.

RC38-646.3

PARK, Sara* (Kyoto University, bach_ps@hotmail.com)

The transformers. Dealing with citizenship as undocumented migrants

This paper aims at recapturing citizenship through biographies of Korean "illegal" migrants in Japan in early postwar period.

Just after the Second World War, enormous number of people migrated to Japan from Korea, Taiwan and China, because of conflicts and civil wars due to the Cold War. At the same time, in many regions where had been the parts of Japan Empire had to refine their borders and migration systems, dealing with mass traffic of people on one hand and wars and conflicts on the other. Citizenship as system in East Asian countries was largely re-established during this period, from late 1940s to early 1950s.

One of the citizenship systems which were introduced in this period was finger printing registration. This system was introduced to Japan and South Korea almost at the same time, in order to control this traffic and to capture "illegal migrants" who were thought as "communists". The system originates in Japan's colonial management in Manchukuo, and encouraged by Occupational Forces. Through the registration, "illegal migrants" in Japan were made to be outsiders from their homelands, immigrated societies, and even from their own ethnic group members who had lived "legally" in Japan.

However, such "illegal migrants" neither were just subjects of systems nor remained suppressed; they negotiate their citizenship and tried to live where they wanted, even sometimes with different legal identities.

In my presentation, citing written documents from and about "illegal migrants", I first figure out hidden historical ties in Japan, South Korea and United States, which tried to capture nationals through fingerprinting registration. Then, using biographical interviews from "illegal migrants", I turn to the migrants' experiences. Their experiences of exclusion and obtaining quasi-citizenship will cast light to another aspect of citizenship, which performed and negotiated in our daily lives.

RC31-513.5

PARK, Sara* (Kyoto University, bach_ps@hotmail.com)

Transformation of citizenship

This paper aims at recapturing citizenship and boundary making from viewpoints of "illegal" or undocumented Korean migrants in Japan in early postwar period.

Recent historical surveys have discovered a large flow of people 'illegally' migrated to Japan just after the Second World War. Since the defeat of Japan meant the beginning of conflicts and civil wars in China and Korean Peninsula, enormous number of people had to leave their hometowns and families. At the same time, in many regions where used to be the parts of Japan Empire had to refine their border and migration systems, dealing with mass traffic of these people on one hand and wars due to the Cold War on the other. Citizenship and nationality registration systems in East Asian countries were largely established during this period, from late 1940s to early 1950s.

One of the citizenship and nationality registration systems which was introduced in this period was finger printing registration. This system was introduced to Japan and South Korea almost at the same time, in order to

control this traffic and to capture "illegal migrants" who were thought as "communists". The system originates in Japan's colonial management in Manchukuo, and encouraged by Supreme Commander for Allied Powers.

However, these "illegal migrants" were not just subjects of systems; they negotiate their citizenship and tried to live where they wanted, even sometimes with different legal identities.

First, citing written documents from and about "illegal migrants", I figure out hidden historical ties in Japan, South Korea and United States, which tried to capture nationals through fingerprinting registration. Then, using biographical interviews from "illegal migrants", I turn to the migrants' experience. Their personal history of exclusion and obtaining quasi-citizenship will cast light to another aspect of citizenship and nationality, which performed and negotiated in our daily lives.

RC21-620.6

PARKER, Peter* (Malmö University, peter.parker@mah.se), **DELSHAMMAR, Tim** (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences) and **JOHANSSON, Magnus** (Malmö University)

Planning for appropriation: Public space led development to counteract territorial stigmatization

In a recent effort the municipality of Malmö, Sweden has sought to increase citizen involvement and active participation in the governance of public space as a platform for creating social integration and raising the status of stigmatized areas. It is hoped that the citizens themselves once these platforms are available will contribute to reversing the stigmatization of an area both by addressing undesirable behaviors directly but also indirectly through the symbolic value created by cared-for public space. The central concern of this paper is the comparison of three attempts by the municipality at creating forms co-governance of public space as a means of social integration along a central path or route connecting affluent parts of the city with less affluent and stigmatized areas. The examples illustrate what may be considered planning for appropriation, where local government actively encourages specific groups to appropriate public space in order to shape social interaction. The first case analyzed is an attempt to break-up the mono-functional housing in the area by introducing small shops and thus create a greater diversity and increasing the number of 'eyes on the street'. The second case concerns encouraging the use of municipal parks for community gardening, once again to increase diversity and presence in underused space but also to build social capital and efficacy in a broad sense. The third case is concerned with creating an outdoor cultural event space to be co-run by the municipality and residents. This event space is also tailored toward providing young women with an opportunity to shape public space. The cases are analyzed in the light of policy making and also in the light of general discussions on the politics of public space.

RC29-322.9

PARKER, Robert Nash* (University of California, Riverside, robnp@aol.com)

Youth homicide, gender, and alcohol: Cross national comparisons

The study of youth homicide in North America has been limited by its focus on U.S. data and cross sectional analyses, and by a lack of consideration of alcohol in youth homicide causation. European research has been more dynamic and dealt extensively with the alcohol and violence relationship, but these studies also have limited generalizability. A cross national dynamic analyses of homicide victimization by gender is reported here, as an extension and replication of Gartner's (1990) theoretical model of homicide, with alcohol related concepts integrated into this model. Results based on the analysis of 17 nation states, 1950-2000, provide evidence that two aspects of alcohol related behavior, consumption rates and the drinking culture, interact with divorce to cause youth homicide victimization. Further, gender differences are found in the nature of these interactions; the importance of these results for youth homicide causation and violence prevention policy are discussed.

RC37-313.3

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, Sabrina* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, saparracho@gmail.com)

Avant-garde discourses and the musealization process: The museum of modern art in Rio de Janeiro in the 1960s

This paper attempts to discuss the relationship between the museums and the avant-gardes, regarding the practices of innovation in the arts and their articulation to mnemonic techniques. Seen as modernity's mausoleums, the museums have always been regarded as the aim of the historical avant-garde criticism. As Poggioli strengthened, the residues of nihilism and agonism have shaped the relationship between avant-gardes and institutions. However, as Andreas Huyssen after Peter Burger has shown, the avant-garde project of relating art to life, once hosted and exhibited by museums, has given shape to new practices and perhaps to a musealization process. The preeminence of curatorial practices, the emphasis on the foundation of cultural centers and the educative policies on exhibitory institutions are some of the consequences now related to a series of exhibitions that hosted and welcomed avant-garde art.

Presenting research results, this paper attempts to understand how the *Museum of Modern Art* (MAM) in Rio de Janeiro, in incorporating the avant-gardes discourses, has given shape to new musicological techniques and to social practices that can now be related to mass culture museums. I shall also underline how those changes in 1960s have deepened roots in the art world, ordering the foundation of new art institutions in the city. I shall, therefore, try to understand the consequences of these processes through the analysis of a new institution, namely the *Museum of Art in Rio de Janeiro* (MAR), expected to open in 2012, as part of the urban interventions for the 2016 Olympic Games. Finally, I shall discuss whether those practices have indeed contributed to the democratization process they claimed to engender.

RC09-433.2

PARREIRA PERIN, Vanessa* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, vanessa_pperin@hotmail.com)

About the management of refugee populations in São Paulo: A case study from the Archdiocesan Caritas

This research proposes a study of the peculiarities of the Brazilian case of management of refugees groups. It has the general objective of describes and analyzes the dynamics of care and support to those refugees located in São Paulo, from the work done by Archdiocesan Caritas of São Paulo, Catholic NGO attached to the network Caritas Internationalis, that develops and finances humanitarian and social development projects all over the world. Rather than address the issue of refuge itself, is expected to examine a particular form of management of a population, that in Brazil has the specificity of be done almost strictly by civil society organizations. The work will be done through the analysis of publications of the three main instances of assistance to the refugee population in the country, UNHCR, CONARE and Caritas, and an ethnographic work in the headquarters of the NGO and in the Centro de Acolhida para Refugiados which it coordinates.

RC25-5.2

PASCALE, Celine-Marie* (American University, pascale@american.edu)

Representing race: Reproducing whiteness in the public imaginary

Cultural discourses regarding the presence, meaning and value of marginalized racialized groups are entangled with battles for visibility. Even as cultural practices move toward greater inclusion, the hegemonic stability of whiteness can be reproduced with apparent ease. In this paper, I consider the reproduction of whiteness through racial significations in popular media. I examine a variety of images from news, editorials, and advertising to develop insight into public discourses and cultural assumptions about the meanings of race while attending to intersections of class, gender and sexuality.

All forms of signification are polemical, strategic relations of power. The efficacy of this power depends on people being predisposed to accepting an image or expression as a legitimate form representation—even if such representation is a caricature or a joke. If processes of signification seem tangential to material inequalities, it is worth remembering that political and economic power are most often exercised—not as brute force or overt oppression, but as legitimate relationships, embedded in hegemonic forms of symbolic capital. In an era where open expressions of racism are less tolerated than in the past, it is important to understand the cultural logics through which white racial domination continues to assert itself. This paper

considers how groups are racialized within and across national boundaries in ways that sustain the cultural hegemony of whiteness.

RC29-322.6

PASCALI, Elektra* (Albert Ludwig Universität Freiburg, electra_amber@hotmail.com)

Seeing violence where It is unseen: Violence as a structure forming masculinities in political youth organizations

For the analysis of political masculinities, 'violence' becomes a central structure and a basic tool for the analysis of the 'gendering' of politics within political organizations. Beyond the structural level, the spheres of activity and experience of the individuals and groups within organizations enable a constant 'being' in relation to violence, politicizing violence and even theorizing violence.

As becomes clear, violence cannot be limited to men's violence, as there is the danger of isolating violence from the rest of social life. Many explanations about the gendering of violence have focused on individual male psychologies, on socialization experiences of boys and men, on sub-cultures of men, on societal patriarchal structures and trans-societal processes. In the case of violence in political youth organizations and its connections to the formation of male subjectivities, 'violence' can take all the above theorizations. What becomes even more crucial for the understanding of violence and its gendering character, however, is that it becomes a structural pattern of men's individual and interpersonal violence.

Individuals and groups within political youth organizations in Greece are subjected to state and institutional violence and are in the centre of structural relations of institutions that are historically violent, such as patriarchy and capitalism. Even if individuals have agency concerning the de-construction of dominant patterns of violence, this is indeed very demanding and often impossible, not least because this process is quite beyond individual control. At this point I might argue that certain moments of resistance and break with dominant violent practices, representations and discourses are constituting factors of various forms of masculinities within political youth organizations.

RC22-330.5

PASCUCHELLI, Maria Natalia* (Instituto Universitario Nacional del Arte- Centro argentino de etnología americana, natymetal@yahoo.com.ar)

Creencia y transformaciones vitales, acercamiento a las experiencias de los jóvenes de la iglesia Rey de Reyes en el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires, Argentina

El impacto de las iglesias pentecostales en los últimos años en el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires, nos lleva a la búsqueda de los motivos por los cuales los jóvenes se vuelcan a participar dentro de estas comunidades religiosas. En primer término, el presente trabajo pretende dar una descripción de los motivos y razones que llevan a estos grupos juveniles a la adscripción a esta institución. En segundo lugar nos interesa enfatizar en las experiencias que viven los jóvenes al acercarse a estas prácticas e intentar describir como y porque se producen transformaciones vitales, impactando estas en todos los niveles de su existencia. Dentro de estas prácticas nos abocaremos a la música cristiana que alcanza un rol preponderante entre ellos como factor de socialización y expresión, generando construcción de identidades y sentido de pertenencia de grupo. El trabajo se encuentra enmarcado sobre la base del método etnográfico.

RC34-164.1

PASIN, Julia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, IIGG - CONICET, jpasin@yahoo.com)

Prevención social del delito orientada a jóvenes en la ciudad de Buenos Aires

El presente trabajo se propone abordar el despliegue de una estrategia local de prevención del delito en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires en el período 2008-2010.

La política pública analizada, denominada originalmente como Programa Comunidades Vulnerables —en adelante el Programa—, tiene por destinatarios a "jóvenes vulnerables, en conflicto con la ley penal o en riesgo de estarlo" y fue construida como el dispositivo destinado a poner en marcha una lógica de prevención social del delito orientada a jóvenes,

en el marco de una propuesta más amplia de prevención integral del delito que supo ser de escala nacional hasta el año 2008 (el Plan Nacional de Prevención del Delito).

Metodológicamente recurriré al análisis de entrevistas realizadas entre julio de 2008 y febrero 2010 a operadores y ex operadores del Programa en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, a coordinadores y ex coordinadores del mismo y a aquellos técnicos que participaron en el diseño y coordinación del Plan Nacional de Prevención del Delito. En el mismo sentido, se analizarán las entrevistas a los responsables de otras políticas públicas que se articularon de modo diverso con el Programa específicamente analizado, así como las realizadas a algunos de sus destinatarios.

Asimismo, serán analizados en calidad de fuentes secundarias documentos públicos y de curso interno vinculados al Programa y a las características que asumió en la jurisdicción seleccionada.

Como fuerte emergente del análisis se señalará la tensión entre un diagnóstico que insiste sobre problemáticas estructurales y una práctica focalizada que es intrínsecamente incapaz de lidiar con ese mismo diagnóstico.

RC36-338.3

PASOS, Lukas* (National Pedagogical University of Colombia, problemasrelevantes@pedagogica.edu.co)

Origen, mantenimiento y desafíos de los movimientos sociales antiprohibicionistas de las drogas

Mi problema a socializar en esta mesa es la *Acción Colectiva Contenciosa* que ejecutan algunos de los Movimientos Sociales Antiprohibicionistas de las Drogas en Colombia; ¿Qué los origina? ¿Cómo se mantienen en tiempo y espacio? ¿Cuál es su proyección? El problema principal es la acción colectiva que da respuesta a la situación política y cultural que rodea a las plantas prohibidas y sus derivados comúnmente llamados drogas. De este objeto problema me interesa destacar en primera instancia los factores externos que le originan, luego me interesa destacar la manera como se mantienen en el tiempo espacio, y en un tercer momento indagaré por las propuestas y perspectivas de los Movimientos Sociales en cuestión.

Consecuentemente abordaré de manera expositiva; desde el enfoque de oportunidades políticas, algunos casos de este tipo de Movimiento Social presente en Colombia, el colectivo Trinchera Ganja, Dosis de Personalidad, Las plantas no son como las pintan, Proyecto legalización Colombia, la Comunidad Cannabica Colombiana y otros seis casos relevantes han sido mi fuente principal de información. La ponencia si bien se centra en los orígenes, mantenimiento y proyección de estos Movimientos Sociales, también planteará algunas contradicciones propias de este tipo de Movimiento y las buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas de este grupo de activistas que luchan por una política de drogas justa y eficaz en un país como Colombia que vive una relación problemática con las drogas en todas las esferas sociales.

TG03-91.3

PASSOS, Elaine* (POLÍCIA MILITAR DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO, antuneselaine@yahoo.com.br) and CAULA, Pamela (POLÍCIA MILITAR DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO)

Breve comentario sobre seguridad pública y los derechos humanos en Brasil

La prueba propuesta a través de este resumen es presentar una breve reflexión sobre los cambios en las políticas de seguridad pública impresa y los derechos humanos en Brasil. Desde el proceso brasileño de democratización que se inició en la década de 1980, ofrece una vista panorámica que se extiende hasta finales de 2010 como el curso que se inició en la asimilación de los principios relativos a los derechos humanos en el país. Estos cambios fueron consagrados con la aprobación de dos ordenanzas que se puede entender como un símbolo de las posibilidades que se abren a la política de seguridad pública en este momento. Señal para la consolidación de un nuevo paradigma que incluye el respeto de los derechos humanos a través de las acciones del Ministerio de Justicia y el Nacional de Seguridad Pública y Ciudadanía. Si desea articular los Derechos Humanos y Seguridad Pública, entendiéndolos como políticas complementarias. La ordenanza en cuestión, de carácter inter afectan directamente el intercambio entre la Política Nacional de Seguridad Pública y el cumplimiento de los principios de derechos humanos, con respecto al cumplimiento de los operadores de la seguridad pública como los trabajadores. para la política de

seguridad pública sea efectiva, las acciones deben ser intersectoriales sin priorizar el aparato represivo, ya que debe actuar siempre como último recurso, no el primero. El reto de fomentar los derechos humanos en el contexto de la Política y Seguridad Pública incluyendo los aspectos relevantes de los debates a los servidores se muestra como un hito importante en el contexto de la transición social localvar posible pensar en una nueva perspectiva sobre la sociedad, basada en el respeto y en la dignidad humana.

TG04-754.2

PASSOS, Elaine* (POLÍCIA MILITAR DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO, antuneselaine@yahoo.com.br)

La juventud y el tercer sector: El reto de entrar en el mercado de trabajo

El trabajo propuesto en esta breve parte de una reflexión sobre la evolución histórica de la mano de obra en el papel del trabajo en la constitución de la identidad humana y las variables que interactúan para determinar a los jóvenes desfavorecidos se van a insertar en el mercado laboral. En este contexto, trata de situar el trabajo del sector de la tercera en su interfaz con los jóvenes pobres. Queremos incluir una discusión sobre la sustitución del Estado en la provisión de políticas públicas impulsadas a través de la participación de las empresas y las acciones de la sociedad civil y la implementación de la formación profesional de los jóvenes pobres. Aunque controvertido, el papel del sector tercero se ha destacado en este sentido a la creciente necesidad de preparar a los jóvenes para acceder al mercado laboral. Las consideraciones planteadas en el estudio se ponen con el fin de equipar a los debates sobre la cuestión. En general, la oferta de formación profesional a los jóvenes se asocia con la posibilidad de la inclusión social. A pesar de que es necesario implementar políticas públicas que garanticen la formación y el empleo y la generación de ingresos, e incluso bajo fundamental para despolitizar la lucha por las políticas, el papel del tercer sector en este ámbito es fundamental.

RC35-352.2

PATEL, Sujata* (University of Hyderabad, patel.sujata09@gmail.com)

Beyond coloniality: Towards diverse epistemic positions

The paper will dialogue with two positions: the first with contemporary theories of cosmopolitanism and the second with the theories of sociology and coloniality. It will argue that contemporary theories of cosmopolitanism, which includes theories elaborated by Ulrich Beck and Robert Fine continue to express themselves from a position of 'interiority' as Enrique Dussel calls it. In this connection, I debate the positions of Sanjay Subramaniam, Gurinder Bhambhra and Walter Mignolo as also some of the Indian sociologists, such as Bonoy Kumar Sarkar. In the second part of the paper I assert a need to create a global sociology with diverse epistemes and map out a series of steps that helps to build a diverse sociological traditions.

RC41-156.4

PATIL, Rajendra* (Shivaji University, patilsuk@gmail.com)

Indigenous communities: Demographic and socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes in India

Indigenous population has been estimated as 300 million by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations, Geneva whereas International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) has estimated it as 350 million at the start of 21st century. This is just fewer than 6% of the world population.

The vast regions of Asia contain the majority of the world's present-day Indigenous populations, about 70% according to IWGIA figures. The most substantial populations are in India collectively referred as Adivasis. These are constitutionally recognized as Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution of India defines Scheduled Tribes as such tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342. According to the 2001 census, the ST population in India is 84.3 million which is about 8.2% of the total population.

The paper focuses on description of demographic and socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in India after independence in 1947. The secondary data from Census of India, 1951 to 2001 have been used. The description of Scheduled Tribes has been done with special reference to demographic situation (share of Scheduled Tribes in total population,

decadal growth rate, percentage to total population by sex and residence, fertility rates, early childhood mortality rates), health and literacy related conditions (literacy rates, gross enrolment ratio of students in classes I-VIII), Job and employment situation (job-seekers, representation in the central government services, work participation rates, sector-wise total main workers), conditions in agricultural setting (number of holdings, operated area and average size of holding, area of operational holdings) and policy initiatives by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India.

RC24-492.2

PATIL, Rajendra* (Shivaji University, patilsuk@gmail.com)

Participatory watershed management: A review of studies on Ralegan Siddhi Village in India

In the developing countries there is increasing demand of water but at the same time diminishing availability of water. This is one of the environmental challenges which are being faced by these countries. India is a country where majority of the population lives in villages and two-third of agriculture is dependent on rain. So water as a natural resource has the significant place in Indian agriculture. Though India receives 400 million hectare-metres (mham) of precipitation primarily as rain, it faces water shortage. The Green Revolution in India had little effect in the rain fed, semi-arid regions. Agricultural productivity remained low and natural resources were degrading. In 1980s and 1990s, planners turned to watershed management to develop rain fed agriculture while conserving natural resources. The strategies ranged from the purely technical to those that emphasized social organisation. The projects involving the villagers in planning and decision making are being implemented.

The paper reviews concepts of sustainable natural resource management and participatory watershed management. It analyses situation of Ralegan Siddhi village in India where efforts were initiated by non-state actors for participatory watershed management. Anna Hazare is the main architecture in the transformation of the village. His thoughts on watershed management and five rules for villagers have been discussed. The paper reviews studies with reference to impact of watershed development programmes and the Govt. of Maharashtra's plan of replication through Ideal Village Scheme.

RC04-139.1

PATRICIA AMARO GONZALEZ, Patricia* (Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, pamarog@gmail.com) and **ESPINOZA BACA, Pedro** (Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas)

Respect, responsibility and honesty in an educational task from the point of view of teaching post graduate professors

This paper describes the results generated by three open ended questions applied to fifteen teaching post graduate professors working at a University in the northeast of Mexico. Through this research, we wanted to discover the significance of being responsible, respectful and honest. In accordance with the results obtained, 'to fulfill schedules'; 'respect institutional policies' and 'to attend to the demands of your students' are the characteristics most mentioned as defining what a "responsible professor" means. With respect to the declaration "respectful professor", the most named aspects are 'recognizing the other'; 'good manners' and 'responsibility', and to describe an "honest professor", the most common answers were 'to assume the truth' and 'responsibility'.

RC04-683.3

PATROCINO, Laís* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, laisbp89bh@gmail.com)

The hierarch between teaching and bachelor degrees in different areas of knowledge: An analysis of gender inequality

This study aims to discuss how the hierarch between teaching and bachelor degrees reflects the gender inequality. The lower prestige and status of teaching degrees in relation to bachelor degrees has been shown in studies of power relationship in academic field as well as studies about the socioeconomic and cultural profile of students in higher education in Brazil. We intended to discuss specifically gender inequality, related to the feminization of teaching.

It is known that teaching in Basic Education in Brazil has a low attractiveness. This study tries to understand the profile of students and its impact on education in schools.

We analyzed the students of several courses from different areas of expertise at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG): Biology, of Biological Sciences area, Physical Education, of Health Sciences area, Physics, of Exact and Earth Sciences area, History, of Human Sciences, Geography, of the area of Applied Social Sciences, and Letters, of the area of Linguistics, Literature and Arts.

This study will discuss gender, socioeconomic and cultural differences between students in teaching and bachelor degrees analyzing data collected by the University. But it will also verify if there are differences in the quality of academic performance of the students, by analyzing the ratio of income of the students as well as information regarding their involvement in academic activities. Finally we will analyze the provisions which congregate for career choice and conceptions of how students perceive themselves as located in a hierarchical scale of values, conducting interviews with them.

RC44-65.9

PATRONI, Viviana* (York University, vpatroni@yorku.ca) and **FELDER, Ruth*** (Instituto de Estudios de América Latina y el Caribe, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, rfelder@sociales.uba.ar)

Informal labour in recession and growth: A new structural feature of labour markets in Argentina?

During the last years, Argentina has undergone a 'miraculous' recovery that involved unprecedented growth rates and a swift reversal of the record levels of unemployment and poverty that had accompanied the recession and crisis of the late 1990s and early 2000s. The shifts in macroeconomic policymaking that occurred in 2002 and 2003 helped both to boost the competitiveness of the domestic economy and to revitalize the domestic market. Accompanying these shifts, the government's discourse departed from the neoliberal blueprint and started to argue for the reregulation of the economy as a way to achieve growth with social inclusion. But these more progressive political goals have been conditioned by the depth of the neoliberal transformation of the economy and the social fabric undergone during the previous decade. GDP growth, lower unemployment and more progressive policies fell short to significantly reduce the high levels of informal employment.

Our paper will examine the scope and limitations of the changes in labour markets and progressive labour policies. To do so we will explore the limitations of policies aimed at increasing employment and reducing the incidence of informality within labour markets. We will also consider the implications of social policy designed to provide precarious alternatives to a sizeable segment of the labour force within the growing sector identified as the social economy. Our aim is thus to show some of the trends in the economic recovery of Argentina that reveals unwavering tendencies toward the segmentation of labour markets.

RC21-367.5

PATSIAS, Caroline* (Université du Québec à Montréal, patsias.caroline@uqam.ca) and **PATSIAS, Sylvie** (Institut d'études politiques d'Aix-en-Provence)

Social movements, urban reforms and participation: A comparison between Marseilles (France) and Montreal (Canada)

The objective of this paper is to compare the different types of citizens' committees that exist in Montreal (Canada) and Marseille (France). These organizations, which engage inhabitants of specific neighbourhoods, generally struggle against planning urban projects. With this comparison, I seek to question the way in which groups that do not explicitly adhere to any social nor political movements participate in urban conflicts and attract the attention of political representatives. The comparison between Montreal and Marseille is particularly relevant, as both cities have recently implemented consultative and participatory mechanisms. The city of Montreal underwent a complex process of municipal mergers and de-mergers (2000-2002) and is now among the most decentralized cities in the world. Moreover, one of its more progressive and active boroughs, the Plateau Mont-Royal, has announced to adopt a participatory budget. And in Marseille, various decentralization reforms have taken place to adopt several districts and consultative bodies. However, while the Canadian metropolis

looks back on a long tradition of citizen involvement and urban conflicts, the Phocaeen city is characterized by a "clientelist management" that has hindered the emergence and collective action of social movements. What have been the consequences of these decentralization reforms on the urban conflicts and on the collective action of citizens' committees? What is the significance of the transformations observed? Do these new consultative/participatory mechanisms promote a better collaboration between municipal representatives and citizens' groups?

To answer these questions, I conducted a field study in two citizens' committees in poor neighbourhoods, followed by an analysis thereof in a larger historical perspective. In this way, the paper engages in a broader reflection about the evolution of urban struggle and its significance for "the spirit of democracy."

RC47-368.8

PATSIAS, Caroline* (Université du Québec à Montréal, patsias.caroline@uqam.ca) and **PATSIAS, Sylvie** (Institut d'études politiques d'Aix-en-Provence)

Social movements, urban reforms and participation: A comparison between Marseilles and Montreal

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RC23-688.1

PATTNAIK, Binay Kumar* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, binay@iitk.ac.in)

ICT revolution in India and socio-cultural changes: Sociological explorations

*This paper tries to articulate some of the socio-cultural impacts of the globalization induced ICT revolution in India from sociological view points. Having perceived the phenomenon within the framework of social stratification, the paper tries to deal with the, (i) emergence of a new class of capitalists and a new class of elite workforce that has come to be known as ICT/ knowledge workers, (along with its own sub-culture). (ii) Further, the paper tries to sociologically analyze the phenomenon of growing class consciousness among the knowledge workers in terms of being **class in itself / class for itself** as they displayed conscious resistance to unionize themselves. (iii) The paper also analyzes the phenomenon of **embourgeoisement** among the knowledge workers in terms of their cultural and social capitals. Thus, based on primary as well as secondary source observations, the paper is a study of India's **Techno-Coolie** and **Cyber-Coolie**, as a new class of elite technical workforce, the basis of its identity formation and its emerging sub-culture.*

Key words: *New class of capitalists, New class of elite workers, Class consciousness, Embourgeoisement, Social capital, Techno coolie and Cyber coolie.*

RC23-703.3

PATTNAIK, Binay Kumar* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, binay@iitk.ac.in) and **SAHOO, Subhasis** (National Council of Applied Economic Research)

Studying science communications in India, through people's science movements

It hardly needs emphasis that People's Science Movements in India have been very unique and such movements are not seen elsewhere although science popularization/ science communication movements were seen in USA, Europe and Australia. As such social phenomena have caught our academic fascination, we first tried to characterise the phenomenon; second, tried to locate such phenomena historically meaning, locate their socio-historical roots. Lastly through extensive studies of six cases of various types of PSM (Bharat Gyan Vigyan Parishad, Delhi Science Forum, Orissa Bigyan Prachar Samitee, Jan Vijnan Vedica, Paschim Bango Bigyan Mancha, and Marathi Vidyan Parishad) we have tried to analyse them from the view point of social movement perspective.

RC20-112.2

PAULLE, Bowen* (Univ of Amsterdam, b.paulle@uva.nl)

Mindfulness interventions, disadvantaged students, and the civilizing process

There has been an explosion of "mindfulness" based interventions more or less integrated into educational settings. A few of these have been aimed at highly disadvantaged children and adolescents. According to the scholars describing them, these interventions (strive to) habituate greater capacities for emotional self-control and the use of foresight. This brings us to the heart of what Elias theorized in terms of the formation of more civilized internal steering mechanisms. But the external social constraints and practices supposedly interrelated with these internal transformations seem to be very different than those discovered by Elias. Could secularized versions of an ancient Eastern practice be ushering in a new phase (or dimension) of the civilizing process in the West? And could these new developments be extended to the poorly born students presently attending our worst schools? Might this signal a new role for teachers in distressed schools?

Drawing from nearly six years of fieldwork and teaching experiences in New York and Amsterdam, this paper indicates that what truly disadvantaged teens need to avoid self-destructing in high poverty, high stress secondary schools is remarkably close to what advocates claim to observe being fostered among children and adolescents participating in mindfulness interventions. The paper then attempts to place the relevant findings and claims about short-term habitus formation processes related to mindfulness interventions in a longer-term perspective. Focusing as much on what Elias's helps us see as on what he may have missed, this longer-term perspective will focus on social and self-constraints emerging out of both Western and Eastern epistemologies and practices based body-based learning. Hype or not, the argument is that the flurry of interest in mindfulness in educational settings can at very least help us advance on Elias's theoretical accomplishments.

RC37-151.3

PAVLOU, Victoria* (Frederick University, v.pavlou@frederick.ac.cy)

Sociological underpinnings in pre-service elementary teachers' attitudes towards artworks

While recent approaches for art teaching give substantial emphasis on learners, art lessons are still largely framed by teachers as they are responsible for the opportunities offered for creating art and responding to artworks. Therefore, issues surrounding the way elementary teachers develop their knowledge and attitudes towards art and education inform to a great extent the content of art education at elementary level.

This study focuses on what lies behind pre-service school teachers' attitudes towards artworks and the sociological implications of their choices of artworks on the expected social knowledge that results from them. In

particular, it investigates a) the kind of artworks that they are more likely to use in their art-teaching, b) ways to challenge their assumptions and develop their professional adequacy for approaching artworks with children, and c) their beliefs about the role that artworks may have for cultivating social knowledge. A mixed method approach is adopted. The study was carried out in Cyprus and the sample consisted of 91 pre-service elementary school teachers.

The findings suggest that the participants were inexperienced viewers of artworks. When their assumptions about art were challenged through a formalistic approach for understanding artworks, their confidence in understanding artworks and planning art-viewing activities was boosted. However, the participants appeared to have a limited understanding of what art is and reflected a narrow range of ideas and values about art with little or no relevance to the sociological context within which they are produced. In particular, they mostly chose 19th century European male artists' artworks based on the ideas of beauty, realism, skills and expression of feelings and ideas. Implications of this study are discussed within the context of teachers' training programs and ways to enrich participants' professional adequacy to use artworks to address cultural and social issues both locally and globally.

RC44-141.3

PAZ RAMIREZ, Adriana* (Justicia for Migrant Workers, adriana_paz_ramirez@yahoo.ca)

Resisting permanent impermanence: Performances of subordination and resistance, and the possibility of a migrant workers-led movement in Canada

In the recent years Canadian immigration policies have shifted from a model of permanent immigration and settlement to one of 'permanent impermanence' as Temporary Workers Programs (TWP) have greatly expanded in a short period of time. Though TWP's are not a new phenomenon, today Canada accepts more low-skilled workers to work on a temporary basis than permanent immigrants with full citizenship rights. The Canadian state has touted TWP's as successful economic policy that addresses alleged labour shortages, as well as a humane and just migration scheme that matches prospective workers with employers. The recent expansion of TWP's has brought to light numerous cases of abuse and exploitation faced by migrant workers across Canada. In defining these abuses as exceptions, the Canadian state and its provincial counterparts have strategically engaged in piecemeal responses to these abuses by limited legislative reforms or by emphasizing that migrant workers enjoy equal entitlements and legal protections similar to Canadians. However, with the expansion of such programs, also several avenues have widened to raise awareness of the litany of violations faced by migrant workers such unsafe working conditions with little to no protection equipment, exclusion from some schemes of labour legislation, lack of access to health care and very low wages for hard and dangerous jobs. This paper will focus on 1) the performances of subordination and resistance that migrant farmworkers under TWP's simultaneously engage in order to secure participation in the (temporary worker) program while not giving up completely their agency to resist labour exploitation, 2) community grassroots efforts to organize and to counteract the official narratives of the so called 'success' of TWP's programs and the exploitation faced by migrant workers, and 3) the barriers and challenges involved in organizing an 'unfree' and temporary labour force, and in developing a transnational migrant workers-led movement.

RC19-512.5

PE&NTILDE;ALVA, Susana* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), penalvasuzanne023@gmail.com)

La fabrique des politiques sociales en Amérique latine : Des acteurs et processus au basculement de référentiels

Privilégiant une approche cognitive du processus de formation, consolidation et fragilisation du modèle de l'*Estado de bienestar* latino-américain, cette communication vise à retracer l'évolution historique des référentiels des politiques publiques qui ont façonné les modes d'intervention de l'Etat dans l'économie et le social dans les pays semi-industrialisés de la région – dont l'Argentine, « pionnière » à plusieurs égards, l'a été autrement récemment. Son expérience des trente dernières années permet d'illustrer les questionnements sous-jacents à la problématique du passage de la

question sociale à la question politique dans un cadre où la mondialisation économique-financière semble accentuer les contraintes d'alignement des Etats, promouvant des politiques transnationales et l'émergence de nouvelles formes de *leadership* différenciées dans leur répercussion locale. En toile de fond de l'analyse, qui cherche à dégager une mise en perspective comparative régionale, les notions de régulation et dérégulation se profilent à la base de nombre des transformations de l'action publique et des objectifs et instruments d'intervention sociale. D'autant plus dans des contextes institutionnels moins stabilisés que ceux des sociétés européennes au sein desquelles les formes de l'Etat-providence ont été construites et développées dans le deuxième après-guerre dans le but d'assurer la cohésion sociale.

Dans la restructuration contemporaine de l'Etat social s'articulent différentes logiques, certaines formes de mise en œuvre des politiques publiques, des nouveaux arrangements institutionnels. Revisiter l'expérience latino-américaine récente permet d'examiner les référentiels à l'œuvre dans la redéfinition des politiques sociales dans une période d'ajustement structurel (i.e. des formules de « compensation sociale », promues dans un premier temps, et de « cohésion sociale » diffusées plus tard). Mais vise aussi à identifier les dynamiques de support et d'opposition vis-à-vis des réformes institutionnelles qui permettent de spécifier les compromis résultants des interactions entre acteurs et processus de restructuration dont l'enjeu de management semble être de plus en plus national/transnational.

RC19-362.5

PE&NTILDE;ALVA, Susana* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), penalvasuzanne023@gmail.com)

Social policies strategizing in Latin America: A cognitive return on the regional experience and on the shift of their reference frames

Emphasizing a cognitive approach of the processes of constitution, consolidation and weakening of the Latin American Welfare State model, this paper aims at retracing the historical evolution of public policies' normative frame of reference that have shaped the ways of State's economic and social intervention in the semi-industrialized countries of the region –among those Argentina, which had been a "pioneer" on several aspects and pioneered again although differently in the recent period. Its experience of the last thirty years let us illustrate the main questions underlying the framing of this problem area. In other words, the passage from the social to the political question in the framework of economic and financial globalization which seems to strengthen pressures for the States' alignment, promoting transnational policies as well as new forms of leadership with differentiated local impacts. In the background of an analysis searching to underscore a comparative perspective at the regional scale, the notions of regulation and deregulation appear in tension at the basis of different transformations of public action and of goals and tools of social intervention. Even more in institutional contexts less stabilized than those of European societies, where the Welfare State forms were built and developed during the second Post-War for strengthening social cohesion. Social protection systems are deeply challenged by financial crisis at present. This approach intends to focus on the social policies and their main trends in this context of restructuring. The goal is to identify regarding to the experience of crisis in Latin America, the social construction and reforms of social policies which took place during and after this period, so to discuss the frame of social relationships between restructuring of social State and contemporary definitions of social policies. Our proposal searches to advance some comparative analytical perspectives of this social policy making and results.

RC23-301.5

PEDRO, Rosa* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, rosapedro@globo.com) and **SZAPIRO, Ana*** (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, anaszapiro@uol.com.br)

Reproductive technologies and systems of kinship

With the advancement of human interventions derived from the numerous discoveries in the field of reproductive technologies in recent decades, new questions arise all the time, challenging research in the humanities. Offering an endless possibility of choices to those who have access to them, corporal interventions and new interventions in the area of human reproduction became now the object par excellence to incite against the construction of narratives that match the complexity of the problems that open

up the daily life of common man. Advances in technoscience seem to be making obsolete the criteria that guided the conception of human, putting to rest the possibility of a "natural nature" and bringing us closer to what some authors have termed "post-humanity." Among the issues that challenge us worth mentioning those related to systems of kinship and affiliation at present, to the extent that advances in the technologies of human reproduction shall produce a demand for changes in the parenthood and kinship. The reality of the market offer that expands in semen banks and open the intense search for "genetic ideal types" has brought new effects on the forms of marital and parenthood. We draw particular attention to the challenges that the thinning of the boundaries between nature and technique imposes on the legal field, which is confronted with the emergence of unusual situations for which they have no appropriate parameters.

RC24-161.5

PELFINI, Alejandro* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, apelcini@uahurtado.cl)

Social learning within institutions or expanding them? The limits of private governance in environmental politics

Social Learning within institutions or expanding them? The limits of private governance in environmental politics.

During the 1990's main attention has been paid to institutional design and reforms as drivers for social learning. Private governance in the form of voluntary agreements and corporate social responsibility were put on the top of the agenda of environmental politics and global governance. We use to consider accountability, transparency and participation as the main criteria for improving democracy, governance and institutional reform. However, the current impasse of global environmental politics and the recent malaise respecting existing political regimes as well can be conceived as signs of such an exhaustion of this agenda. The aim of the paper is to explore the opportunities for social innovation and institutional experimentation that can be opened, if one increase the tension between the agenda of institutional reform as minimal standards of "good governance" and the normative implications they contain.

RC23-199.4

PELLEGRINI, Pablo* (IEC (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes) / Centro CTS (U. Maimónides) / CONICET, ppellegrini@unq.edu.ar)

Stages of agricultural research in Argentina. / Etapas de la investigación agropecuaria en la Argentina: Cambios en la cantidad de personal del INTA entre 1956 y 2010

The present work aims to analyze the changes in the INTA throughout its history, in relation to the number of staff affected to the institution. INTA (National Institute of Agricultural Technology) is the most important public research center on agricultural issues in Argentina. Created in 1956, INTA has deployed a huge presence throughout the country, developing basic and applied research (in various disciplines) and rural extension activities. This diversity of practices—from knowledge production to technology transfer—for the agricultural sector has gone through various political and economic contexts. Although it has maintained its overall profile, INTA has not been immune to these contextual changes.

This work aims to show one of the fundamental ways in which these changes impact on a research institution, that is, through its human resources. To this end, this paper focuses on a quantitative study, analyzing the changes in recruitments and retirements throughout the institution history. It accounts of these changes not only at the level of the institution as a whole, but also particularizing in some research institutes within the INTA. This analysis, moreover, is supplemented with a qualitative approach to account for certain general features which have marked these stages of Argentina's history and thus relate these macro changes and some measures taken by the INTA with changes in the number of staff at the institution. This way, this study makes evident much of the specific policies that have been implemented in agricultural research in Argentina in the last 55 years.

RC07-356.3

PELLEGRINO, Giuseppina* (University of Calabria, gpelegrinous@yahoo.com)

How current infrastructures shape future democracy: Notes on orphans and belonging in politics of information (technology)

The paper departs from studies of information infrastructure and classification (Bowker and Star, 1999; Star and Griesemer, 1989 amongst others) to frame consequences of classification and ordering with reference to democracy, inclusion and exclusion through politics of information and especially ICTs.

In a society defined as 'knowledge-centred', politics of information (and infrastructures) is crucial to observe and trace the material and immaterial boundaries between 'having' and 'having-nots', going beyond the classical debate on the 'digital divide'.

The paper argues from a theoretical perspective and through exemplary cases in the literature, that current infrastructures shape future democracy in a peculiar way, namely because of processes of inclusion and exclusion of categories, individuals, groups, and practices on different bases. In this sense, the way infrastructures are imagined (discursive technological frames), designed (inscription of global and local politics) and used (by naïve or advanced users) embed visions of current and future social assets, criteria of inclusion/exclusion, politics of belonging and orphanages resulting from the categorization of otherness. Specific attention will be devoted to cumulative effects of inter- and cross-categorizations across different infrastructures, which control and constrain people's everyday lives as well as attitudes, trust towards the future, chances for empowerment and envisage of self and collective improvement.

RC14-743.3

PELLEGRINO, Giuseppina* (University of Calabria, gpelegrinous@yahoo.com)

La responsabilidad social (sobre la violencia) de género. Construir la responsabilidad social a través de los medios de comunicación

Esta contribución trata de cómo la comunicación social representa una manera de construir responsabilidad social, cultura y ciudadana en la sociedad contemporánea.

En esta construcción, un elemento clave es la acción continua de los medios de comunicación tradicionales (prensa, radio y televisión) y nuevos (Internet y los SNS en particular).

Los actores sociales que hacen comunicación social, bien sean instituciones, empresas privadas u organizaciones sin lucro (no profit), representan una señal de cualidad y pluralismo democrático en un contexto socio-cultural.

El caso analizado en la ponencia será el de la violencia de género en particular y, más en general, el de la comunicación en perspectiva de género.

La violencia de género se presenta como una de las primeras causas de fallecimiento de las mujeres en muchos países. El presente trabajo enfoca la situación italiana, y las representaciones de la identidad femenina presentes en los medios de comunicación. La televisión en particular, y la comunicación social a través de la publicidad televisiva, se tendrá en consideración para poner a tema la cualidad de la democracia construida a través del imaginario mediático y las fronteras de la igualdad de género como establecimiento de una más amplia justicia social.

RC24-38.2

PELLIZZONI, Luigi* (University of Trieste, pellizzoni@sp.units.it)

Doing the right thing: Ethics and justice in environmental politics

'Environmental justice' is a label long-applied to social movements which, at different scales and with different ideological orientations, seek to connect environmental protection with social justice. A similar case, on specific theoretical grounds, has been made by Marx-inspired, 'political ecology' movements and intellectuals. Yet in the last twenty years a tendency can be observed towards a weakening of this link. Environmental problems are increasingly depicted as something involving all and everybody on basically the same level. This generalization goes hand in hand with a growing individualization of responsibilities and actions. The depoliticization of environmental issues and struggles, on which no major divides can be found according to traditional left-right alignments, builds on four factors: globalization of threats, manufacturability of nature and uncertainty, technicization of policies and ethicization of behaviours. Taken together these tenets represent what Foucault would define a power/knowledge or truth regime that dramatically narrows the scope of 'doing the right thing', wide-ranging consequences of which are the securitization of life, the commodification of nature and the fundamental failure of policy action (as the likely demise of Kyoto testifies).

The pillars of this regime hold on each other, yet I will argue about the pivotal role of ethics; a role that can be observed at both individual and collective level. The growing relevance of ethics has been extensively elaborated by the governmentality scholarship, yet its emancipatory or subjecting implications remain contentious. Is ethics beneficial or detrimental to justice? To make a step forward I first elaborate on the differences between ancient and current ethics, as resulting especially from the Foucault-Hadot debate; second, I elaborate on the notion of power, at the intersection of three semantic fields; third, I apply these insights to the emergent lines of political division vis-à-vis the economic crisis and the degradation and appropriation of nature.

RC36-475.3

PELUCIO, Larissa* (Universidade Estadual Julio de Mesquita Filho/Unesp, larissapelucio@yahoo.com.br), CERVI, Mariana (Universidade Estadual Julio de Mesquita Filho/Unesp) and KOGA, Mariana (Universidade Estadual Julio de Mesquita Filho/Unesp)

Infidelity.com - The market for affection and reiterations of familism in betrayal websites

"Life is short, so enjoy a fling". This is the slogan of one of the three websites about extramarital affairs that currently operates in Brazil promising discretion and fun provided by a "controlled" and "safe" practice of marital infidelity. Until August 2011, together, the three websites accounted for 370 thousand users in the country with growth expectations given the massive investment in the marketing and dissemination of their services. Although the "secret betrayal" is the motto used to persuade people to become users, we believe that the main appeal of this service is indeed hidden, i.e., it is an undeclared proposal: to keep familist values, that is to say, to protect the monogamous, and based on our research, heterosexual marriage by offering occasional affairs to customers, which, theoretically, would not interfere in a stable relationship. Infidelity as a sign of a failed relationship seems to be resignified in this online context given the number of men and women who identify themselves as being satisfied with their marriage. Accordingly, "betrayal" would not necessarily mean infidelity, but rather a way to "spice up" the marriage. Analyzing the slogans of the websites, we think that through them infidelity is sold as an adventure that can provide entertainment and pleasure without questioning the monogamous marriage as a model to be followed. In our incipient research, we have been using online ethnography in order to understand the dynamic interactions of these platforms, in which romance and market seem to be associated reiterating bourgeois conventions. These issues refer to the meaning of romantic love, marriage, fidelity, and betrayal in those environments considering, in addition to gender bias, social class and generation divisions. Hence, we use the contributions of anthropology of the emotions, gender studies, and sexuality, as well as contributions of symbolic interactionism and social psychology.

RC10-157.3

PENNA, Camila* (Universidade de Brasília, camilapenna2003@yahoo.com.br)

Participation and land reform in Brazil

Since the democratic transition, agrarian reform policies in Brazil have been formulated and implemented with a great degree of social movements' participation. The institution in charge of agrarian reform policies, the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), was created in 1970 during the military regime, and until 1985, colonization was its priority. However, with the end of the authoritarian regime, rural social movements, such as the Landless Rural Workers Movement (MST), were created and started to claim for agrarian reform.

Since then the MST and other rural social movements have been active not only in pressing for agrarian reform policies, but also in taking part on policy formulation and execution. As a result, a number of policies such as education and rural housing have been implemented by INCRA through the work of social movement activists. Immediately after the creation of an agrarian reform settlement by INCRA, an association of settled families must be organized and legally registered. In most of the cases these associations are affiliated to social movements that organize and coordinate land occupations and encampments, which are informally prior steps in the land reform process in Brazil.

Relationship between the state and rural social movements in Brazil takes place in many different forms during the claiming phase (collective

actions, INCRA occupations, negotiations, etc.). Notwithstanding, after the inclusion of landless families in the agrarian reform program, the relationship happens through local settlers associations, which execute policies such as houses construction and credit distribution. This paper analyses these associations and their relationship with INCRA with a view at assessing to what extent they improve democracy, by guarantying the expansion of social rights such as housing and education; and to what extent they mitigate social movement's autonomy while cooperating with INCRA in the implementation of agrarian reform policies.

RC18-381.4

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Social movements participation and land reform in Brazil

Since the democratic transition, agrarian reform policies in Brazil have been formulated and implemented with a great degree of social movements' participation. The institution in charge of agrarian reform policies, National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), was created in 1970 during the military regime, and until 1985, colonization was its priority. However, with the end of the authoritarian regime, rural social movements, such as the Landless Rural Workers Movement (MST), were created and started to claim for agrarian reform.

For the last 20 years the MST and other rural movements have been active not only in pressing for agrarian reform policies, but also in taking part on policy formulation and execution. As a result, a number of policies such as education and rural housing have been implemented by INCRA through the work of social movement activists. Immediately after the creation of an agrarian reform settlement by INCRA, an association of settled families must be organized and legally registered. In most of the cases these associations are affiliated to social movements that organize and coordinate land occupations and encampments, which are informally prior steps in the land reform process in Brazil.

Relationship between the state and rural social movements in Brazil takes place in many different forms during the claiming phase (collective actions, INCRA occupations, negotiations, etc.). Notwithstanding, after the inclusion of landless families in the agrarian reform program, the relationship happens through local settlers associations, which execute policies such as houses construction and credit distribution. This paper analyses these associations and their relationship with INCRA with a view at assessing to what extent they improve democracy, by guarantying the expansion of social rights such as housing and education; and to what extent they mitigate social movement's autonomy while cooperating with INCRA in the implementation of agrarian reform policies.

RC07-355.3

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Re-imagining economic relations and the role of the social welfare state: Perspectives from an Argentine shantytown

Based on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews in a Buenos Aires shantytown, this research examines how shantytown residents' perceptions and experiences of inequality, marginality, and injustice shape their beliefs about – and collective initiatives to advance – alternative conceptions of economic rights and welfare-state responsibilities. This paper begins by presenting residents' perceptions of instrumental relations, injustice, and power dynamics in processes of economic migration and welfare distribution, through which segments of the population are able to take advantage of extant socioeconomic inequalities and the sociostructural position of shantytown residents in order to advance particular politico-economic agendas. The second section of this paper analyzes collective economic projects and critical discourses that members of the shantytown community have developed in response to their perceptions of inequality, marginality, and injustice. These initiatives reject many of the tenets of neoliberalism and economic development in their current configurations on the grounds that these configurations fail to recognize the humanity and dignity of large segments of society, propagate inequalities in economic capital and agency, and exacerbate relationships of force that emerge between people of different resource levels. In conversation with theoretical frameworks on the welfare state and human-rights initiatives, residents' critical discourses and collective economic projects ultimately suggest that the actualization

of economic rights and a more comprehensive welfare agenda depends on beginning to view the fulfillment of basic material thresholds as a means to minimizing relationships of economic dependence and power inequalities instead of as an end in itself. This paper concludes by outlining how residents' alternative economic projects attempt to advance this agenda within specific and limited contexts, and by developing a theoretically and empirically informed analysis of how a rearticulated role of the state could support this agenda in broader contexts and in an effort to work toward a more just future.

TG03-414.3

PEPPEL, Megan* (University of California - Berkeley, peppel@berkeley.edu)

Rearticulating economic rights and producing dignity in an Argentine shantytown

Based on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews in a Buenos Aires shantytown, this research examines how shantytown residents' perceptions and experiences of inequality, marginality, and injustice shape their beliefs about – and collective initiatives to advance – alternative conceptions of economic rights and welfare-state protections. This paper begins by presenting residents' perceptions of the ways in which instrumental relations, injustices, and power dynamics in processes of economic migration and welfare distribution enable segments of the population to use shantytown residents as means to advance particular politico-economic development agendas. The second section of this paper analyzes alternative economic projects and critical discourses that members of the shantytown community have developed in response to their perceptions of inequality, marginality, and injustice. These initiatives reject many of the tenets of neoliberalism and economic development in their current configurations on the grounds that these configurations fail to recognize the humanity and dignity of large segments of society, propagate inequalities in economic capital and agency, and exacerbate relationships of force that emerge between people of different resource levels. In conversation with theoretical frameworks on the welfare state and human rights, residents' critical discourses and alternative economic projects ultimately suggest that the actualization of economic rights and a more comprehensive welfare agenda depends in part on beginning to view the fulfillment of basic material thresholds as a means to minimizing relationships of economic dependence and power inequalities instead of as an end in itself. This paper concludes by delineating how residents' alternative economic projects attempt to advance this agenda within specific and limited contexts, and by developing a theoretically and empirically informed analysis of how a rearticulated role of the state could support this economic rights agenda in broader contexts.

RC42-515.5

PERA, Géssica Trevisan* (Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP) - Faculdade de Ciências e Letras de Araraquara, getpera@yahoo.com.br)

Worker's centers: A case study about immigration, work and representation in United States

The issue of migration is a theme that spans many fields of research. We will seek to reflect the theme of migration, in agricultural scope, through the temporary work, as well as the relationships and work conditions on various forms of workers in the current context of global agribusiness. We focus our eyes on the West Coast region of California / USA, featured as one of the leading producers of fruits and vegetables in the U.S. We aim to understand from the context of migrant Mexican labor to the U.S. after the 1970s, the deterioration of living conditions of migrants, and especially to understand how they have been organizing in resistance movements. Our hypotheses is that migration is the result of several effects on social relations of subordination and power, as well as aspirations, desires, income support and family life projects that comprise the complex output frames of decisions of migrants. This path does not proceed unilaterally, or stripped of grounds of opposition. Several models of resistance in search of citizenship and social and economic rights are created as we watch the way the conflict capital and labor are expressed. Therefore, we intend to outline an analysis of working conditions of migrants in the field, as well as the heterogeneous field resistance strategies of these workers, based on the Workers' Centers: non-governmental institutions, formed by Latin leaders, which is proposed assist and support migrants in the destination country.

WG02-326.5

PEREIRA, Helayne* (Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, helayne_candido@hotmail.com)

Desarrollo urbano y política de regularización de tierras: El caso del quilombo de Paratibe y la expansión urbana de la ciudad de João Pessoa – PB, Brazil

Uno de los principales argumentos contra la realización de los derechos de las comunidades tradicionales se basan en la idea de "obstáculo para el desarrollo". Este discurso se alimenta de la idea de que formas arcaicas de organización social, impiden el progreso y el crecimiento económico. Sin embargo, un análisis más crítico de este argumento demuestra que el verdadero conflicto es la batalla por los recursos naturales entre la concepción dominante de desarrollo y los pueblos tradicionales. En este complejo escenario de batalla, característica de los llamados conflictos sócio-ambientales, surge nuestro objeto de estudio: la batalla por el territorio quilombola de Paratibe, entre la especulación del territorio por el desarrollo urbano y su población tradicional. Situado en la costa sur, área urbana de João Pessoa, capital del estado de Paraíba, el territorio reconocido y tradicionalmente ocupado por la comunidad negra de Paratibe, ha pasado por un proceso de desterritorialización de más de veinte años. El creciente valor económico de esta área ha contribuido para el desarrollo urbano y la ciudad ocupar el territorio del quilombo, donde se erigen casas y edificios que interfieren en su tradicional uso colectivo por la comunidad. En este sentido, el objetivo de este estudio es describir la dinámica de este conflicto, y con un enfoque centrado en la presencia o ausencia del Estado, evaluar históricamente cómo la política pública de regularización de la tierra dirigido a este segmento de la población se refleja en este caso. Por lo tanto, el estudio propuesto, parte de una investigación más amplia de tesis de Maestría en el Programa de Postgrado en Desarrollo Regional de la Universidade do Estado da Paraíba (UEPB), usa los conceptos teóricos de temas como Ecología Política; Justicia Ambiental y Racionalidad Ambiental como herramientas para la comprensión de la realidad del caso en reflexión.

RC14-334.3

PEREIRA, Ines* (FGV-EAESP, ines.pereira@fgv.br) and SHINDA, Luciana (FGV-EAESP)

Design, culture and consume: A Campana Brothers case study

Globalization can be seen as a new form of capitalist expansion which requires the integration of local economies in a global and unregulated market economy. For large corporations, national elites and people with higher income and education, globalization has brought benefits such as access to technological progress and greater purchasing power. Such economic benefits, however, are beyond the reach of small local producers and low-income population.

From a cultural perspective, the modern citizen feels rooted in local culture, which he identifies with, but at the same time, the communication systems of the global society make this culture surrounded by values and references broadly defined by the markets logic, which imposes a consumerist lifestyle choice.

When abundant consumption desires contrasts with scarce economic resources, a paradox is created, which, in Brazilian culture, is solved by its most typical features - flexibility and adaptability. The aim of this paper is to discuss how that paradox is solved within an area that connects the cultural and the commercial aspects: industrial design. The paper will discuss how design can add value to products and services and turn them into "luxury." To do so, a case study will be presented, analyzing the experience of the Campana Brothers, Brazilian art designers who achieved international recognition for bringing together, based on common and low-cost material, works of acknowledged creativity and Brazilianness.

RC02-661.1

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**Expandindo as possibilidades de compreensão da inovação:
Alternativas da sociologia econômica**

O desenvolvimento tecnológico, e por consequência a inovação, são temas recorrentes na Teoria Econômica. A sua importância para o desenvolvimento econômico e social dos países é inegável. Todavia, ao abrir mão das discussões sobre a ação econômica, a Sociologia deixou a inovação fora do seu mainstream, apenas a partir de 1990 é que ela passa a ganhar espaço. Visto que o conceito de inovação se caracteriza, entre outras coisas, pelo seu valor econômico no mercado, pode-se considerá-la como uma ação econômica. É a partir desse pressuposto que se defende a ideia de que a Sociologia Econômica (SE) possui o arcabouço necessário para abordar o conceito. O objetivo do artigo é discutir como a SE pode contribuir para a compreensão da inovação, propondo uma agenda de pesquisa que aborde desde as influências sociais sobre o seu surgimento até o impacto na vida social. Para isso, será discutido o conceito de inovação e aspectos da SE para propor uma agenda de pesquisa. Essa agenda pretende discutir três pontos. O primeiro foco de pesquisa para a SE deve ser voltado para os sistemas nacionais e regionais abordando o desenvolvimento econômico. Para além das discussões da Teoria Econômica, que mede o impacto das mudanças tecnológicas no desenvolvimento econômico, a SE discute as condições sociais e institucionais do surgimento dessas mudanças. O segundo foco na agenda é a construção social dos mercados. Toda inovação pressupõe que em pelo menos alguma medida um novo mercado seja criado, mas a criação do mercado não se resume a um espaço de troca de mercadorias, conceitos tipicamente sociológicos. Por fim, a relação entre redes de relações sociais e inovação é outro aspecto de destaque na SE que precisa ser desenvolvido, especialmente em relação ao nível de análise organizacional, ou seja, de que maneira os relacionamentos influenciam a inovação.

RC52-641.2

PEREIRA, Luiza Helena* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS, luiza.helena@ufrgs.br)

Las condiciones de enseñanza y de trabajo de los profesores de sociología en la educación secundaria en Río Grande del Sul, Brasil

El presente trabajo presenta reflexiones acerca de las transformaciones en la educación en Brasil en los últimos veinte años, especialmente cuando se trata de la universalización de la Educación Secundaria y de la inclusión de la Sociología como asignatura obligatoria en este nivel de enseñanza. Ese trabajo trata aún de las condiciones de trabajo de los profesores de sociología y las condiciones de enseñanza de esta asignatura. Se encontró que las condiciones salariales y de trabajo afectan la enseñanza de sociología en la Educación Secundaria, pues cuando uno examina la situación de enseñanza de esta asignatura en algunas escuelas de la ciudad de Porto Alegre, localizada en la provincia del Río Grande del Sul, Brasil había una significativa limitación en la actualización teórica y metodológica de esos profesores. La conclusión es que más allá de la necesidad de reformas estructurales en este nivel de enseñanza, como aquellas de sellos salariales y de las condiciones de trabajo, hay la necesidad, principalmente, de emplear un nuevo abordaje teórico-metodológico para la enseñanza de la sociología en la Educación Secundaria.

TG04-754.3

PEREIRA, Margaret* (Queensland University of Technology, m.pereira@qut.edu.au)

Governing drug use among young people: Crime, harm and contemporary drug practices

This paper presents PhD research findings of interviews with thirty young people who use illicit drugs, and fifteen professionals involved in the governance of drugs. The sample of research participants comprised homeless young people, students and workers, who use a variety of different drugs in a range of social and cultural contexts. Respondents working in a professional capacity include police officers, medical doctors, health workers, and drug educators, who were interviewed about their views and roles in the governance of illicit drugs. The paper argues that young people's experiences of drug use are embedded in their social and economic circumstances, cultural norms, and self-identities. Some research participants described their illicit drug use as related to multiple social, legal, and medical problems. However, the majority reported that they use drugs for

recreation and fun, and described their drug use as unproblematic. Using Foucault's concept of techniques of the self, the research theorizes young people's drug use as a practice of the self that is constituted within the governance of illicit drug use. This conceptualization of drug use is opposed to the notion that drug use is necessarily problematic behavior, or associated with social or individual pathology. Drawing on Foucault's notion of biopolitics, the paper argues that legal and medical strategies of drug governance are not simply authoritative responses by professionals to the use of harmful chemical substances. Rather, drug use as a problem for government has been made knowable by a range of veridical scientific discourses. Finally, the paper discusses the relevance of contemporary understandings of drug use for the diverse ways in which young people use drugs.

RC22-270.4

PEREIRA, Ronan* (University of Brasilia, ronan_pereira@hotmail.com)

Global or transnational expansion of Japanese religions? an analysis centering on case studies from Brazil

Up to the World War II, Japanese religious expansion happened alongside the colonialist politics of Japan's empire as well as through migration and missionary efforts. Later on it was immensely helped by the Japanese prosperity from the 1960s throughout the 80s. Some religious organizations managed to get a reasonable membership in different countries to the point that scholars now talk about the globalization of Japanese religions. This presentation will show the struggle of some Japanese religious groups to move from local to national scale, and eventually to the international arena. However, the focus will be on case studies from Brazil to demonstrate first that there is a difference between transnational and global propagation. It will contend that, although globalization opened innumerable possibilities for religion, it is an exaggeration to apply the word "global" to Japan's overseas religious expansion, excepting from Soka Gakkai International. Also a case of the reconstruction of Ishizuchi beliefs and practices in Brazil will serve to illustrate how the global has been shaped locally at the same time as the local is ceaselessly subject to national and global influences.

RC48-318.1

PEREIRA, Rosa* (Universidade Federal do Pará, rccpereira25@gmail.com) and **MAIA, Rosane** (Universidade Federal do Pará)

Injustice and exclusion revealed through photos (1898-1908)

The theme of injustice and exclusion represented through photographs proposes an analysis that was based on visual documents that served as propaganda of the government in the last decade of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The photograph, which reveals, among other aspects of the city, people left out the long process of modernization, which made the day labor the ticket in the modern world. Therefore, shoe shiners, street vendors, porters, workers stole stowages not posing for composing scenarios that have shaped and composed the instruments of propaganda and dissemination of the "belle époque" in the state capital. The visual language allows us to show how individuals were represented in urban settings, giving visibility to social types that were subtly caught by cameras at the service of government propaganda that aimed to promote a modern city, showing the intensity and speed with he wanted to achieve modernity, notice the record of another city that reminds us of the living spaces of different realities. The contribution of this study is anchored in the use of photography as the primary document analysis, understanding that photography is a witness who "speaks" of the past.

WG05-147.3

PEREIRA, Vilma* (Universidade Federal Fluminense-UFF, vilma-saudeuff@yahoo.com.br)

Segurança alimentar e naturalização da fome ,frente aos organismos e Econômicos

El objetivo de este estudio es abordar la cuestión de la seguridad alimentaria de acuerdo con las conformaciones contenida en el siglo XXI, donde el hambre tiene un panorama sombrío para el mundo como resultado de las reglas y los acuerdos firmados con los países en desarrollo, a través de organismos internacionales propuesta de revisión se incluyen la garantía de los derechos de sus miembros tiene prioridad; cuya lógica de la libertad defendida por la ideología neoliberal se centra en el siste-

ma económico mundial a través de sus sucursales y la libre competencia y la principal herramienta para garantizar el apoyo a un modelo que se ha distanciado de las naciones en sus principios fundamentales de la seguridad y la soberanía de los países en desarrollo. Reflexionar sobre los principios que guían el trabajo de las organizaciones que excluyen cualquier intención de reducir, mitigar o superar las desigualdades sociales que causando la vulnerabilidad de los países en desarrollo, mantenimiento de las naciones vinculadas a la competencia económica que atraviesa el mundo contemporáneo. Bien entendido los objetivos de asegurar la protección de los derechos humanos, promover el progreso social y mejorar las condiciones de vida de los pobres, las reglas dejan poco espacio para los países a aplicar las estrategias y la creación de un sistema la exclusión de hambre, pero que da un sacrificio masivo. reflejar sobre los esfuerzos de las organizaciones para cumplir con los países miembros, expresada por escrito a un mapa que identifica la debilidad de hambre, en un principio la elección de un fondo de reserva para ayudar a las naciones, con la comida y la transferencia de conocimientos a través de un Programa Social de Seguridad Alimentaria para los países en desarrollo, la reutilización de los alimentos, fomentar la inclusión social y la dignidad de estas poblaciones.

RC46-296.2

PEREIRA ANDRADE, Daniel* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas - SP, danielandrade@yahoo.com.br)

La responsabilité individuelle et l'automanagement émotionnel

La conception des travailleurs comme des entrepreneurs qui doivent gérer son capital humain a été introduit dans le discours du management depuis les années 1990. Cette responsabilisation individuelle répond à un impasse. D'un côté, il faut obtenir l'engagement subjectif du travailleur dans des entreprises qui ont généralisé l'autonomie et la prise de décision dans un modèle de réseaux flexibles et travail en équipe. Cette organisation a mis en relief des qualités émotionnelles liées à la motivation au travail, au compromis avec l'entreprise, à la leadership charismatique des équipes et au rapport aux partenaires et aux clients. Les dispositifs de pouvoir se sont tournés vers la dimension *soft* des organisations, en contrôlant la subjectivité, les émotions, la culture, les valeurs, l'imaginaire et le sens de la vie. D'autre côté, la recherche de l'engagement subjectif s'est passé au moment où la croissance du chômage et l'émergence de formes plus flexibles et précaires de travail ont défait les liens de appartenance par rapport à la corporation, en constituant des émotions négatives comme anxiété, frustration, apathie, père et souffrance. La conception du capital humain a permis de concilier l'engagement subjectif avec la flexibilité et précarisation par l'idée de que chacun travaille pour soi même et doit se responsabiliser pour développer et gérer ses compétences émotionnelles. C'est une obligation de l'individu s'adapter à les règles émotionnelles demandé par le management. À travers d'un souci de soi, il faut éliminer les émotions négatifs et pathologiques qui provoquent des comportements irrationnels dans l'organisation et créer des émotions positifs pour la meilleur relation productive au travail. L'intelligence émotionnelle est le dispositif qui convertit toute émotion en un produit de entière responsabilité du travailleur. L'automanagement du capital émotionnel est mesuré par des échelles qui quantifient et classifient les travailleurs, en produisant une nouvelle forme de inégalité émotionnelle.

RC29-83.8

PEREIRA ANDRADE, Daniel* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas - SP, danielandrade@yahoo.com.br)

Le pouvoir émotionnel managerial

Depuis les années 1990, plusieurs spécialistes du monde corporatif présentent les émotions comme l'élément fondamental dans la compétition des entreprises et annoncent que les compétences émotionnelles sont le différentiel capable de définir le succès ou l'échec d'une carrière professionnelle (Goleman, 1998). Cette prise en compte de la vie affective des travailleurs et des consommateurs se produit au moment même où le gouvernement néolibéral élargit la conception de l'homme économique aux divers domaines de la vie et pense les rapports humains selon le modèle du marché (Dardot et Laval, 2009). Pour comprendre ce mouvement apparemment paradoxal de problématisation des émotions dans le modèle de l'homme économique intéressé et calculateur, on analyse le discours du management américain des dernières deux décennies, quand les agents économiques sont conçus comme des capitaux humains qui doivent gérer ses *compétences émotionnelles*. On fait la généalogie de la concep-

tion d'*émotion* dans le management pour comprendre l'introduction des techniques de gestion comme la culture organisationnelle, le marketing d'expérience et, finalement, l'intelligence émotionnelle. Les nouvelles techniques de pouvoir émotionnel diffusent le travail émotionnel (Hochschild, 1987) et imposent à l'homme économique l'investissement dans un nouveau type de capital: le capital émotionnel (Gendrom, 2004).

RC24-38.3

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Neither commodity nor human right: Water as a political intervention from below

When water became a political topic in the last two decades, one had to choose: either water was a commodity to be bought and sold in the market, or a human right to be universally provided by state-owned companies. Transnational corporations, global financial institutions, and neoliberal governments advocated the former while seeking to legitimize the privatization of water supply. Socio-environmental activists, NGOs, strands within UN agencies, and supportive intellectuals passionately defended the latter in their anti-privatization campaigns. As time went by, and as the human right to water was, belatedly, established by the UN in 2010, the dichotomy became murkier. Some have argued that "human right" was not the best concept or strategy to frame anti-privatization campaigns. While human right is a legal category for individuals, commodity refers to the property regime of the resource (Bakker 2007). If the human right to water is to overcome its anthropocentric and possibly capitalist nature, it needs to be revised under the lenses of the social production of wealth (Linton 2011). Others have explained that water is never fully privatized—accumulation by dis-possession of water assembles private and public actors in neoliberal water governance (Swyngedow 2005). Still seeking to overcome the binary, the paper explores how "the human right to water" was mobilized in Colombia in the 2007-2011 referendum campaign for a Constitutional reform. Drawing on Latour (2005) and on multi-sited fieldwork, the paper explores how the struggle for the human right to water became a language for local political interventions, as it assembled a socioenvironmental counter-network of humans and non-humans. Tracing the energy, movement and connections that made the campaign happen, the paper discusses the political interventions that the universal "human right" made (Tsing 2005) and how the counter network challenged dominant representations of water, and proposed relational counternarratives of socio-nature.

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Bakker, Karen...

TG04-92.4

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Risk as knowledge or knowledge as risk? Parental perceptions and coping with newborns medically defined "at high risk"

Risk discourse has gained recognition as prominent and inherent component present in medical practitioners and patients discourse. Medical practitioners often hesitate on the right mode of provision of medical information to patients or primary caregivers. The complex dilemma of perception of medical information was studied in a prospective, mixed-methods study with 145 families of 181 newborns at high [health] risk, Jewish (41) and Bedouin (104), all residents of the Negev region in Southern Israel). . In this the paper I analyze parental responses to the perceived risk of their infants during the process of discharge from birth hospitalization, and after the first year of life of their newborns. Parents showed various patterns of resistance to threatening information about what they perceived to be a vulnerable health condition of their babies condition, sometimes, amid medical prognosis. The paper discusses the modes by which risk discourse is handled by parents as a tense continuum between knowledge as an instrumental asset in care giving, and knowledge as an additional risk factor and an obstacle to care giving. In expanding the understanding of the impact of parental perceived risk and of the coping patterns with medical information, the paper aims to contribute to the improvement of patient-doctor communication, along with ameliorating parental competency.

RC29-722.7

PERESON, Claudiana* (Universidad Nacional del Litoral, cpere-son86@gmail.com)

Una aproximación a las prácticas y representaciones de la maternidad en la cárcel de mujeres

Este trabajo pretende presentar los primeros avances de una tesina de grado la cual tiene como objeto de investigación el análisis de las representaciones sociales acerca del significado de una maternidad apropiada e inapropiada en las mujeres (presas y empleadas del Servicio Penitenciario de Santa Fe) de la Unidad Penitenciaria N° 4 de la Provincia de Santa Fe, y su relación, por un lado, con la práctica y el ejercicio de la maternidad y por otro, con las representaciones y auto-representaciones sobre el significado que ambos grupos les otorgan al *ser* mujer y el *ser* una "mujer presa".

Como hipótesis general de investigación sostenemos que la idea de maternidad apropiada e inapropiada se construye a partir de la homologación del *ser madre* y el *ser mujer*, por lo cual el haber cometido un delito, algo que convierte a las mujeres en "malas" contribuye a representar a las mujeres presas como "malas" madres.

Trabajaremos con un diseño metodológico *cuasiexperimental*, tomando los grupos de: mujeres privadas de su libertad y mujeres empleadas del Servicio Penitenciario, realizando entrevistas semi-estructuradas y en profundidad.

La hipótesis específica que nos conduce a tomar estos dos grupos es que aquellas representaciones que las mujeres en contextos de encierro tienen acerca de la maternidad no sólo se vinculan con construcciones sociales que se importan desde el afuera, sino que esos mismos elementos se refuerzan a través de las intervenciones de diferentes actores. Las trabajadoras del Servicio Penitenciario, por ejemplo, representan agentes de interacción con las mujeres privadas de la libertad de suma importancia no sólo por la cotidianeidad de los contactos sino también por la asimetría de poder existente entre ambos grupos dentro del sistema penitenciario, movilizándolo prácticas que contribuyen a reproducir aquellas representaciones sociales de lo apropiado e inapropiado en el ejercicio de la maternidad.

RC12-55.3

PERETTE, Carlos José* (Universidad del País Vasco, carlosperette@hotmail.com)

La constitución multicultural, el estado de derecho y la flexibilización de las formas jurídicas

In this presentation I articulate some considerations about the Multicultural Constitution in Latin America as it was recently enacted in some Andean countries like Bolivia and Ecuador. The Multicultural Constitution, as a process of emancipation of indigenous peoples in Latin America has provoked not only substantial changes in the traditional legal architecture of Latin American constitutionalism but also permitted the use of the Constitution as a counter-hegemonic and decolonizing instrument. The constitutional recognition of indigenous justice and its own distinct forms of legal production, has challenged the traditional concept of formal law. Paradoxically, the re-emergence of indigenous law and justice was achieved through the use of formal and legal instruments which historically had been used to strengthen colonial dominance over indigenous peoples. I will analyze very briefly the case of the indigenous people of Chibuleo and their own system of justice stressing the emancipatory and social cohesion effects which have resulted from the implementation of the autonomous indigenous judicial system. This analysis is based on some theoretical tools provided by globalization studies and global governance scholarship and focused on the transformative role that global counter-hegemonic social movements have played in the de-construction of traditional state in a context of economic globalization in some countries of Latin America.

RC48-491.4

PEREYRA, Brenda* (Universidad Nacional de Lanús, brenda.pereyra@gmail.com)

Marcos interpretativos en torno a los comedores populares en lanús y la influencia en la toma de decisiones sobre este espacio

La olla popular ha sido un repertorio de acción utilizado por los sectores populares argentinos en momentos de crisis. Es a partir de la crisis de 1989 que esta estrategia se institucionaliza a través del reconocimiento y

apoyo estatal. Durante la crisis del año 2001 el "comedor popular" se masifica transformándose en un elemento importante de la política alimenticia así como una herramienta de construcción política en el territorio. Este espacio ha sido cuestionado y apoyado fuertemente por diferentes actores políticos y técnicos así como por las propias organizaciones sociales. Sin embargo, ha subsistido hasta el día de hoy transformándose en un repertorio organizativo fuertemente arraigado en especial en algunos barrios y ciudades del país.

Esta ponencia utiliza la teoría de marcos interpretativos de Goffman para analizar la forma como este espacio es interpretado por diferentes actores políticos, técnicos y las organizaciones comunitarias. Busca analizar la forma como dichos marcos afectan las decisiones que se toman sobre este espacio. Se focaliza en las interpretaciones sobre los efectos que el comedor tiene en la familia, en la pobreza y en la construcción de poder a nivel comunitario. Su objetivo es discutir en torno a la influencia de los actores técnicos y políticos en los repertorios organizativos a nivel barrial.

Esta investigación está basada en el trabajo de campo realizado en el Municipio de Lanús (provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina) tanto con organizaciones comunitarias como con políticos y técnicos. Utiliza también información proveniente de un relevamiento de instituciones realizado por un período de más de 10 años por estudiantes de la carrera de Trabajo Social de la Universidad de Lanús.

RC52-641.3

PEREYRA, Diego Ezequiel* (IIGG UBA- CONICET, diegoepereyra@yahoo.com.ar) and PONTREMOLI, Claudia (UBA)

Sociology is not cool any longer. A discussion about teaching of sociology in secondary schools in Argentina exploring teachers, students and curricula

This paper reflects upon the reasons and propositions that educational reforms in Argentina have included or excluded the teaching of sociology in Secondary School curricula during the last two decades. Thus, the main goal of this article is to compare two different projects aimed to introduce sociology as a necessary discipline to be taught at schools in certain regions of the country, trying to show differences in perspectives, foci, and especially in the definition of sociology itself. The discussion explores possible political and intellectual reasons of those changes. Alongside, the work also intends to show distinctive differences in the teaching of sociology at public and private schools in Buenos Aires, paying special attention to sociology syllabus designed for the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE). The whole work includes in addition a discussion about the role of teachers who had dissimilar freedom and power in each case to select topics, approaches and bibliography for their courses. Finally, using some data recollected from sampled local Secondary students on their perceptions on sociology and sociologists, the paper shows that students do have a very imprecise image of both the general sociological perspective and the professional role of sociologists, but, what is most interesting, having learned sociology or not at Secondary School do not make much difference or increase sociological vocations either.

RC52-220.1

PEREYRA, Diego Ezequiel* (IIGG UBA- CONICET, diegoepereyra@yahoo.com.ar)

Sociology, democratic planning and middle classes. A study on social modernization and state building in Argentina (1946- 1963)

"Sociology, democratic planning and middle classes. A study on social modernization and state building in Argentina (1946- 1963)"

This essay reflects upon the complex relationship between sociology and state, in a time sociologists in Argentina were perceived as actors able to promote social change and (due to both their technical expertise and ability to fully understand modernity and rationalization process) they were as well pointed as truthfully guiders to democratic planning. Hence, this paper seeks to explore the role of local sociologists in the definition of state planning in Argentina from middle 1940s to 1963, when democracy and industrialization found several obstacles but sociology offered a promissory future.

RC48-383.2

PEREYRA, Sebastian* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, pereyras@unsam.edu.ar)

El impacto de la movilización de familiares de víctimas de la violencia policial en Argentina

El impacto de la movilización de familiares de víctimas de la violencia policial en Argentina: sus dimensiones institucionales y culturales

El objetivo de esta ponencia es explorar el impacto que ha tenido la movilización de familiares de víctimas de la violencia policial en Argentina. Desde mediados de la década del '80 la violencia y el abuso por parte de las instituciones de seguridad se ha vuelto un tema visible gracias a dos elementos muy importantes: en principio, el interés que despertaron las violaciones a los derechos humanos en democracia en algunos organismos de derechos humanos y, en segundo lugar, la progresiva y recurrente organización y movilización de familiares de víctimas.

Entre 1987 y 1991 se hicieron públicas las primeras movilizaciones de familiares de víctimas al tiempo que se consolidaba el trabajo en algunos organismos de derechos humanos (incluyendo el surgimiento de nuevas organizaciones específicas) en esta temática. A partir de una serie de casos que tomaron estado público en esos años, se produjo un nuevo modo de entender y denunciar el uso de la fuerza en las instituciones de seguridad.

Este trabajo intenta establecer algunos indicadores de medición del impacto de este tipo de experiencias de movilización comparando casos antiguos y recientes. Nuestra intención es pensar qué dimensiones institucionales y culturales se han transformado y que permiten un desarrollo y consecuencias diferentes en el desarrollo de los casos entre comienzos de los años '90 y la actualidad.

RC21-388.6

PEREZ, Federico* (Graduate Student, perez2@fas.harvard.edu)

An ethnography of failure: Actors and interactions of governance in contemporary Bogotá

A model of urban governance in the late 1990s, Bogotá is once again being characterized as a 'city in crisis'. The symptoms of 'urban disaster' are decried by journalists, experts, politicians, and citizens every day: corruption scandals, stalled public works, worsening traffic conditions, unrelenting socio-spatial segregation, and the recent flooding of working class neighborhoods, among others.

The return of the crisis was not only the catalyst for an intense electoral campaign -with the triumph of former guerrilla member Gustavo Petro (2012-2016)- but it has also raised questions about the nature of urban governance: How was it possible for the city to undergo significant urban transformations (in public finance, public space, urban mobility) in a short period of time (1995-2003)? How and why were these 'policy achievements' reversed in the past 8 years? Why was it impossible for the city to institutionalize such innovations? What are the actors and interactions that underpin governing processes?

In my paper I address these questions through an ethnographic study of the recently failed attempt to modify Bogotá's "Territorial Ordering Plan." The Plan is a potentially powerful instrument to promote 'equality' and 'sustainability', but it has also been an eloquent example of the gaps between discourse and practice. Drawing on research from within Bogotá's City Planning Department and among related communities of practice and citizens, I follow planners' own diagnostics of the Plan's truncated implementation and their proposals to produce relevant knowledge and modes of action to better materialize its goals. Importantly, I consider the political obstacles that impeded these planners' efforts at policy reform. My ethnography of failure offers a networked understanding of urban governance with an emphasis on multiple (state and non-state) actors and the ways in which they exchange knowledge, build alliances, and negotiate the overlapping realms of technical and political practice.

RC21-714.1

PEREZ, Federico* (Graduate Student, perez2@fas.harvard.edu)

Public space in contemporary Bogotá: From policy artifacts to urban assemblages

In my paper I explore the emergence of public space as an object of governmental knowledge and intervention in Bogotá since the mid 1990s. I focus on the ways in which public space has been conceived and deployed as a tool of governance and planning. I also explore the contradictions and unintended effects of the implementation of such "policy artifacts" in light of the everyday politics of public space (Low & Smith 2006). I thus expect

to shed light on: 1) the shifts of urban governance in Latin America and 2) the production of public space as a dynamic "assemblage" (Latour 2005; McFarlane 2011) of ideas, things, institutions, and people.

My paper asks: What urban visions have been translated into Bogotá's policies of public space? How have such policies evolved over the past years? Under what schemes, designs, and institutional arrangements have the city's recent public spaces been produced? What types of spaces have emerged from these efforts and in what ways have they been appropriated, transformed, or contested by everyday users? How are current ideals of sustainability and social justice incorporated into Bogotá's public space policies?

My paper is organized in three broad sections. First, I analyze the emergence of spaces of civism where public space is conceived as a key element in the construction of a 'culture of citizenship'. Second, I explore the creation of spaces of order aimed at 'recovering' and 'securing' urban areas. Here I emphasize the circulation and re-contextualization of policy models such as New York's "broken windows" policies (Davis 2007; McCann & Ward 2011). Finally, I study planning efforts to configure spaces of renovation through the joint action of public and private actors. Here I consider the institutionalization of the production of public space within the city's ongoing processes of 'urban redensification and renewal'.

RC25-305.1

PEREZ, Fernando* (Instituto Gino Germani Universidad de Buenos Aires, fernandoperez_r@yahoo.com.ar)

Discourse of Argentinity at the turn of the century

Times of crisis are something usual in Argentina. Democratic transition, after last dictatorial political regime, was a path with many pitfalls. Times were not promising. Lack of sustained economic growth led to recurring periods of social and political instability, questioned the legitimacy of governments without ever breaking the constitutional order. The eighties were marked by threats of military uprisings, the economic paralysis, the uncontrolled hyperinflation and state inefficiency. At early nineties economic recovery provided some social welfare, but soon neoliberal politics was accompanied by rising poverty and unemployment. The turn of the century the Argentines were found wrapped in a crisis unprecedented socioeconomic, what also affected the modes self-representation of society. In fact, the crisis of 2001 generated a set of discussions that took the 'nation' as a referent unit, attracted the interest of large segments of intellectuality toward the analysis of common culture and history review (theme that follow to be of great interest today). Therefore, a lot of discourse about Argentinity burst in the public sphere, because in Argentine the appeal to the nation has become a privileged argument to understand the situations of political and social unrest, and a coin of change from political struggle.

The aim of this paper is to explore the process of cultural production which involves narratives of national identification as a way of imagining the political community, their social divisions, key problems and projects of future society. I will analyze some relevant intellectuals and public narratives in the context of social and political turmoil at the turn of the century, taking into account the different discursive strategies through which were promoted and legitimized political action.

RC48-491.6

PEREZ, German* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, germanjav@yahoo.com.ar)

Exceso y defecto: Movilización política e institucionalidad democrática. Un aporte germaniano

La propuesta consiste en recuperar el concepto de movilización política desarrollado por Gino Germani en su última obra sobre el problema del populismo nacional, publicada por la Universidad de Harvard en 1978, para indagar las formas de articulación entre formas de movilización y régimen político de gobierno. Allí Germani propone una tipología de formas de institucionalización de la movilización política que estimamos de la mayor actualidad para analizar los procesos políticos actuales en Argentina y Latinoamérica.

RC34-75.2

PEREZ, Pablo Ernesto* (CEIL-PIETTE/CONICET, paperez@isis.unlp.edu.ar) and **BUSSO, Mariana*** (CEIL-PIETTE/CONICET, marianabusso@yahoo.com)

Los jóvenes argentinos y la "imprevisibilidad" de sus trayectorias laborales

En Argentina se constata que la mayor rotación laboral de los jóvenes no se trata en su mayoría de una movilidad voluntaria, sino que responde a la forma de gestión de la mano de obra por parte de las empresas. Debido a que probablemente su rol en las mismas no sea esencial (por detentar menores conocimientos específicos de la empresa) y por su menor costo de despido (asociado a su menor antigüedad) son los primeros en ser despedidos en períodos en que disminuye el nivel de actividad económica. Dado que invariablemente alternan períodos de desempleo o inactividad con puestos de trabajo en condiciones de precariedad, estos jóvenes tienden a naturalizar esta situación, y la "imprevisibilidad" de sus trayectorias laborales pareciera constituir una característica previsible de las mismas.

En la presente ponencia nos proponemos analizar dicho fenómeno, buscando comprender el carácter "imprevisible" de las trayectorias laborales de jóvenes argentinos a partir de una aproximación cuantitativa y cualitativa. Los datos provistos por la EPH nos servirán para contextualizar el análisis de tres ondas de entrevistas en profundidad realizadas en el año 2006, 2008 y 2011 en el marco del Panel "Trayectorias, disposiciones laborales y temporalidades" de jóvenes egresados del nivel medio. Esta ponencia es subproducto de una investigación internacional en curso que se propone analizar las bifurcaciones laborales en las trayectorias socio ocupacionales de jóvenes canadienses, argentinos y franceses con distintas formaciones educativas.

WG05-147.2

PÉREZ, Soledad* (CONICET -Fundación Bariloche- UNRN, soledadaperez@gmail.com)

El procedimentalismo epistémico como vía para la definición de la pobreza y el diseño de políticas públicas

El impacto generado por el enfoque de las capacidades en la definición de la pobreza, entendida como privación de capacidades, ha sido indiscutible en los planos teórico, metodológico y en el de las políticas públicas.

La propuesta de Sen, retomada y modificada por distintos autores, instituciones y organismos, apunta a la no prescripción de un listado de capacidades ya que sostiene que los procesos de selección intencional involucran actos de razonamiento que deben seguir procedimientos democráticos para ampliar las libertades de los sujetos, al tiempo que brindar legitimidad a los instrumentos de medición, y eventuales políticas públicas.

Por su parte, autores como Habermas y Estlund han impulsado la noción de procedimentalismo epistémico que asigna virtudes cognitivas a los procesos de deliberación y presuponen que a partir de procedimientos democráticos es posible alcanzar resultados correctos.

A partir de esto, nos proponemos en una primera instancia, explorar la relación entre la propuesta seniana y el procedimentalismo epistémico y luego identificar ciertas dificultades involucradas en el proceso de construcción de consensos en torno a lo valorado-valorable tanto para el diseño de instrumentos de medición de la pobreza como para proyectar políticas públicas.

TG04-92.3

PÉREZ, Stella* (Departamento de Economía- UNS, stperez@criba.edu.ar)

Situación alimentaria en niños pobres: La problemática de la inequidad alimentaria desde la perspectiva del riesgo

El objetivo del trabajo es describir la situación alimentaria de niños pobres de Bahía Blanca a partir de categorías sociológicas (no puramente nutricionales o biologicistas) apropiándose del cuerpo teórico propuesto por autores como Ulrich Beck, Anthony Giddens y Mary Douglas en donde se enfatiza el lugar central de la categoría de "riesgo".

Se parte de la hipótesis de que la situación alimentaria de la población en estudio debe ser caracterizada como "riesgosa" o "insegura", más que como "dañada". La diferencia estriba que esta segunda acepción pone énfasis en los aspectos actuales de la situación y no en las consecuencias (conocidas o no por el actor) que ponen en riesgo a futuro, sus propias condiciones de salud. El hecho de que muchas veces las políticas sanitarias se planteen desde una perspectiva del daño, redundando en que su alcance se limite a los grupos más extremos y descuide una problemática, que no sólo cuenta con dimensiones cuantitativas importantes, sino que

también por su carácter "silencioso", no puede ser percibido y sopesado adecuadamente.

Qué, cómo, dónde y con quién comen los niños son las preguntas fundamentales que organizan el trabajo. Se realizaron, encuestas, observaciones y entrevistas tanto a los chicos como a los padres y cocineros de distintos comedores escolares en el período 2006- 2011. La evidencia hallada señala que las prácticas y representaciones alimentarias de estos sectores enfrentadas a contextos con pocas opciones o con alternativas desvalorizadas, viabilizan prácticas segmentadas e inseguras de alimentación que aumentan el riesgo de malnutrición. Pero dichos riesgos son asumidos y naturalizados por los propios agentes como las "mejores" alternativas disponibles. Es por eso que se propone desde la teoría del riesgo, reflexionar sobre estos resultados a fin de mejorar la situación alimentaria y nutricional de la población infantil en condiciones de pobreza.

RC51-506.2

PEREZ DURAN, Juan Carlos* (Universidad del Altiplano, juancarlosperezduran@gmail.com)

Adaptive model as interpreter of multiple realities of complex social systems

This paper proposes a scheme of evaluation of observables and structure of variables integration and categories associated with adaptive system model. This shows the possibilities for the analysis of the representations and social practices of students and teachers to the use of new information technologies in their academic work. The scheme of valuation of the observable ones and categories faces the challenge of establishing codes derived from the vision and academic experience that there have the investigators who take part in the analysis as well as define a theoretical body established in the genetic Epistemology that of consistency and it allows to explain the behaviors. In addition to considering the assessment of the observable proposed by each investigator, the methodology establishes criteria for establishing such codes democratization assessment of the proposals from researchers and experts involved in the academic experience.

In the first part, the article presents the academic problem and the challenges of conceptualization and integration of the theory of representations and practices social Moscovici and Piaget's genetic epistemology as part of a Cyberculture. In the second part, describes the configuration of the adaptive system that takes into account the possibilities for democratization from which sets out criteria for assessing the academic activity.

RC10-157.2

PÉREZ RUBIO, Ana María* (CONICET, aperezrubio@yahoo.com) and BUTTI, Federico (Universidad Nacional del Nordeste)

La participación como práctica social: Actores y construcción de subjetividades

Los estudios acerca de los procesos de participación, especialmente en el marco de las políticas sociales, sostienen una visión fragmentada, como si los mismos tuvieran lugar en un vacío histórico. Por el contrario, nosotros sostenemos una noción de la participación como práctica situada que reconoce las determinaciones culturales y subjetivas.

En consecuencia, en la ponencia se analiza cómo se definen y significan los procesos de participación a partir de información construida mediante una encuesta en dos localidades de la región noreste de Argentina, para definir ámbitos y prácticas de participación. Además, se efectuaron entrevistas semi-estructuradas, con vistas a caracterizar el modo cómo se subjetivan tales procesos.

Prevalece entre los encuestados una concepción amplia y diversa acerca de la participación que incluye tanto el simple formar parte de una organización, asociación o grupo como modos más activos y militantes en los que se incluyen la acción colectiva y la posibilidad de involucrarse en los procesos de toma de decisiones, asociándose esta variabilidad a las distintas condiciones materiales, sociales y culturales de los sujetos.

Pueden reconocerse las siguientes dimensiones en la noción de participación: una dimensión empática y/o afectiva que la vincula con distintas formas de socialidad; una dimensión ética, anclada en el deber solidario de ayudar al otro, más desfavorecido, en la que se implica siempre una noción de asimetría; una dimensión moralizante, sostenida por aquellos que son convocados más o menos coercitivamente a participar desde los organismos institucionalizados –Estado, Ong- y que opera como mecanismo de disciplinamiento; y finalmente, una dimensión política de la participación

que reconoce la posibilidad de asumir responsabilidades en la vida social aunque esto no derive, en ciertas circunstancias, en la búsqueda del bien común, sino más bien con referencia a expectativas privadas orientadas hacia la afirmación del propio yo y la defensa de derechos individuales.

RC04-139.2

PÉREZ-CASTRO, Judith* (Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco, pkjudith33@yahoo.com.mx)

How to teach professional ethics in graduate programs? Opinions of the professors-researchers from the Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco

Graduate education has become an important issue in Mexican educational policies. Students' enrollment in this level has been showing a constant growth since 1980 and, as a consequence, educational institutions and governmental departments are being more interested in keeping trace of graduate programs, either specialties, masters or doctorates.

Nowadays, the National Council of Science and Technology urges institutions to maintain quality through the evaluation of several indicators such as student's registration, academic groups, updating and amendment of curricula, graduation rate and productivity of professors and candidates.

Particularly, since four years ago, the Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco (UJAT) has implemented different strategies to improve the quality of its graduate programs and to get CONACYT certification. Nevertheless, the subject of professional ethics does not represent a matter of discussion in the institutional policies yet. Despite of this, professor-researchers who work at the UJAT are aware that this is a central topic in the education of new researchers.

In this paper, we present some of the results obtained in this university, as part of our participation in the Interuniversity Project on Professional Ethics. Some of the most important outcomes show that 78.4% of the professors consider that curricula must include a specific subject on professional ethics.

Talking about its content, they suggest the following aspects: Problems in professional work (17.5%), Professional principles (15%), Analytical and reflective education (15%), and Principles to achieve a good labor performance (12.5%). The main values that according to these professors must be socialized among graduate students are: ethics, cognitive values, professionalism, scientific values and responsibility. As far as the values that must be promoted among academics, they highlighted: ethics, professionalism, scientific values, democratic values and honesty.

RC18-420.1

PÉREZ-NIEVAS, Santiago* (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, santiago.pereznievas@gmail.com) and VINTILA, Daniela (CSIC)
Residential concentration, ethnicity and party competition effects on the representation of immigrant-origin minorities in the Madrid metropolitan area

Ethnic inequalities in political representation in Europe have been overlooked until very recently. Yet, with the sustained increase of immigrant populations all over Europe, an increasing body of scholarship points to the alarming gap in the political representation of citizens of immigrant descent in European societies. What are the factors that allow us gaining a better understanding of the dynamics of these gaps in representation?

Is a high concentration of immigrant-origin minorities enough for immigrant-origin minorities to gain political representation? Or are certain migrant groups more likely to benefit from certain political opportunities that facilitate their access to elected office when their number is large? This paper analyses how these three factors — residential concentration, ethnicity, and political opportunities — interact to help to account for the different levels of representation of immigrant-origin minorities at the local level, and it illustrates the theoretical underpinnings with an examination of the Spanish case.

The paper studies over time — for the 2003, 2007 and 2011 local elections — the Spanish municipalities with the largest concentration of immigrant-origin residents of different ethnic backgrounds — Romanians, Moroccans, Bulgarians and Latin Americans — and examines how residential concentration, ethnicity and party competition interact to lead to better or worse outcomes of descriptive political representation of these groups. Spain is an ideal case study to test these theoretical propositions regarding migrants' political representation, particularly since the rapid increase

of the foreign-born population has resulted in a diverse intake of multiple origin groups with different patterns of residential concentration, yielding a sufficient number of places where a single group of different national origins dominates among the foreign-born.

RC46-62.1

PERLSTADT, Harry* (Michigan State University, perlstad@msu.edu)

The global diffusion of the healthy cities/communities movement

The Healthy Cities/Communities (HC/C) Movement began in the mid-1980s as an idea at an International Conference on Health Promotion in Toronto Canada. It was quickly translated into action by the World Health Organization's European office which created 34 healthy cities initiatives over the next few years. It then was adopted in the US, Australia, Latin America and Africa. The HC/C is a community based effort to develop and improve health and the quality of life by mobilizing local leaders, residents, and organizations to collaborate for positive change in prevention, health equity, and the environment. The movement has been supported and institutionalized through a series of local and national private foundations and government agencies. HC/C is a reformative social movement that advocates for limited social change across an entire community. It involves a series of interventions that bring a community together to create multi-sector partnerships that set priorities, establish new public health policy and implement programs to improve the health of the population. The World Health Organization and others have created a set of tools to build coalitions, develop plans, gain municipal approval and secure funding for local HC/C programs. They recommend that the effort should be citizen driven and feature collaborative problem solving. HC/C projects should utilize community-based Participatory Action Research for both process and outcome evaluations. WHO recommends the MARI Framework (Monitoring, Accountability, Reporting, and Impact assessment) while US projects tend to employ the Logic Model to guide the evaluation effort. Most published evaluations have been case studies, but the California Healthy Cities Project conducted a multi site comparative evaluation of 20 communities. This evaluation sheds light on difference and similarities among projects that vary in community size and sponsoring organization.

RC26-289.2

PERLSTADT, Harry* (Michigan State University, perlstad@msu.edu)

The plague of Athens and the cult of Asklepios as collective behavior and a social movement

This paper will apply theories of social movements to explain the rise of the cult of Asklepios in Athens. The cult helped reestablish norms and supportive institutions in the wake of the plague. Social movements often arise in times of sudden changes and social unrest, becoming a source of spiritual and political empowerment. Two types of social movements are redemptive and reformative. The cult of Asklepios rose to prominence after the plague as a social movement was both redemptive and reformative. Drawing on cultural and religious institutions the cult impacted healing practices and beliefs to increase social cohesion and was part of a political strategy to build an alliance with another city-state. In addition the movement may have supported the growth of rational Hippocratic medicine which was in its infancy.

RC04-380.2

PERSSON, Magnus X* (Linnaeus University, magnus.x.persson@lnu.se)

Should I stay or should I go? - How choice to become an upper secondary schoolteacher are structured

When choosing higher education there are several questions that the choosing individual needs to consider: What to study? Where to study? Why study? These questions include choices that are, by necessity, in the centre of attention for presumptive students. Choices are, to a large extent, structured and limited by different determinants such as social background, geographical origin, gender, former school experiences and educational skills. In this paper I investigate what the choice to become an upper secondary schoolteacher is structured by. I claim that the educational choice is an ongoing process through the whole educational programme and not just

situated before and in the beginning of the education. This claim pushes for investigation of student choices from (at least) the start to the finish of their education. In this study 10 students has been interviewed for three occasions during their education with focus on their social and educational biography. By interviewing them repeatedly, it's possible to capture and understand the very essence of their choices, what those are structured by and also track down and explain transformations in choosing. The theoretical notion of *habitus* is used to understand how the educational choices are structured. In this context *habitus* is evolved from an analysis were *divided* and *unified* *habitus* represent two opposing poles of different ideal options determined by choice. One option is to use education in a function of leaving the individual social and geographical background and the other is to use it to stay in that very background. The upper secondary schoolteacher vocation can actually contain both options despite background – a detail that can be explained by socially structured, more or less consecrated, images of what an upper secondary schoolteacher socially represent.

RC13-645.2

PERUFO, Katusce* (Jorge Antonio Perufo e Maria de Fátima Faccin Perufe, katuscep@gmail.com)

Sujeito idoso e pós-modernidade: Novas propostas de sociabilidade

A sociedade contemporânea presencia o surgimento de um fenômeno social com reflexos políticos, econômicos e culturais. Com isso, os idosos têm buscado alternativas a fim de (re) significarem suas vidas, baseados em uma cultura de consumo, de forma a manter-se jovem, saudável e disposto a aproveitar cada vez mais os últimos restantes de vida, surgindo, assim, uma nova identidade para esses indivíduos, a chamada "melhor idade".

Esta nova identidade implica diretamente na imagem do idoso que respeitava certa norma no vestir e no agir, a qual também já começa a desbotar. Observamos atualmente uma desconstrução da velhice tal como ela é ou era vista, ou seja, o perfil dos "novos velhos" não parece combinar com o lamento da estrofe de uma música popular brasileira: "velhice chegando e eu chegando ao fim..."

No atual contexto, a construção dessa nova imagem do idoso apresentada pela mídia de um modo geral e pela linguagem a ela aliada. A constituição dessa nova imagem não é realizada sem propósito. Uma indústria cultural, diretamente voltada para este gênero vem sendo montada e expandida, com a ajuda do apelo midiático e a adoção de um novo estilo de vida para os idosos, ou seja, a construção de uma nova identidade para esses sujeitos movimenta memórias diversas, sucedidas de diferentes formações discursivas, fornecendo posições-sujeitos que os indivíduos são chamados a ocupar. As diferentes práticas discursivas retomam essas diversas memórias para comentá-las, deslocá-las, transformá-las, sendo nesse campo discursivo heterogêneo que o sujeito forma sua identidade.

Tempo de novas experiências, novos projetos e novos trajetos? Falsa então, necessariamente, em rever as inserções sociais.

A partir dessas considerações, o trabalho enseja entender, sob a ótica da velhice, as novas (re) significações que os sujeitos idosos estão produzindo para suas vidas, bem como as novas propostas de sociabilidade surgidas no contexto pós-moderno.

RC48-56.3

PERUGORRIA, Ignacia* (Rutgers University, iperugorria@gmail.com)

"Jaia eta borroka": Political ethnographies of cultural activism amidst a context of illegalization in the basque country

In this paper I will discuss the professional and personal challenges I have faced during a two-year ethnographic study in the Basque Country. I will focus on the methodological decisions I have made "on the ground" to adapt my dissertation's methodological design, the negotiation of my access to the field, the effects of the relationships I established with my subjects of study, and the personal implications derived from an investigation conducted in a context of fierce political opposition and illegalization. My project studies the interaction between culture and politics in the Basque public space from both a relational and historical-comparative perspective. I do so by focusing on Bilbao's annual popular festivity (*Aste Nagusia*, AN) since its birth in 1978 to the present. AN constitutes a major long-term experiment of what I call "participatory culture;" it involves networks of state

institutions, political parties, entrepreneur associations, and also a group of social movement organizations and cultural collectives affiliated to a Federation of *Comparsas*. As such, it represents the sole "cultural space" where actors with center-, right-, and left-wing ideologies, and with Spanish unionist and Basque nationalist tendencies meet, and collide, in Spain. My paper will build on ethnographic observations gathered between 2009 and 2010, two critical years for my research. During this period, the state-led repression and criminalization of the *abertzale* Left –the hub of socialist and independentist organizations linked to the Basque armed group ETA– finally reached Bilbao's festive field. 2009 was, too, the year in which the *abertzales* launched an internal process of "democratization" aimed at putting an end to 50 years of armed struggle and their 8-year electoral proscription, finally achieved in 2011. Given that almost half of the *comparsas* in the Federation fall within the *abertzale* umbrella, this has been a pivotal period to conduct my investigation.

RC48-318.5

PERUGORRIA, Ignacia* (Rutgers University, iperugorria@gmail.com)

Identity battles, social movement networks and political opportunity structures in the Basque public space: Bilbao's Aste Nagusia (2009-2010)

In this paper I will analyze the identity work performed by the organizers of Bilbao's annual popular festivities (*Aste Nagusia*, AN). AN constitutes a major experiment of what I call "participatory culture;" it involves networks of state institutions, political parties, entrepreneur associations, and a group of social movement organizations and cultural collectives affiliated to a Federation of *Comparsas*. As such, AN represents the sole "cultural space" where actors with center-, right-, and left-wing ideologies, and Spanish unionist and Basque separatist tendencies meet, and collide, in Spain. Due to these characteristics, AN is an exceptional scenario for the display of "identity battles" related not only to the *fiesta*, but also to divergent understandings of culture, the city and political liberties. My paper will focus on the identity narratives developed by the Federation of *Comparsas*, the strategies and alliances it has crafted, and their symbolic and performative representation in the festive space. It will also provide an account of the arduous work of identity synchronization/de-synchronization conducted by the *comparsas* to articulate internal differences amidst radically changing political opportunity structures. I will focus on the critical years of 2009-10; the decade-long repression and criminalization of the *abertzale* Left (hub of socialist and independentist organizations linked to the armed organization ETA) reached Bilbao's festive field during this period. 2009 was, too, the year in which the *abertzales* launched a "purely political way," that is, an internal process of "democratization" aimed at putting an end to 50 years of armed struggle, and to their 8-year electoral proscription. Given that almost half of the *comparsas* in the Federation fall within the *abertzale* umbrella, this is a key period for my research. Textual and visual data analyzed in the paper come from a two-year ethnographic study conducted in Bilbao, archival material, and in-depth interviews.

RC54-98.1

PESANHA, Lavínia* (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, lavinia@uol.com.br)

Families and companion animals in a contemporary world: A case-study of bodies, minds and emotions in Brazilian cyberspace

The objective of this paper is to present the research of images and messages addressed to the pet owners, posted on news and advertising sites on consumer behavior in Brazilian cyberspace in the period between 2005 and 2011. We found a wide variety of pet products, similar to those available to their owners, such as clothing, food, shampoos, toys, and also services, such as day care, in a process called humanization of animals for the pet care industry.

Remarkably, we note that the posts were addressed directly to the pet owners. Many messages were written in order to stimulate owner emotions and feelings through their animals, in a process that can be called sentimental anthropomorphism. We find products with marketing messages similar to those of products for children, women and people of luxury goods high consumers.

We must recognize that the identification of a person and a pet is present in the act of consumption. Nevertheless, we believe that this type of

relationship could not be explained simply by the utilitarian point of view in the sphere of social interaction.

As Berry (2008), we think that most powerful humans impose, consciously or not, their values to the less powerful. In the same way, humans are relatively free to make their own choices about their appearance and modify their bodies and behavior, while non-humans are subject to human choices about their appearances.

However, we believe that in families in which people daily interact with their pets, new meanings emerge from this contact. In many situations, people interact with your pet as a "person" or a member of the family, or a unique and special living being.

RC48-56.2

PETER, Nina* (Freie Universität Berlin, ninape@zedat.fu-berlin.de)

Artistic protest strategies: The critical art ensemble

The "Critical Art Ensemble" (CAE), founded in 1987, is a globally acting group of artists who aim at exploring "the intersections between art, critical theory, technology, and political activism"[1]. A whole range of different artworks (performances, installations, posters, but also 'traditional exhibitions' in museums and galleries) as well as a number of theoretical monographs and pamphlets serve to address controversially discussed social topics, such as the effect of the spread of high-speed Information and Communication Technologies, the use of biotechnological weapons in contemporary warfare or the genetical modification of food. The members of the CAE understand their artistic work as an "attack on the authoritarian policies of the capital" and as part of a permanent "resistance to authoritarian structures". It is the distinctiveness of the artistic forms of this 'resistance' I want to examine in my presentation. The presentation will be divided into two parts. Firstly I will give an overview of different artistic protest strategies developed and deployed by the CAE, focusing on 1) the concept of 'Electronic Civil Disobedience' by the 'tactical' use of media; 2) the activation and integration of the audience; 3) the blurring of art, reality, theory and politics. Each of these aspects will be briefly illustrated by exemplary artworks and situated within the theoretical framework of the CAE. Secondly, I will trace back the above-named strategies of political resistance to earlier artistic protest-movements (Dadaism, Fluxus and Situationism) in order to develop some general hypothesis on the potential of art as a medium of 'counter-discourse' and protest.

[1]See the group's homepage: <http://www.critical-art.net/>.

RC45-447.2

PETERMANN, Sören* (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, petermann@mmg.mpg.de)

Explaining access to individual social capital

It is theoretically argued and empirically tested that social capital is advantageous in many spheres of life like educational and occupational attainment, health, and consumption. Thus, it is a crucial criterion of social differentiation of people's life chances. Given this social relevance of social capital, the paper focuses on how people gain access to social resources and the resulting distribution of social capital across a population.

The paper offers a resource approach to describe and explain differences in accessing individual social capital. People invest in social capital if they use different kinds of capital (economic, human, social) to form networks of personal relationships. Access to social capital is seen as transformation of other sorts of capital. The accumulation thesis predicts that people with more resources will gain better access to social capital. On the contrary, the compensation thesis predicts that certain structural conditions like availability of homophilous partners, time budgets or spatial contexts constraint the choices of social relations.

Both effects are tested empirically with survey data from German cities. Access to social capital is measured with a resource generator. The measured social resources are subsumed to different dimensions of social capital. Access to these dimensions varies considerably over the population. Our results show strong support for the accumulation thesis albeit with varying influence on different dimensions of social capital. On the other hand, compensational effects are rather weak and only significant in some dimensions of social capital.

RC13-122.1

PETERMANN, Sören* (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, petermann@mmg.mpg.de), **SCHÖN-WÄLDER, Karen*** (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, schoenwaelder@mmg.mpg.de), **STOLLE, Di-etlind** (McGill University), **SCHMITT, Thomas** (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity) and **VERTOVEC, Steven** (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity)

The consequences of diversity for social interactions in urban neighbourhoods

The paper presents selected results from a large-scale empirical study in German cities entitled "Diversity and Contact". In the past few years, the consequences of the increasing migration-related diversity in the cities of Europe and North America have been the subject of controversial debates. While some assume disintegrative effects on social relations others question that or expect that bridging contacts will develop and help counteract negative responses to diversity in the social environment.

A study currently conducted at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity in Göttingen investigates the relation between contextual diversity and interaction between migrants and non-migrants as well as their impact on selected attitudes. The study uses a longitudinal (three-wave) survey with 2500 participants as well as qualitative methods. The unique stratified random sampling design which selects individuals from 50 neighbourhoods (ca. 7500 inhabitants) located in 16 cities enables us to represent "urban normality" in Germany rather than the exceptional situation of neighbourhoods with very high shares of immigrants.

The paper presents results from the first wave of the survey. It focuses on links between contextual diversity and interactions across group boundaries. The paper will present data on different modes of interaction (from strong ties to everyday casual encounters) and their sites. It will discuss the relevance of neighbourhood for these interactions and correlations with leisure time spent there. Our results show that effects of contextual diversity are weaker than shown for the United States.

RC25-602.4

PETERS, Gabriela* (EFLCH-UNIFESP, gabipeters@gmail.com)

Los caminos de la memoria en "Vlado: 30 anos depois"

Esta comunicación tiene la intención de utilizar la película *Vlado: 30 anos depois* (Director Joao Batista de Andrade, Brasil, 2005) como material privilegiado de análisis con el objetivo de investigar como la construcción estética de la obra se centra en la reelaboración de la memoria del periodo de la dictadura militar en Brasil (1964-1985). Al trabajar los diferentes elementos estéticos presentes en la película - como, por ejemplo, el encuadramiento, el ritmo narrativo, los movimientos de cámara y la relación entre imágenes y sonidos (incluyendo los diálogos) - de modo que tratamos de poner de relieve los aspectos sociológicos sacado a la luz por la película. En este sentido, el centro del análisis gira en torno a la cuestión de la reelaboración de la memoria, porque, en gran parte, la película no es sólo un pasado que se vivió, pero fragmentos de memoria que se tornan tanto más fuertes, quanto más el pasado es revisitado por el presente.

Dado que la película produce una versión elaborada de la memoria de la época, nuestra presentación objetiva argumentar qué tipo de versión es esta, cuáles son sus proximidades con la idea de la memoria colectiva - y pensando no sólo el concepto de Maurice Halbwachs, sino también el concepto de «sociedad». Es decir, hasta qué punto el cine, y especialmente esta película, tiene la capacidad de elaborar cuestiones pertinentes a la "sociedad brasileña" (entendida en el sentido más amplio posible).

RC25-59.5

PETERSSON, Frida* (University of Gothenburg, frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se)

Still a drug addict? methadone clients' identity work

Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) for opioid addicts has been the subject of much debate and conflict in Sweden during the past 30 years, and it remains highly contested and controversial. Thresholds for gaining access are high and control policies strict within the programmes. Even though they attend a legitimate treatment, methadone clients are subject to

a range of control measures and exclusionary practices due to their status as ex-heroin users. Urine tests delivered under surveillance are mandatory as security measures 'in the clients' best interest', and supplementary drug use results in three months' suspension from the program.

The dominant picture of heroin users in western society is negative, producing stigmatized identities. Categorization is not a neutral act, it changes the way people act and think about a phenomenon, a situation or an individual. Individuals defined as belonging to a problem category, such as "drug addict" and "homeless", have to manage these attributed identities, either by acceptance or resistance.

The questions addressed in this paper are: how do methadone clients construct their social identities and how do these self-identities relate to 1) their prior stigma as drug addicts, and 2) the institutional identities ascribed to them by and through MMT? This identity construction is studied through narrative ethnography. In particular, the narrative resources and larger discourses that the clients use to construct their identity are explored. The data of the study are qualitative; transcribed interviews as well as field notes from observations in waiting rooms, receptions and staff meetings in three MMT-clinics.

Drawing on prior work on the management of stigmatized identities this paper illustrates and analyses which categories and institutional identities MMT-clients construct for themselves, and how they respond to membership categorizations attributed to them by others.

RC15-633.4

PETRANOSOVA, Magda* (Slovak Academy of Sciences, magda.petrjanosova@savba.sk), **POPPER, Miroslav** (Slovak Academy of Sciences), **LUKSIK, Ivan** (Slovak Academy of Sciences) and **BIANCHI, Gabriel** (Slovak Academy of Sciences)

Are fathers accepted around here? Implicit and explicit messages about parenthood in Slovak media and legislation

The aim of this paper is to outline how media and legislation texts about reproduction and parenting interact with participants' accounts around these topics through the discourses they draw from.

Because of their power to form the public discourse, the media can influence how people "see" the world, what issues they think about, what is controversial for them and what is rather normal or even incontestable. Of course, the media discourse does not represent the public opinion, it is rather a discursive arena where the public debate is developed and personal opinions and attitudes are formed. On the other hand, legislative (con) texts overlap and interact with the real life practices, the agenda of the state as well as different political and civic groups.

We concentrated on print media and in order to investigate possible long-term changes of the media messages about reproduction and parenting we collected 1) all relevant articles in the last 10 years (2002-2011) in the most important mainstream broadsheet daily (N=1500) and analyzed them according to main themes and discourses they draw from. Then, to facilitate the inclusion of minority discourses, we collected also 2) all relevant articles in the most important Catholic broadsheet (N=132) for the last year (10/2010-9/2011). All the articles from the last year from both newspapers (N=305) were analyzed using qualitative thematic analysis and basic critical discursive analysis. To understand the legislative framework we analyzed 3) all relevant laws currently in force, selected laws also from the viewpoint of changes over time.

The findings from media and legislation text analysis correspond with the participants' accounts cumulated in our pilot study (4 focus-group discussions: 2 male, 2 female, aged 25-32, with a play-role instruction to simulate family-planning negotiation between two engaged partners), especially concerning the negative stereotypes about fatherhood.

RC17-277.5

PETROVIC, Miodrag* (National University of Singapore, socpm@nus.edu.sg)

Market making and organization of consumer goods markets

Modern markets are highly complex and organized institutions. They do not emerge spontaneously, but are created, reproduced and organized by efforts of various market-makers, typically but not exclusively large firms, who try to shape markets according to their own interests, capacities, and perceived comparative advantages. In this paper, I analyze the co-evolution of market institutions and market makers in the 20th century history

of consumer goods markets. Despite being the most ubiquitous and generic type of markets, consumer goods markets have not attracted as much theoretical attention as financial markets do in economics or labor markets in sociology. Drawing on post-Keynesian economics, macromarketing literature and economic sociology, and elaborating on previously published work, I emphasize the key analytical and empirical benefits of focusing on consumer goods markets in understanding the general logic and the current transformation of market organization. The paper is organized around three analytic themes: (a) the micro-level analysis of market institutions, i.e. the institutions of searching and matching, pricing and contracting, and product management, and the way these are combined in various types of organized and reproducible "market packages," (b) the role and performance of market making organizations in creating such institutions and thus generating organized markets, and (c) market replication, integration, and growth of organizational complexity at the macro level. The interplay between these multi-level structures and processes is illustrated empirically through two historical examples: the emergence of mass-replicated consumer goods markets in the late 19th and the early 20th century American economy; the current process of the globalization of consumer goods markets with a special emphasis on the diffusion of shopping centers and e-retailing. The paper concludes by drawing general implications for market analysis in terms of market making and market organization.

RC21-388.4

PETROVIC, Miodrag* (National University of Singapore, socpm@nus.edu.sg)

Modernity and governance in four East Asian metropolises

Since 2010, more than half of world's urban population resides in Asian cities, and this proportion is expected to keep increasing for the next thirty years. With another 600 million newborns and migrants likely to join the ranks of Asian city dwellers in the next fifteen years, Asian metropolises and megaurban regions will certainly continue to dominate world rankings in terms of sheer size. Large East Asian cities also seem to be among the major beneficiaries of the newest wave of global integration. They are in the most dynamic region of the world economy, benefitting from large pools of migrant labor and with fewer legacy issues to deal with than their western counterparts. There should be little surprise then that instead of catching-up gradually, major East Asian metropolises often seem to have leapfrogged over the competition. They steal the spotlight not only by having the tallest skyscrapers, fastest trains, busiest airports, and longest bridges, but also the best schools and hospitals, avant-garde architecture, and the ability to stage spectacular events. Moreover, as the protagonists of the new polycentric, post-western modernity they are increasingly in position, for the first time ever, to define the standards and visions of what it means to be modern.

This paper draws on preliminary results from a multidisciplinary project on "Asian Cities as Centers of Global Modernity" and analyzes the relations between city makers, their visions of modernity, and the resulting styles of governance in four major Asian metropolises: Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore. The focus is on the proliferation of city makers and the process through which they articulate their respective agendas into practical aspects of urban planning and management. The conclusion draws general implications for the twin questions of "who do the global cities belong to?" and "how are they to be governed?"

RC13-436.4

PFLÜCKE, Virginia Quimey* (University of Leipzig, soz05gus@studserv.uni-leipzig.de)

The everyday image of a Peronist nation? A discourse analysis of Peronism and power in Buenos Aires street art

On August 24th 2011 the Argentinian president Cristina Fernández de Kirchner inaugurated a huge mural of Eva Duarte de Perón, who is better known as Evita, at the top of the ministry of health and development building, in the political centre of Buenos Aires. Around the same time but in a different neighbourhood (Almagro), a group of party-members of the local JP (Juventud Peronista) painted six pannels commemorating the "Bicentenario", the two-hundred year anniversary of the nation, which represent central symbols of peronist movement such as Evita and the female vote, a topless and strong-build working-class man, Juan Domingo Perón encircled by the sun, and others. As a peronist, Fernández de Kirchner sees

herself following the tradition of Evita Perón, who is in turn the Argentinian emblem of a caring, working-class-supporting and nationalist politician.

My M.A.-thesis, which I started writing in September 2011, forms the basis of this paper. Therein I analyze a dozen peronist murals, some painted by official powers, some by individuals, and over fifty stencils and graffiti which I collected in Buenos Aires in October 2011. With these expressions of autonomous individual and political art I try and search for a better understanding of the strength of the peronist myth which still agitates the whole nation. By doing a discourse analysis of this every day art in three different neighbourhoods of Buenos Aires, I will try to define the aesthetics of the "oficialismo" (government authorities) and its critics and therefore delineate the movements and emotions which are involved in the current power discourse.

(The abstract is also available in Spanish, as I could do the presentation in Spanish or English, as you prefer.)

RC47-473.3

PHILLIPS, Andrea* (Goldsmiths, University of London, andrea.phillips@gold.ac.uk) and **ERDEMCI, Fulya*** (SKOR Foundation for Art and Public Domain, FE@skor.nl)

Urban composition – Artists, publics and social-spatial transformation

The governmentalization of the right to the city, evident in such treatise as the World Social Forum's World Charter for the Right to the City, sustains a hierarchical view of the implementation of rights that sits in competition with the ethos of many self organized social movements. Lefebvre's affirmation of self-management ('autogestion'), organized as an alternative making of social space, intended to be read critically against such mechanisms, cannot but be seen now within the framework of capital's accommodation and recognition of self-management as a tool in the profitable inculcation of immaterial labour. Yet the terms of self-management that Lefebvre proposed are being practiced consistently. This sense of alternative practices of rights that works through and beyond the aesthetic and economic tools of capitalism forms the basis of our paper, which is drawn from our experience of curating Social Housing-Housing the Social (Amsterdam Nov 2011) within the context of public art commissioning.

As curators and theorists we are increasingly concerned with assumptions made within the cultural industries that art both contributes to new modes of thinking in Lefebvrian ways (imbricated, participatory, collective) and contributes significantly to urban economic transformation. This paper will examine some of the contradictions implicit in such an observation through case studies of artists and art collectives working critically with housing and property ownership, including Thomas Hirshhorn, Jeanne van Heeswijk, *Recht auf der Stadt* and the artists involved in *Occupy Amsterdam*.

Just as Lefebvre understood urbanism not as a fact but as a practice of recomposition, so the artists we will analyze in this paper are aiming to work beyond the confines of their autonomously understood position towards collective projects in which their invention comes in the form of creative reinterpretations of legal, political, discursive and access-based making.

<http://www.skor.nl/nl/site/item/social-housing-housing-the-social>

RC04-499.3

PICANÇO, Felicia* (Rio de Janeiro Federal University, felicia@uol.com.br)

Who goes and who stays: Betting on higher education in the context of expansion

The intense debate on the adoption of social programs for entry into higher education in its various formats (reserve positions, PROUNI, financing etc.) caused a huge rush for the production of data and building diagnostics on access to the university in Brazil according to gender, race, class or socioeconomic group. The present work aims to analyze the discussion from these and other aspects such as access to higher education as a mechanism of social reproduction or ascension, conditions and restrictions of this bet. Thus, the study presents three levels of data production (macro, meso and micro) and their analysis. At the macro level we tried to map the changes between young people (ages 18 to 29 years) in relation to investment in education and among those, who continue investment in higher education according to gender, color and family income through data from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) for the years 1993,

1998, 2003 and 2008. At the meso level will be discussed data from a survey conducted with students of the Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ) about perceptions of inequality and mobility. And at the micro level, we carried out a series of qualitative interviews with selected UERJ's students according to the situation they are breeding, growing, and not shareholders and shareholders course he did.

RC17-351.6

PICANÇO, Monise* (University of Sao Paulo, monise.picanco@gmail.com)

The pop management culture and the construction of a market of corporative conducts in Brazil

Since the 1990's, Brazil has experienced a phenomenon that is known worldwide: entangled to the changes on the productive structure, a profusion of new notions concerning the characteristics of a perfect worker came about. An employee, and anyone who is trying to become one, has to be proactive, has to become an entrepreneur and be able to manage oneself – from problems with tasks of work life to the engineering of one's career, one is obligated to seek a life of one's own and take responsibility to the paths that their life takes.

This study tries to understand this process, but through a different perspective. It is assumed that, to do so, it is crucial to take knowledge of the construct of a market that is entwined to this process: *a market where what is sold are performances*, ways of conducting oneself through work and, as some producers of this market would say, through life. The idea is to apprehend how a *practice*, strongly *subjective* and vocational, becomes a *product*, sold through discourses highly normative and prescriptive such as self-help literature and pop management magazines.

Who are the actors involved in this market? What legitimates their actions and the construction of such products? These are the questions that this essay tries to answer. To do so, we will employ *the concept of field*, key in Bourdieu's work and developed by authors such as Lahire, and apprehend this *market as a field of force and power relations*, entwined to the changes on the labor market and the management and business studies, where actors struggle to legitimate discourses, recipes of ways to *"make friends and influence people"*, *"be a servant leader"*, and become *"an highly effective worker"* on the corporative world.

RC21-620.5

PICHÉ, Denise* (Université Laval, denise.piche@arc.ulaval.ca)

Contesting local governance in a poor peri-urban community : A case study in Senegal

The informality of African cities is currently the object of many academic debates, the population's capacity for self-organization being praised while at the same time spatial inequalities and social injustice are decried. Based on the study of a neighbourhood development at the periphery of Dakar, the presentation shows how there is very little public space left to contesting socio-spatial inequalities in poor communities that are caught in between the reformist "technical" approach to participation put forward by international aid discourse and projects, the traditional local power structure and the "modern state" form of governance. Contrary to the widely accepted meaning of informality, peri-urban neighbourhoods are confronted with a structured form of multi-scale and multi-agent governance operating via a formal, albeit implicit, order. In Senegal, social movements and youth's spontaneous organisations are contesting the national state, but political action at the local scale, as in the «set setal» movement (collective campaigns to clean the environment), seems choreographed. I will put forward the hypothesis that this is not for a lack of institutionalization and decentralization, but for an absence of public discourse on and popular representations of the nature of collective urban space and its transformation processes. A reflection on urban space as a common good is impeded by the political order in place, an order that was characterized by Chabal and Daloz (1999) as the instrumentalization of disorder. The presentation will conclude on the possible sites for citizen organisations emergence and power sharing at the local level and the need of a political approach to urban planning rather than the accommodating form effectively practiced or the concepts and ideals conveyed in international policies and reports.

RC10-29.3

PICKARD, Sarah* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, sarah.pickard@univ-paris3.fr)

Democratic participation, social justice and access to university in England and France: To select or not to select?

There has been considerable expansion of higher education in England and France since the 1960s and especially during the past two decades. Both the number and proportion of young people going to university have increased dramatically in the two countries. This has been due to specific government policies aimed at raising the amount of graduates, in the population in order to boost the economy and improve social justice.

This paper will examine whether greater participation has led to wider participation in higher education in England and France since the 1990s.

First, I will briefly explore the landscape of recent policy changes regarding higher education in England and France. Then I will study in more detail policies on widening participation to hitherto under-represented members of the population in these two countries that have very different approaches to social justice and fair access in higher education. This will lead to a discussion on the effectiveness of contemporary widening participation, fair access and social justice policies in England and France.

RC34-216.4

PICKARD, Sarah* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, sarah.pickard@univ-paris3.fr)

The democratisation of higher education in England and France: Greater and wider participation?

There has been considerable expansion of higher education in England and France since the 1960s and especially during the past two decades. Both the number and proportion of young people going to university have increased dramatically in the two countries. This has been due to specific government policies aimed at raising the amount of graduates in the population, in order to boost the economy and improve social justice.

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RC30-24.4

PIERBATTISTI, Damián* (CONICET, dpierbattisti@gmail.com)

Neoliberalismo, reforma del estado y privatizaciones: La globalización de un modelo de gestión de la fuerza de trabajo. El caso de France télécom en Argentina y Francia

La Reforma del Estado llevada a cabo en la Argentina a inicios de la década de 1990 encontró en las sucesivas privatizaciones de empresas públicas uno de los vectores más importantes para que aquella pudiera llevarse a cabo. En tal sentido, fue la privatización de ENTel, en noviembre de 1990, la primera de gran magnitud y la que marcaría el rumbo que seguiría la imposición de nuevos modelos de gestión de la fuerza de trabajo en las restantes empresas estatales que serán cedidas al capital privado.

Pero este fenómeno no se limitó a la periferia, tal cual lo demuestran los recientes suicidios de trabajadores franceses en France Télécom, empresa que fuera una de las adjudicatarias de la ex-ENTel junto con Telefónica de España. Este fenómeno desencadenó un profundo debate en Francia sobre los límites objetivos que presenta un modelo de management fuertemente anclado en el incremento incesante de la productividad laboral.

En la presente ponencia analizaremos la actuación de France Télécom en ambos países; haciendo especial hincapié en describir tácticas y mecanismos que caracteriza a este modelo de management surgido con los procesos privatizadores de Occidente y que fungieron como el verdadero brazo ejecutor en la expansión de la doctrina de gobierno neoliberal a escala planetaria.

La hipótesis sobre la cual girará nuestro trabajo nos conduce a sostener que el rasgo distintivo de los modelos de management en pugna se caracteriza por reducir a los cuerpos a su mero soporte de valor de cambio.

Sobre este presupuesto teórico descansa el sufrimiento psicofísico de los trabajadores, tal cual puede apreciarse por la profusa literatura francesa al respecto.

RC15-40.4

PIETERSE, Marius* (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Marius.Pieterse@wits.ac.za)

Can rights cure? The impact of rights-based litigation on health system transformation in South Africa

This paper considers the impact of court judgments upholding the right of access to health care services on the transformation of the South African health system, which remains one of the most unequal and least efficient in the world. While rich and upper-class South Africans have access to excellent medical care in the private sector, the public health system, which has to serve the overwhelming majority of the population, is severely under-resourced and under-capacitated. This means that quality health care in South Africa is often dependent on patients' ability to afford private sector care. As the State attempts to address these untenable inequalities, interest groups, patients and activists continually articulate demands for care, as well as support or opposition to health system transformation, in rights terms. The South African Constitution of 1996 contains several justiciable socio-economic rights, including a right to have access to health care services, as well as a number of other rights, such as the right to equality, which are relevant to health system reform. This means that courts are increasingly called upon to pronounce on issues of health system transformation. Relying on examples from South African caselaw and literature pertaining to the transformative potential of social rights litigation, the paper first considers the extent to which judgments involving health-related rights have impacted on the lives of patients and on the strength of the social movements that represent them. Thereafter, the paper turns to theory pertaining to the bureaucratic impact of judicial decisions, in seeking to explain the seemingly disparate impact that judgments upholding the right to health have had on the South African government's efforts to transform the health system.

RC13-253.3

PIGNULLI OCAMPO, Sergio* (Centro Cultural de la Cooperación, spignuoli@conicet.gov.ar)

La polémica con el humanismo como vector de problematización e innovación teóricas en sociología

El presente trabajo releva, coteja y contrasta los usos dados por la teoría general de sistemas sociales (TGSS) de Niklas Luhmann y por la teoría del actor-red (*actor-network*) (TAR) de Bruno Latour a la polémica con la tradición humanista, y evalúa la incidencia de estos usos en las innovaciones teóricas introducidas tanto por la TGSS como por la ANT en el concepto de *lo social*, enfocando comparativamente los arcos teóricos tendidos por Luhmann entre el concepto de comunicación y el antihumanismo y por Latour entre el concepto de colectivo y el poshumanismo. La perspectiva comparada favorece el desarrollo de una argumentación teórica sistemática sobre la hipótesis principal de este trabajo, a saber: la polémica con el humanismo constituye un vector positivo para la producción de innovaciones teóricas y para la distinción de las propuestas de ambos autores.

RC38-474.4

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Biographies of activists in social movement in Chiapas, Mexico

Social movements as emancipatory movements, the struggle against legal oppression, social discrimination and economic disadvantage have a long tradition in Latin America. Actually, the mobilisation of people in social movements occurs along a wide spectrum of motivations; gender, ethnic and religious membership becomes a relevant aspect of orientation in current social movements. This presentation will focus on Chiapas as a place where a high level of inequality is evident in the dynamics of the social space. Furthermore the social dynamics are influenced by the economic and political forces acting from outside.

On the bases of an empirical study biographies of activists in social movements will be the focus. Strategies to deal with social inequality and discrimination will be analysed on the basis of the activists narratives. So-

cial actors for instance occupy and acquire cultural-political spaces which give them opportunities to break open the power of definition coming from the established mainstream in order to pressurise political decision makers. Increasingly ethnicised discourses appear as a political resource whereby ethnicity is constructed different. On one side, the ethnic focus is used as a symbol of discrimination from which a larger group of persons is affected in order to enable alliances between different groups in terms of social change. On the other hand it functions as a marker of differing cultural practices in order to strengthen social habits such as a strong collective orientation in contrast to processes of individualisation. This study focuses in particular on strategies which possibly lead to regional social change and on learning processes which are imbedded in social movement activities. The analysis additionally highlights some of the problems and conflicts which appear when communities or groups are divided by memberships in different social movements. How to deal with these conflicts inside the communities also initiates learning processes.

RC29-185.2

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Power relations and social control in violent areas

This paper discusses the interaction dynamics of people who live in areas with high levels of crime rates and presence of organized/non-organized groups related to violent or criminal actions. The focus is on how such groups establish power relations, as well as the types of social control they exert over the population. In the first part, social interaction dynamics in various sociability levels are taken into consideration, such as the relationship between neighbors and outsiders, youth gangs and drug dealers. In the second part, we focus on the social contact with power groups involved in violent and criminal actions. The role of social networks, daily sociability practices in public and private spaces and feelings of fear and insecurity is analyzed in order to understand how strategies of coping with social control exerted by power groups are elaborated and enacted by the population. The paper presents some of the results of a research that took place in five Brazilian cities, in 2009, based on 30 focus groups with inhabitants of violent neighborhoods. The project targeted areas that received special attention by the National Program of Public Security with Citizenship (Pro-nasci) and was coordinated by the Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (FBSP), financed by the Ministry of Justice/Public Security Office.

RC13-168.1

PIÑEIRO CARERAS, Julia* (FFyL, CONICET, juliapini@gmail.com) and **GAZTAÑAGA, Julieta*** (FFyL, CONICET, azaryraza@gmail.com)

Elites políticas y empresarias en la transformación de una ciudad en destino turístico

A mediados del año 2003 se inauguró una mega-obra de infraestructura vial en la Argentina que consolidó una nueva vía de articulación del territorio nacional a través del valle fluvial del río Paraná. El monumental viaducto conectó físicamente dos ciudades muy diferentes: de un lado, en la provincia de Santa Fe, Rosario, una urbe portuaria e industrial, que supera al millón de habitantes; del otro, en Entre Ríos, Victoria, un tradicional enclave agropecuario con poco más de 30.000 habitantes. Centrando nuestra investigación en el segundo contexto, constatamos que a partir de la apertura al tránsito del *punte* se hicieron palpables una serie de impactos: Victoria no sólo quedó conectada con una de las principales ciudades argentinas sino que su destino parece haberse transformado para siempre, ligado al lugar que crecientemente fue ocupando el turismo. Su concepción de 'destino turístico' se vio consolidada con la instalación de diversos emprendimientos, y paralelamente fueron surgiendo múltiples lecturas en claves de ventajas y desventajas en torno a esta nueva identidad local. El presente trabajo propone un análisis antropológico de este proceso social, examinando una dimensión poco atendida de los procesos de turistificación con vistas a aportar al conocimiento de la relación entre turismo y cambios sociales. Basándonos en una serie de investigaciones etnográficas desarrolladas entre los años 1999 y 2009 en dicha localidad, en esta oportunidad, focalizaremos nuestra atención en la interacción de diversas agencias locales, provinciales y nacionales que participan del proceso de cambio que vive Victoria. Nos interesa dar cuenta de algunas aristas de las relaciones entre elites políticas y empresarias, donde lo público y lo privado

se encuentran, enfrentan y combinan, y cómo dichas relaciones producen efectos locales concretos que requieren ser atendidos.

RC24-741.3

PINHEIRO, Aracélia Azevedo * (Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, angelaramalho@oi.com.br), **GUIMARÃES, Jaqueline Guimarães Santos** (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco) and **SILVA, Sandra Sereide Ferreira da** (Universidade Federal de Campina Grande)

A produção agroecológica em agroecossistemas : Uma estratégia de sustentabilidade socioambiental

O uso inadequado dos recursos naturais tem configurado um processo de degradação ambiental, surgindo daí a necessidade de se buscar mecanismos de desenvolvimento rural tendo como fundamento a lógica da sustentabilidade, que se caracteriza como sendo "ecologicamente correta, economicamente viável, socialmente justa e adaptável". Sendo assim, diante das demandas sociais e ambientais resultantes dos impactos ambientais, surge a Agroecologia, como um novo paradigma de produção agrícola que propõe a utilização de técnicas e práticas de produção ecologicamente sustentáveis. Assim, o processo de transição para uma produção agroecológica pode ser considerado uma alternativa viável que pode ser desenvolvida por agroecossistemas principalmente de base familiar, tendo em vista a produção de alimentos de forma sustentável. Considerando que o processo de produção agroecológica provoca pequenos impactos ao meio ambiente e ao homem, contribuindo sobremaneira para a melhoria da qualidade de vida dos milhares de trabalhadores que se encontram em *nichos* de vulnerabilidade social e ambiental. Com base nos pressupostos o presente estudo tem como objetivo principal de analisar os fatores que vem desencadeando o processo de transição agroecológica em três diferentes regiões do Brasil a partir de uma pesquisa tendo como base aportes teóricos que estudam das temáticas em foco. Para tanto, foram relatadas três experiências em propriedades que tem passado por esse processo de transição da agricultura convencional para a agricultura agroecológica. Os resultados apresentam elementos relevantes alcançados nos diferentes relatos, mostrando os fatores que contribuem para a adaptação desse processo que pode ocorrer de forma articulada entre os diversos atores sociais envolvidos. São propostas desafiadoras para produção de alimentos de forma sustentável na relação o homem - meio ambiente, considerando que as alternativas à agricultura convencional possuem filosofias próprias e em alguns casos, com motivação religiosa. Evidenciando que esses modelos não são resultados das experiências empíricas dos agricultores

RC24-741.5

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Mulheres, cisternas e água: Reconfigurando cenários no semi-árido nordestino Brasileiro

O cenário do semiárido nordestino brasileiro em função dos longos períodos de estiagem é marcado por vulnerabilidades de ordem econômica, social e ambiental, pois as famílias rurais que habitam o chamado polígono da seca sofrem com a escassez de água e a falta de políticas públicas capazes de promover a cidadania e distribuição de renda nessa região. Contudo, este cenário de vulnerabilidade começa a mudar a partir da década de 90 com a implementação de tecnologias inovadoras de acesso à água. Desse modo, o presente trabalho teve como foco principal avaliar a vulnerabilidade social das mulheres residentes na Comunidade Massapê, localizada no Município de Picuí na Paraíba, antes e depois da construção das cisternas de placas. Por meio de um resgate histórico e história de vida das mulheres agricultoras, da família e da criança frente à sociedade, apresentando uma trajetória de sofrimento vivenciado pelas mulheres agricultoras, que por não terem reservatórios capazes de armazenar água de qualidade perto de casa, tinham que se deslocarem muitos quilômetros como objetivo de buscar a água destinada a suprir as necessidades básicas diárias da casa. Contudo, a partir da construção das cisternas de placa, proposta implantada pelo Programa um Milhão de Cisternas – P1MC, a Comunidade se mobilizou em mutirões para construir as cisternas, e as mulheres tiveram condições de armazenar água de chuva

próximo das suas residências e, portanto, não mais precisando fazer as árduas caminhadas diárias. Nesse sentido, evidencia-se que é possível a configuração de uma nova realidade social, econômica e ambiental no semiárido brasileiro a partir do momento que os atores sociais se articulam com diversas entidades no sentido de ampliar as ações de convivência com o semiárido, na perspectiva da melhoria da renda e a igualdade de gênero.

RC37-601.3

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Guaramirangax Theater Festival: Contributions to the development in theatre Ceará

The Guaramiranga's Theatre Festival began with the Cultural Management Humberto Cunha, Secretary of Culture of the municipality in 1991, when the local culture was considered a guiding element. The work of mapping the city in cultural terms to get an idea that would include the people in their cultural and economic aspects was a major step in the consolidation of the Festival is to this day. Cultural action and her character leaving the government or civil society should maintain social participation as key to the contemplation of a democratic public policy, considering the society in practicing their own dynamics and economic development shared with the desire of the majority. The Festival brings to mind a managed type that works in conjunction with the society, allowing it to creating a constant dialogue.

RC13-344.7

PINI, Mónica* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, moepini@gmail.com)

Consumos culturales y educación

Este trabajo es parte de un proyecto se propone profundizar, en colaboración con los profesores de una unidad académica, los conocimientos acerca de los consumos y las prácticas culturales de la población escolar, a fin de contrastarlas con las representaciones de los docentes sobre los alumnos y alumnas y sus prácticas pedagógicas. Se busca contribuir al mejoramiento de las propuestas de enseñanza que actualmente se llevan a cabo en esta escuela a través de la puesta en debate de las representaciones de los docentes sobre el perfil cultural de los jóvenes y niños de su escuela.

El propósito principal es dar lugar a las particularidades de los alumnos a través de objetivar lo cotidiano y mostrar lo invisible en la realidad escolar a fin de convertirlo en conocimiento útil para las prácticas educativas.

Las hipótesis de trabajo son las siguientes:

- La imagen devaluada de los docentes sobre los niños y jóvenes afecta tanto la calidad de los aprendizajes como la posibilidad de sostener su tarea pedagógica.
- Los consumos culturales de los chicos modelan su subjetividad y establecen marcas de identidad.
- Conocer a los sujetos destinatarios de la educación es fundamental para la práctica pedagógica.
- Acercar determinadas prácticas infantiles y juveniles ligadas a la cultura popular a las prácticas pedagógicas y a la cultura escolar puede facilitar una recomposición del vínculo pedagógico y re-posicionar a la escuela como creadora de cultura y de sentido.

Es un estudio cualitativo basado en el análisis de los testimonios de los chicos acerca de los sentidos que dan a sus consumos y prácticas, y la reflexión con los docentes en talleres, en función de revisar sus estrategias pedagógicas. Esta presentación se basa en lo declarado por los chicos en grupos focales por ciclo.

RC25-708.4

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Corporate discourses in education

Different forms of privatization, some of them hidden, lead to the expansion of the market at the expense of society, but what has grown in education is far from a "free market." Educational Management Organization (EMO) is the acronym coined by the investment community to name the for-profit, private companies that manage schools. Businesspeople and investors have viewed education as an open field in which to expand their op-

portunities. Due the strong support given to charter schools and to partnerships with business from both biggest political parties in the United States, the number of for-profit EMO and the number of states in which EMO are operating has increased over the past 10 years. The politics and policies of education in the United States constitute one of the bases for anticipating the school reform trends in Latin America. The increase of educational corporate management in the United States marks a world trend, because corporate strategies originate in the "advanced" countries and subsequently are transferred to "developing countries".

This study examines the websites of major EMO and associated texts, to analyze the way in which they represented themselves. The methodology is based on critical discourse analysis and multimodal analysis including some elements of what Foucault has termed *genealogy*. In this paper, I return to my first analysis on the topic, ten years later, asking: How do EMO's design their images, build relations and attract consumers and, in turn shape what is understood and experienced as public education? Along the way, I reflect on the changes that have occurred in the websites, although a comparison across time is not the major focus.

TG04-459.4

PINTO, Raquel* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, giffonpinto@yhaoo.com.br)

The power of critic: Social risks and corporate social responsibility

This paper aims at analyzing the meanings given to the notion of "social risk", used by business consultants and business managers to refer to conflicts over land involving social and environmental movements and to understanding the meaning of the actions justified in the name of the need to "manage" such risks. Consultants and managers of large companies argue that the "corporate social responsibility" programs enable a closer relationship between the company and the community and contribute to building consensus on business activities, stabilizing the social environment where the company is located. As the object of analysis, we concentrate on the study of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related initiatives in the pulp and paper sector in Brazil. From this research, we intend to verify the way in which CSR projects operate in communities to mitigate the resistance of social actors mobilized against the territorialization of eucalyptus plantations in the North of the state of Espírito Santo and the South of the state of Bahia.

RC04-640.6

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Pedagogia de las drogas. Un modelo alternativo de inclusión en la escuela

Este escrito obedece a la socialización de una experiencia de trabajo que realizamos en la Universidad Pedagógica Nacional de Colombia, desde el grupo de atención a problemas socialmente relevantes de la división de bienestar universitario. Desde este grupo le apostamos a la construcción de la PEDAGOGIA DE LAS DROGAS, como una estrategia de inclusión social en la escuela. Las preguntas rector de esta ponencia son ¿Porqué no se enseña sobre drogas a los jóvenes en la escuela y universidad?, ¿Porque no existe una Pedagogía de las Drogas al interior de los currículos escolares primarios y secundarios?, ¿Porque no se educa sobre drogas y si se excluye y estigmatiza al joven usador de estas sustancias? ¿Qué hacer y cómo construir una pedagogía de las drogas?

Basados en la experiencia de trabajo de casi dos años al interior de la universidad pedagógica nacional de colombia, nos atrevemos a plantear una pedagogía de las drogas fundamentada en la ciencia de las drogas, en los modelos alternativos de intervención y las formas horizontales de dirección. Consecuentemente las acciones realizadas durante el tiempo de trabajo nos generan la evidencia empírica de la necesidad de un cambio de paradigma en políticas y modelos de intervención en materia de drogas, la aplicación de modelos y estrategias de tratamiento de base comunitaria con un carácter de inclusión social y respeto del derecho humano fundamental, y el reconocimiento de status científico de la etnofarmacognocia o ciencia de las drogas, como disciplina científica.

Las buenas prácticas y las lecciones aprendidas serán la evidencia constante que estamos generando una pedagogía de las drogas conun

caracter netamente incluyente, alternativo y basado en la evidencia, no en el miedo y la represión policial.

WG01-697.4

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Globalization and the shifts in earnings inequality in Poland

Over the 20-year transition process Poland's economy has experienced the fundamental changes generated by globalization: moving from manufacturing to services, trade openness and foreign capital flows, technological change, education progress, and migration. These changes have influenced both sides of labor market and they have been responsible for the shifts in earnings inequality. Distinguishing a polarization of the distribution from upgrading, downgrading or convergence can be crucial for identifying causes of changes in income inequality resulted from globalization.

There is a main research question: who derives benefit from globalization in Poland? The answer required: firstly, to identify the shifts in the earnings distribution across working groups in Poland over 1998-2010; secondly, to investigate (direct and indirect) mechanisms through which globalization has affected these shifts. In the first step, the research is based on the relative distribution method. The analyses refer to household's income from hired work that covers all the incomes gained from hired full-time employment (or earnings). The data come from the Polish Household Budget Surveys. The whole sample is broken down by the following categories: age, education, 10 occupations and 21 industries as well as by 16 provinces.

In the second step the globalization mechanisms affecting the shifts in earnings inequality are investigated. The research is based on the econometric models estimated by panel techniques. Polarization indices, calculated in the first step, are used as dependent variables. The first model allows to identify factors important in the direct mechanisms. A set of independent variables covers factors being of interest: exports, imports, and FDI, broken down by industries. The second model describes the indirect mechanisms through which globalization influences the distributional shifts via technological change and human capital improvement.

RC20-240.3

PIOVANI, Juan Ignacio* (CONICET/UNLP, jpiovani@unibo.edu.ar) and **DEL CUETO, Carla** (Universidad Nacional de Gral. Sarmiento)

El mercado de la muerte: Un estado de la cuestión sobre cementerios, memoriales y jardines de paz

En los últimos años hemos sido testigos, en la Argentina, de la emergencia de un mercado más diferenciado y diversificado en torno de las prácticas sociales de disposición de los muertos, expresado principalmente en una expansión de cementerios privados que apuntan a públicos disímiles y ofrecen distintos tipos de "servicios." En este sentido, y en el marco de un proyecto más amplio sobre "muerte, política y sociedad en la Argentina del siglo XX-XXI", hemos planteado algunos interrogantes de investigación con relación a las cambiantes prácticas culturales sobre la muerte y a los modos en que se ha visto afectado el vínculo que establecen las personas con el fallecimiento de un ser querido desde el punto de vista de su gestión. Abordar estas cuestiones ha exigido, entre otras cosas, una revisión de los estudios sociales sobre "cementerios". Al respecto, el panorama bibliográfico especializado muestra una amplia variedad de perspectivas; pero son dos en particular las que resultan más relevantes en relación con nuestro objeto de estudio. En primer lugar, el análisis de la reproducción de diferencias sociales y su materialización a través de prácticas culturales y espacios diferenciados de disposición de los muertos, así como las disputas sociales, la segregación y las identidades. En este sentido, los cementerios se tratan como escenario (uno entre otros) de la distinción. En segundo lugar, es interesante dar cuenta de los abordajes que se centran en el análisis de los cementerios desde una perspectiva espacial y territorial, centrándose en las cuestiones urbanísticas y de diseño, en los usos que cada diseño habilita y en el lugar del cementerio en la ciudad moderna.

En esta ponencia se presentará un avance de la revisión bibliográfica sobre estas dos perspectivas apenas mencionadas, intentando además poner en diálogo sus aportes (y establecer ejes de comparación) con el caso argentino.

RC54-292.3

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The inscribed sensory body: The asynchronous maps of the embodied spaces in mobile Media Age

The Body and its Limit: Body Rhythms, Social Rhythms in the Information Society

The body is the compass of mind. The nature of mind must be understood on the basis of its origin, the process of its becoming, by the biological mechanism of trial and error endlessly at work. Like all living organisms, the human body is organized according to a specific time structure, where all vital functions show a temporal variability which can be described by periodic functions ranging in the length of their cycle from milliseconds to months or years, even decades. The importance of this time structure for a normal functioning has been established in many branches of human physiology. The "timekeepers" involved are as different as stopwatches and sundials. Some are accurate and inflexible, others less reliable but subject to conscious control. This paper will try to prove, by experimental samples highly patterned by the "hidden level of culture"—a set of unspoken, implicit rules of behavior and thoughts that controls everything you do. [Hall, T.H. (1989), *The Dance of Life*, New York, Anchor books), that rhythm is the ultimate dynamic building block in not only personality, but also communication and health. Rhythm is, indeed, the very essence of time, since equal intervals of time define a sequence of events as rhythmic. In the sense the rhythm is used here, it includes much more than the productions of musicians and dancers, although they are part of this process too. If behavior of this sort could be identified through the study of man's use of space, what might we expect to find in the study of time?

RC13-66.7

PIRZADA, Amin* (University of Kashmir, dr_pirzada@yahoo.com)

Socio-psychological dynamics of pilgrimage in turbulent times: A case study of Hazratbal Shrine

Kashmir is widely known as *Pir-i-Waird* 'the valley of saints' from the times immemorial. Hazratbal being the repository of the sacred hair of Prophet Muhammad *PUBH* has emerged a leading pilgrimage centre in Kashmir. In times of personal and public troubles the shrine has not only been the source for religious rituals but serving the socio-psychological needs. Given the long drawn conflict of two and a half decades all avenues of leisure and outing have been inaccessible to the inhabitants thus the shrines alone remain accessible to the common man irrespective of faith meeting the needs of their socio-religious worldview. As a consequence the shrines have been frequented by the people in the turbulent times to experience a socio-spiritual and psychological relief that has helped them to live up the personal and public troubles. Among the many functions that are performed by the shrine, the leisure and recreational functions stands out eminent.

In times of life crisis and life cycle events a visit to the shrine is considered a *Baraka* with a strong belief that the radiation of sacredness of the shrine would help in healing the crisis. Notwithstanding with an increasing consumption of media, pilgrimage to shrines remain the most important leisure activity in Kashmir.

To sum up in this paper the central argument would be to contextualize the social reality of pilgrimage and closely examine the efficacy and relationship of pilgrimage with the personal/public troubles. Moreover to analyse 'how the pilgrimage sites help in the sustained integration of society at macro and micro level during the troubled times.

Thus through the qualitative and quantitative approach there will be an attempt to develop a sociological knowledge of the contemporary relationship amongst the variables such as personal/impersonal troubles and the pilgrimage to the shrine at Hazratbal.

RC31-744.2

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Global imbrications between sex and marriage markets: Brazilian women in Southern Europe

Globalization has had effects in the transnationalization of sex markets and has also facilitated opportunities for the formation of transnational cou-

ples and marriages. In this paper I explore the connections between both processes taking as reference the migratory trajectories of Brazilian women in Italy and Spain. Though Brazilians are not the largest immigrant group in these countries, Brazilian women are overrepresented in the sex industries there, and are also one of the main foreign groups that marry Spanish and Italian men. Drawing on ethnographic research carried out in transnational locations, since 2000 in Fortaleza, considered to be a center of sex tourism in the Northeast of Brazil and since 2004 with Brazilian women that migrated from different sectors of the sex markets to Italy and Spain, or who engaged in sex work in the migratory contexts I analyze the love and marriage relationships that arise from these encounters. Considering the effects of the imbrications of sex and marriage markets in the styles of intimacy, marriage and family dynamics of those couples I explore how a particular notion of "difference" that involves nationality, class, race and sexualization is a source of tension for the couples and, at the same time, an arena for the women's agency.

RC17-444.6

PIZZI, Alejandro* (Universidad Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, alejandro.pizzi@urv.cat)

El absentismo laboral en las organizaciones. Un enfoque sociológico

El absentismo laboral en las organizaciones económicas es analizado desde distintas perspectivas y en función de diferentes objetivos e intereses. Ahora bien, la comunicación tiene por objetivo desarrollar un mapa de las principales líneas interpretativas de dicho fenómeno, así como la ponderación del papel asignado a las principales variables intervinientes y relevantes en una perspectiva sociológica (tipos de empresa, formas de organización interna y sistemas de control, tecnologías, tipo de empleo, cualificación, edad, sexo, etc.). Este análisis lo contextualizamos en el marco de la conflictividad laboral, en tanto estrategia teórica de diferenciación de los planteos que ubican el absentismo como indicador del ajuste de los trabajadores individuales a su medio laboral. En función de la sistematización anterior, proponemos una tipología sociológica de las formas o modalidades de absentismo.

TG04-188.2

PLA, Jesica* (CONICET UBA, jesticapla@gmail.com)

Percepciones sobre la movilidad social y la planificación de trayectorias: Un enfoque biográfico sobre las incertidumbres al interior del hogar. Argentina. 2011

En Argentina, en el año 1976 comienza un proceso de apertura de la economía y liberalización de la misma, profundizado los noventa, con implicancias directas sobre la estructura social. Esas transformaciones se tradujeron a nivel social en un cuestionamiento de ideas simbólicas afianzadas en la sociedad hasta entonces: a igualdad de credenciales y accionar, igualdad de destinos.

Dichas ideas simbólicas se habían afianzado en una sociedad que atravesó por un proceso de industrialización por sustitución de importaciones, con una fuerte intervención estatal en la regulación de la relación capital trabajo, eje central de la modernidad que configura, propiedad privada mediante, las desigualdades sociales inherentes al sistema. Esto sucedió mediante la instauración un derecho social con el objetivo ideal de que todos pudieran disponer de recursos mínimos para su independencia: no se trata de una sociedad de iguales pero sí de semejantes, en la cual en el horizonte de posibilidades existe para los ciudadanos la promesa de la posibilidad de programar el porvenir.

Partiendo de estos supuestos, el siguiente artículo se propone analizar de manera cualitativa las percepciones de personas que atravesaron por diferentes procesos de movilidad social, con respecto a su origen, sobre las posibilidades de planificar las trayectorias de vida de todos los integrantes del hogar. Se utiliza una metodología historias de vida basadas en el enfoque biográfico y analizadas desde el método genealógico y comparado de Bertaux.

Se pretende aportar elementos para comprender los vínculos que se forman entre la estructura social, como una estructura de larga duración, y los patrones de desigualdad social que impactan los cursos de vida de los sujetos, en particular sobre el marco de referencia con el cual los mismos interpretan sus horizontes y expectativas de certidumbre / incertidumbre con respecto a los flujos probables de movilidad social al interior del hogar.

RC48-23.4

PLEYERS, Geoffrey* (FNRS/UC Louvain & CADIS/EHESS, geoffrey.pleyers@uclouvain.be)

Globalization and social movements in the last decade: De-coupling internationalization and institutionalization?

While social movement and global civil society analysts have strongly associated social movements internationalization with their institutionalization (e.g. Keck & Sikkink, 1998; Tilly 2004), a new path towards an internationalization with less institutionalization and centered on more grassroots actors has emerged in the first decade of the 21st century. Drawing on a study of the World Social Forums, the US Social Forum and the rise of some international networks of grassroots actors, this paper will show that, while a pattern of institutionalisation exists within these forums and networks, it has been countered by the political culture of WSF activists; a culture that favours horizontality, internal democracy and the active participation of grassroots actors. The US Social Forum offers another interesting case study, as it has clearly rejected the participation of the most institutional part of US civil society. After describing some of its feature, the paper will focus on contextual elements that have fostered this form of internalization, its potential and some of its limits.

RC47-448.1

PLEYERS, Geoffrey* (FNRS/UC Louvain & CADIS/EHESS, geoffrey.pleyers@uclouvain.be)

Indignados and occupiers: A reactive, creative and democratic movement

Inspired by the Arab revolts and regenerating some feature of the culture of the alter-activists, indignados and occupiers camps and activists have spread over Europe and North America. Drawing on fieldwork research in London and New York and of a review of the early literature dedicated to this movement, this paper proposes to successively analyze its mixed scales of actions, protest and meanings and to consider it as a reactive, creative and democratization movement.

(1) A global movement?

Preliminary fieldwork suggests a contrast between an international repertoire of actions (places occupation, camps, symbolic action, democratic assemblies...) and global scope and meanings (opposition to the hold of global corporations and financial markets) on one side, and, on the other, the dominant national framework and limited international initiatives of most of its actors. In Western Europe, the continental scale has actually been less present than in previous waves of protests, including jobless mobilizations of the late 1990s or the alter-globalization movements and its European social forums.

(2) A reactive movement

On one side, the intensity of the occupiers/indignados movement in each country seems to be connected to the intensity of the social and economic crisis. On the other side, the movement impact in mainstream media suggests it has been highly successful in providing alternative meanings and narratives to the global crisis

(3) A creative movement

The occupiers/indignados movements, and in particular their occupation camps, have open "spaces of experiences" that foster the expression of activists creativity and subjectivity (McDonald, 2006) and the implementation of prefigurative activism by which participants experiments alternative forms of social relations and democracy.

(4) A democratic movement

Democracy may be considered as the core value of these experiences, both in activists' claims (e.g. the opposition to the power of global corporations) and in their concrete experimentations and innovations.

RC04-421.2

PLOTNO, Gabriela* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, gabrielaplotno@gmail.com)

Higher education and the role of family background: Reproduction of the social structure?

After a massive expansion of Higher Education in recent decades, a key question is whether it reduces inequality by providing better opportunities to people of lower socioeconomic status, or it magnifies difference, by

disproportionally expanding opportunities for those groups that are already privileged. In this context, access to Higher Education can be considered both as a vehicle for social mobility; or as a mechanism of social closure resulting in the reproduction of the social class system.

Taking this question into consideration, for this paper we analyze whether family background (and other individual characteristics such as age, gender, etc) play a part in the possibility to access and successfully finish Higher Education studies in Argentina. We understand that social reproduction takes place not only through the transmission of material conditions, but also through the intergenerational transmission of cultural capital and standards of education. The study is quantitative, using secondary data from a survey about Social Stratification and Social Mobility conducted in 2007-8. The sample is random, and has 3313 cases nationwide.

RC31-227.3

PLUSS, Caroline* (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, pluss@ntu.edu.sg)

The transnational positions of male Chinese-Singaporean migrants and their social integration in transnational spaces

This presentation presents conceptual and theoretical ideas in order to generate an analytical model—transnational positions—that can analyze the subjective perceptions of (in)equalities of the 22 male Chinese-Singaporean transnational migrants when they attempted to access desired cultural, social, economic, and/or political resources in their transnational contexts, which they constructed through migration. The proposed model, by deconstructing the Chinese male migrants' performances of their transnational positions, can undertake in-depth analysis of thick data in order to explain how the transnational migrants' performances of their 'transnational positions' is related to their subjective experiences of (in)equalities when attempting to access desired resources in their transnational spaces and to their social integration in the different places in which these male transnational migrants lived.

TG04-144.3

POBLETE, Lorena* (CONICET-IDES, lorena.poblete@conicet.gov.ar)

When social risk became individual. Biographies made during December 2001 in Argentina

In order to analyze the careers of middle-class professionals between 2001 and 2008, I interviewed 60 individuals belonging to 14 families. The question of the first meeting was to tell me the story of his family at work. The fact that interviews were conducted between December 20, 2001 and January 20, 2002, the reference to the context of national crisis was - as might be expected given the nature of the crisis very strong. However, the interested about these biographical discourses is the way that social risks resulting from the economic, social and political crisis, become personal risks.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the way in which the actors transform these social risks in individual risks. That is, analyzing the way in which social risks are translated into individual risks in their own labour itineraries. To do this, we will focus primarily on the biographies of young professionals during those years were inserted for the first time in the labor market. Through analysis of these biographies, I propose a reflection on the way in which biography as methodology allows us to account for social history.

RC48-318.3

POKROVSKY, Nikita* (Higher School of Economics, nikita1951@yahoo.com)

Visual representation of desurbanization: New downshifting communities in the near north of Russia

An extensive sociological survey on the effects of 'cellular' globalization on a rural region typical of "Russia's heartland." Pokrovsky's team works in the Russian region of Kostroma, which is similar in size to West Virginia and has a population of 800,000.

Despite the region's seeming isolation from the currents of the global trading system, a process of "cellular globalization" is subtly but inexorably changing the character of the region. Cellular globalization refers to the emergence of internalized changes within the individual attributable to the effects of globalization. It is noted that almost every family in the region's

rural areas has relatives in larger cities—the regional capital of Kostroma, Moscow, or St. Petersburg—and these extended networks are carrying the influences of globalization back to the Russian heartland. This process is slowly changing traditional rural attitudes towards wealth—more rural residents are placing greater importance on wealth than in the past.

The effects of globalization will not be limited to the internal lives of the residents of Kostroma. It is suggested that new urban-rural aggregations would come to support each other in the formation of new communities. The economic basis of these communities will include niche agriculture (such as agricultural tourism and organic agriculture), regulated hunting and fishing resorts, and local handicrafts. A new migration force is about to radically change the profile of local community life. The dramatic crisis of urban life (for example, in the cities like Moscow) enables sizeable groups of middle-class professionals and IT-experts to consider moving to environmentally balanced areas in the North of Russia while continuing their professional employment in the format of distant work. It brings into being a new form of horizontal mobility which is 'liquid' by its nature.

The paper is illustrated with diverse visual materials.

RC24-593.2

POMA, Alice* (EEHA-CSIC, alicepoma@hotmail.com)

Los conflictos ambientales como laboratorios culturales y políticos

Los conflictos ambientales se están convirtiendo en laboratorios culturales, sociales y políticos en los que comunidades afectadas por alguna obra o intervención que amenaza a su territorio llegan a reelaborar de ideas, valores y visiones del mundo que, en algunos casos, se convierten en prácticas y proyectos alternativos al actual modelo de desarrollo.

La presente comunicación se centrará en la descripción de algunos de los procesos cognitivos que se desencadenan en estas experiencias, en los que las emociones juegan un papel fundamental, y que finalmente contribuyen a la emancipación de los participantes. A través el estudio de tres casos de conflicto contra obras hidráulicas, en España y México, analizaremos la dimensión política de la protesta, desde los cambios en la percepción de la política institucional, a la reelaboraciones de conceptos como democracia, desarrollo y progreso, para llegar a la experimentación de nuevas prácticas. También examinaremos los cambios en la dimensión biográfica de los participantes, que a través de un proceso de empoderamiento se convierten en sujetos políticos conscientes de sus capacidades a la hora de influir en decisiones que afectan a su territorio y sus vidas.

La metodología empleada en la investigación son el estudio de caso y el análisis cualitativo de la información recogida a través de entrevistas semi-estructuradas y en profundidad a los miembros de las comunidades afectadas. El enfoque elegido será desde abajo, centrado en los participantes y activistas locales de estas experiencias de resistencia, en su dimensión biográfica y colectiva y/o comunitaria. Partiendo de la reelaboración del análisis teórico de la protesta de investigadores como James Jasper o James C. Scott, con el aporte de la literatura latinoamericana sobre las experiencias de resistencia y nuevas prácticas, véase Raul Zibechi, John Holloway, etc. nos proponemos contribuir a la comprensión de los conflictos ambientales como experiencias de emancipación.

RC33-709.1

POMA, Alice* (EEHA-CSIC, alicepoma@hotmail.com) and **GRAVANTE, Tommaso*** (Universidad de Sevilla, t.gravante@gmail.com)

The role of emotions in protest. A proposal of analysis

The aim of the paper will be to describe how the authors have studied the role of emotions in local protests. Focusing on the analysis of the conflict from below, we have paid special attention to the emotions felt by the protestors and their consequences in the dynamics of the protest. We begin by studying the role of emotions in motivation, and how negative emotions radicalize the protest. We then consider how affective loyalties contribute to the collective identification, with particular attention to the place attachment, and finally how moral emotions affect the cognitive processes, like framing, cognitive liberation, or empowerment. This paper will attempt to demonstrate that emotions, playing an important role in these processes, not only influence motivation and recruitment, but affect the outcomes of protest.

The second section of the paper will describe the methodology that we have developed in our PhD research, underlining the importance of depth interviews and narrative analysis of the biographical material and giving

special attention to the different labels that we have assigned to different emotions, feelings and moods that play an important role in the protest.

Finally we will present some results, based on analysis of two specific case studies: a resistance against a dam of a village in Los Altos de Jalisco, Mexico, in 2004, and the insurgency of Oaxaca, Mexico, in 2006.

RC25-602.2

POMAR, Tomás* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Derecho, tomaspomar@hotmail.com)

Memoria colectiva y regímenes de protección cultural en los discursos contemporáneos de justicia

En este trabajo pretendemos adentrarnos en el estudio de los denominados "Regímenes de protección cultural" desde una perspectiva crítica, la cual nos permita dilucidar, al menos en principio, las relaciones de poder significadas en ellos así como sus consecuencias, causas y contradicciones con los discursos de justicia contemporáneos.

Para lograr este contenido comenzaremos señalando determinadas "falencias" de las producciones jurídicas imperantes en la materia, tanto en el orden nacional como internacional, pretendiendo señalar a estas no como omisiones sino como una resultante de una racionalidad aplicada de tipo paradójico, la cual estatuyendo derechos logra reproducir discursos compatibles con la distribución material y simbólica de una sociedad desde el Estado. Así mismo en este punto reseñaremos la actividad de los actores públicos que operan mediante estas normas, detallando como estas son llevadas a los hechos por parte de las sentencias judiciales y resoluciones administrativas.

Seguidamente pretendemos señalar los discursos de justicia imperantes en la actualidad en materia de Derecho a la Igualdad mediante el reseñamiento de diversas elaboraciones normativas y judiciales, las cuales brindan contenido a las disposiciones constitucionales de la materia en la actualidad. Este desarrollo tendrá como fin el poder colisionar estas concepciones sobre igualdad con las características desarrolladas en el primer punto de esta ponencia remarcando la apropiación, mediante la paradojalidad, de la distribución del material simbólico de una sociedad de una forma "legalmente apartada de todo estándar de legalidad".

Para su conclusión, la ponencia intentará señalar la necesidad de debate de los fundamentos de este tipo de intervenciones estatales así como su interpretación como necesarios de no solo un proceso democrático sino de uno culturalmente democratizador, para lo que será necesario reevaluar algunas de sus actuales características.

RC10-224.4

PONCE DE LEÓN, Jimena* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, jimena.poncedeleon@gmail.com)

La educación y las TIC: Notas sobre la observación etnográfica de dos colegios receptores del plan conectar-igualdad en la ciudad autónoma de buenos aires

El presente trabajo analizará las modalidades de apropiación tecnológica de los docentes pertenecientes a dos instituciones escolares secundarias de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (CABA). Los colegios seleccionados están ubicados en el centro de la ciudad. Uno de ellos depende de los subsidios otorgados por el Ministerio de Educación de la CABA. El otro, de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Ambas instituciones están siendo interpeladas por las nuevas políticas universales tendientes a privilegiar el acceso a las TIC en el área educativa. No obstante, la afluencia de los sectores sociales imbuídos en uno y otro caso es radicalmente diferente en términos socioeconómicos. Mientras que la primera de las escuelas cuenta con un alumnado proveniente de sectores populares, la matrícula de la segunda está compuesta mayoritariamente por jóvenes pertenecientes a los estratos medios y altos de la sociedad porteña. Los docentes aplican estrategias pedagógicas y educativas diferentes en cada caso. A su vez, también lidian con sus propias estructuras tradicionales frente a las transformaciones propuestas por los canales institucionales. En tal sentido, se procura establecer la correlación entre el discurso y la praxis de los profesores, y cuánto de su accionar se traduce en contribución para el uso de las netbooks en el aula y el ámbito escolar. Para conformar la materia prima de nuestro ensayo se indagó, desde una perspectiva cualitativa, sobre el impacto y las transformaciones que suscitaron la implementación de este tipo de políticas públicas en la vida cotidiana escolar. El trabajo de campo que sustenta la investigación se basó en entrevistas semi-estructu-

radas, registradas audiovisualmente, y en observación no participante del ámbito escolar.

WG02-96.4

PONTES, Felipe Simão* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CATARINA, felipe271184@yahoo.com.br)

The singularity as a category of journalism: Convergences and divergences of theories of journalism, history and political sociology

Based in the categories of event and narrative, the work compares the theoretical route of the knowledge produced to understand journalism and the one performed by socio-historical thinking in order to establish epistemological similarities and differences of both. Mainly for journalism, which is still seeking to build its theories. The emphasis is given to the possible approximation of history, sociology and journalism studies, from the category of singularity. Authors that propose to explain theoretically history, like Weber, Rickert, De Certau and Ricouer use the category, the same way that Genro Filho, Brazilian researcher, makes in his propose of theory of Journalism. The theoretical exercise shown here is result of research that observed how the works in History of Journalism in Brazil to usually neglect relevant concepts to Journalism in its researches and seek conceptual foundations of sociology and language studies to support their concepts.

RC32-751.3

POONACHA, Veena* (Director, veena_poonacha@yahoo.co.uk)

Gender violence in conflict zones: A story from Gadchiroli, Maharashtra

Based on a story of a life and death of a tribal woman in a village caught between the crossfire of Maoist insurgency and brutal police repression, this paper examines the consequent escalation of domestic violence and the silencing of women. Located in Gadchiroli, one of the poorest districts of Maharashtra, the narrative explores the sequence of events leading to the death of a middle-aged woman against the background of the socio-economic and political climate affecting this forest community. This narrative uncovers how gender relations are shaped by the prevailing socio-political struggles and by the village leadership. It also hopes to highlight one of the central dilemmas of feminist politics of accommodating different cultural practices without compromising on its core commitment to the realization of gender equality.

RC32-581.3

POONACHA, Veena* (Director, veena_poonacha@yahoo.co.uk)

Initiating social change through self help groups: Case studies from Maharashtra

There is considerable discussion in development literature on the efficacy of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in realizing the goals of gender justice. On the one hand, nation states and multilateral agencies float SHG formation as a "quick fix" solution to meeting the livelihood needs of vulnerable communities; on the other, the SHG movement is criticized as an imperfect solution to the prevailing socio-economic inequalities in society. Stemming largely from the Left criticism of the ongoing process of economic liberalization and globalization, these studies have argued that the SHG programmes do not address the real problems of vulnerable communities. Apart from their failure to meet the livelihood needs of the people, the excessive focus of the SHG programmes on banking and credit prevents it from realizing its potential of social and political transformation. The most scathing criticism of the movement is that it actually reinforces the *status quo* and keeps rural communities enmeshed in debt.

This paper seeks to examine these questions on the basis of the ground-level experiences of the SHG movement in Maharashtra, one of the larger states in India. Beginning with a brief description of the movement in the state, it explores the impact of the movement on local communities. Some of the questions asked on the basis of my field research studies on SHGs are as follows: 1) to what extent does the movement enable women to move out of poverty? Or is the claims made by the programme facilitators merely an illusory change? 2) Does the movement have the potential to enable women to participate in local governance structures and challenge some of the entrenched inequalities of caste and gender? And 3) to what extent does women's involvement in community development activities through the movement impact on their status?

RC46-62.2

PORIO, Emma* (Ateneo de Manila University, eporio@ateneo.edu)

Climate change adaptation and structures of power in community interventions

This paper is based on a multi-disciplinary research and collaborative interventions for climate change adaptation among vulnerable, marginal, riverine communities in the three flood plains of Metro Manila. Anchored on the principles of participatory action research (PAR), the central goal was to produce science-based, community-driven interventions that assesses their vulnerability and facilitates climate change adaptation among the urban poor communities and, in the process, increasing their resilience to climate change effects such as floods, typhoons and sea level rise (SLR).

The study argues that clinical analysis and intervention aimed to promote climate change adaptation and resilience among vulnerable groups must maximize the intersections of insider and outsider knowledge/expertise and institutional resources of the marginal communities, academia, civil society and the state. In the process the production of science-based but community-driven interventions result in creating more sustainable networks and collaborative engagements among different sectors/actors.

[1] Paper for presentation in RC 46 (Clinical Sociology), Session on Essentials of Community Intervention

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RC14-743.5

PORTO PEDROSA, Leticia* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, lporto@ccinf.ucm.es)

La responsabilidad social y la transparencia informativa en los medios de comunicación en España

Esta comunicación aborda algunas de las conclusiones más destacadas del Cuarto Informe sobre la Transparencia en el Sector Audiovisual Español. Este estudio teórico-práctico está elaborado por el Grupo Científico UCM-Banco Santander "Transparencia, Buena Gobernanza y Comunicación" (TRABUCOM) durante el año 2011.

En total han participado 24 agentes entre los cuales se incluyen las televisiones, las radios, los operadores de cable, los consejos audiovisuales así como las diferentes instituciones públicas con competencias en el sector español del país.

La metodología empleada en este Cuarto Informe se fundamenta en dos clases de procedimientos: por un lado, en el análisis de los sitios web -valorando la transparencia formal y sustantiva de las páginas oficiales- y, por otro, el envío de cuestionarios a los agentes seleccionados. Esta investigación constituye un estudio cuantitativo y cualitativo sobre la responsabilidad social y la transparencia informativo en los medios de comunicación y resumen las principales actitudes frente a estos principios a lo largo de estos últimos años.

RC44-493.4

POSADO, Thomas* (Paris-VIII, thomas.posado@free.fr)

La reivindicación de nacionalización bajo control obrero frente al gobierno de hugo Chávez : El caso de sanitarios maracay

Hugo Chávez reivindica el socialismo desde enero de 2005. Las nacionalizaciones se multiplican desde 2007. Sin embargo, fuera de la excepción de SIDOR, nunca hubo nacionalizaciones bajo la presión de los trabajadores. El ejemplo de Sanitarios Maracay es elocuente. Sanitarios Maracay es una empresa de fabricación de sanitarios quien empleaba 600 personas. El empresario, Alvaro Pocatererra Silva, se asoció a las tentativas insurreccionales de la oposición en el Paro de 2002 /2003. El 14 de noviembre de 2006, cierra su empresa. Los trabajadores ponen de inmediato la fábrica bajo su propio control, aplicando así la máxima de Hugo Chávez : « empresa abandonada, empresa ocupada ». Frente al fracaso de las empresas en co-gestión (INVEVAL, INVEPAL, INVETEX), los trabajadores de Sanitarios Maracay reivindican la nacionalización bajo control obrero. Después de numerosas marchas en Caracas, son reprimidos en abril de 2007 por la policía del Estado de Aragua. En agosto de 2007, después de negociaciones en el Ministerio del Trabajo con el patrono, es el fin de la ocupación de la mayor parte de la empresa en intercambio del 10

% de la deuda del patrono con los trabajadores. Algunos cincuenta trabajadores siguen ocupando una pequeña parte de la fábrica para obtener la totalidad de las prestaciones debidas por el empresario. El gobierno intentó desalojarlos en diciembre de 2007. En vano. Los trabajadores regresaron un mes después. Hugo Chávez ha anunciado la nacionalización de la empresa en diciembre de 2010 pero el porvenir de los asalariados es todavía incierto. En esta comunicación, queremos desarrollar la experiencia de control obrero en un contexto de cambio político y el doble papel del gobierno en esa situación.

RC22-682.5

POSSAMAI, Adam* (University of Western Sydney, A.Possamai@uws.edu.au), **RICHARDSON, James** (University of Nevada, Reno) and **TURNER, Bryan** (University of Western Sydney)

Legal pluralism, para legalism, and shari'a: A case of multiple or 'clashing' modernities?

In some western countries with Muslim minorities, there has been debate in the last few years about the role of Sharia in the context of domestic family law. The aim of this paper is to do three things: first, to show the extent to which matrimonial settlements by Muslims in divorce cases in western countries reflect a variety of personal practices and strategies towards Sharia and family law; second, to examine the values of selected western legal systems and how law as a 'form of practice' excludes Muslim values; and third, to situate this debate within the multiple modernity thesis and argue that, to move the matter further, we should work towards a new multi-faith pragmatic modern project. This paper is based on recent research by the three authors who are exploring the everyday life practices of Shari'a in New York and Sydney.

RC29-247.5

POSSAS, Mariana* (University of São Paulo, marianapossas@gmail.com)

Democracy, human rights and the punitive discourse

This presentation is part of my postdoctoral research, which is being done at Núcleo de Estudos da Violência (Center for the Study of Violence), of the University of Sao Paulo. My research consists in analysing how the expressions "human rights", "democracy" and "punishment" are being mobilized by the political and human rights movement discourses.

One of the main questions that appeared in my research concerns the way the expressions "human rights" and "democracy" have been confused and used as justification for demanding severe criminal penalties. In other words, both human rights and democracy categories are mobilized to support the reproduction of an undemocratic and non-humanistic system of penalties. As the empirical material, I am working with newspaper articles and, more specifically, editorials written by politicians and human rights activists on the issues of human rights and democracy.

RC41-156.2

POSTON, Dudley* (Texas A&M University, d-poston@tamu.edu) and **CHANG, Yuting** (Texas A&M University)

How many heterosexuals, homosexuals and bisexuals are there in the U.S.?

Much of the social science literature on sexuality and sexual orientation conceptualizes and measures the phenomena of heterosexuality, homosexuality and bisexuality using two basic perspectives or approaches, namely, *essentialism* and *social constructionism*. Founded in biology, the essentialist view states that there is an essential characteristic that identifies one's sexuality and is present in all persons with that sexuality. Hence, for instance, homosexual individuals are thought to be distinct and separate from heterosexual individuals, who are different from bisexual persons. This common characteristic, or essence, is thought to be based in biology or psychology, and is a fundamental drive or trait that establishes a person's inclusion into a sexuality category. The social constructionist view of sexuality counters and critiques the essentialist perspective. It argues against the notion of binary categories, that is, that one either is or is not a homosexual (or heterosexual or bisexual) individual. Instead, this approach argues for a continuum with varying degrees of sexuality. Social constructionists point out that homosexual (and heterosexual and bisexual) prevalence rates and visibility vary across time and settings, and that the

concepts, definitions, and practices are often not the same across context and cultures. In this paper we use sexuality data from the 2006-08 National Survey of Family Growth; we specify three different dimensions of sexuality, namely, sexual behavior in the last 12 months, sexual self-identification, and sexual preference. We examine the consistency in the dimensions for heterosexual persons, homosexual persons, and bisexual persons. And we show how the counts of heterosexuals, homosexuals and bisexuals in the U.S. in 2006-08 vary tremendously depending on the definitions used. We discuss some of the implications of the findings of our research for demographic analyses of sexuality.

TG04-754.1

POWELL, Bradley* (Case Western Reserve University, bsp27@case.edu)

The risk of inaction: Correlating bullying with youth suicide across nations

Daily hassles are understood as an unavoidable condition of the modern human experience. Whether we deal with a morning traffic jam, a surprise pop quiz, or a long line at the post office, we share certain irritants that interrupt our daily routines. Most of these trifles are no match for our coping resources; instead of "stressing us out" for an extended period, they ebb and flow as part of the rhythm of daily life. However, there is a point when particular stressors become too much to manage; for many children, bullying can be one such stressor. Bullying is known to have particularly nefarious effects ranging from increased absence from school and dropout rates, all the way to elevated levels of suicidal ideation, attempts, and completion (Almeida, et al., 2009). Despite our knowledge of how bullying puts children at risk for negative outcomes, there are relatively few international studies, and even fewer that frame bullying as a risk to the life course. This study examined teen suicide rates across 24 countries including Europe and North America and found significant correlations with reported bullying victimization for both males and females, demonstrating that bullying puts children at significant risk, not only for poor academic performance respective of their peers, but also at increased risk of early mortality due to suicide. The paper concludes with a discussion of factors thought to promote hostile school climate as well as recommendations for future research.

TG03-412.1

POYRAZ, Bedriye* (Ankara University Faculty of Communication, poyraz@media.ankara.edu.tr)

The possibility of coping with the past in Turkey: The Dersim 38 Tertele (massacre)

The Turkish Republic, as a national state, has been successful in ignoring the sins of its past and has remained proud of its history until recent years. In this context, the past has been forgotten and past tragedies suppressed; it is even possible to say that this attitude of forbidding accurate historical remembrance became state policy. However, as a result of identity struggles, it was revealed that the nation state has a dirty past.

In this study I will try to analyze the Dersim 38 Tertele (Massacre) that was planned and implemented by the state. The Dersim 38 Tertele is the biggest and dirtiest page of the Turkish Republic. According to army records, 14,000 people were killed and 12,000 people were forcibly evacuated out of the region. The government's intention all along was to destroy Dersim; every single man, woman and child in the region was either butchered or forcibly evacuated out of the region. In the early period of the national state, the Turkish Republic's attitude to Dersim was to suppress and forget the massacre, even defining it as a rebellion. Although there is a determined state policy to ignore the Dersim 38, a speech made last month by a Dersim parliamentarian was reflected in the public sphere with a bang. After 73 years it would be possible to speak about transitional justice. However, the Turkish state and all other responsible institutions do not keen to accept the Dersim people's demands. In this presentation I will try to discuss how it can be possible to improve transitional justice for the Dersim 38 Tertele. If Turkey can cope with the Dersim 38 Tertele, it would be a model for all other dark pages of the Turkish Republic's history.

TG03-519.7

POZO GORDALIZA, Rosario* (rosariopozogordaliza@gmail.com, rosariopozogordaliza@gmail.com)

Trajectories of life of female offenders in the Spanish juvenile justice

The research for this article focused on a study of young female offenders serving custodial sentences in juvenile reform schools. The central object of the research was to understand, analyze and describe the factors, contexts and social processes that lead young females to break the law and end up being placed in juvenile reform institutions (in Andalucía). This objective was achieved by analyzing the meaning and significance of gender socialization and its influence on the commission of crime. In addition, by looking at the life experiences of these young women, studying the social and judicial dossiers/case studies and by observing the women in the juvenile institutions the study assesses how many young women are entering the criminal sphere and the reasons why. The study looks in particular depth at research into the contexts of the criminal behavior including the factors of ethnicity and socioeconomic class and culture.

RC21-255.2

PRADEL, Marc* (Universitat de Barcelona, marcpradel@ub.edu)

Governance and socioeconomic innovation: Two european territories compared

This paper aims to analyse the emergence of forms of local welfare in territories under economic transformation. Traditionally welfare states have been conceived with a national dimension. Nevertheless, with the emergence of multi-level governance, local and regional levels are playing a stronger role in the delivery of social policies. The paper explores the decentralization of active employment policies in two subnational territories: the Black Country, in the West Midlands region of the UK and Vallès Occidental in the Barcelona metropolitan region. Local actors in these two areas have developed partnerships for economic development in order to tackle economic restructuring. The objective of these partnerships is to coordinate efforts between municipalities in local economic development and active employment policies. The paper analyses the ways in which public actors try to promote economic agglomeration and new industrial districts, and to what extent these partnerships create systems of local welfare in terms of employment. Finally, the paper analyses how new local identities are created to foster territorial cohesion. The conclusion is that although these partnerships bring more coordination and efficiency, their impact in welfare depend to a great extent on the national context. Variables such as the welfare tradition, the integration between levels of government, or labour market structure explain the consolidation and action of the partnerships. The role of national and regional governments providing material and immaterial resources is also key.

RC21-514.1

PRADILLA, Emilio* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Xochimilco, emiliopraddilla@hotmail.com) and **MORENO, Felipe de Jesús** (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Xochimilco)

Conflictos, movimientos sociales y política urbana en la zona metropolitana del valle de México 1980-2011

A partir de 1980 la Zona Metropolitana del Valle de México (ZMVM) experimentó una reestructuración económica con procesos de terciarización y desindustrialización, el impacto principal de los cambios económicos fue el desempleo y un aumento de la informalidad.

Los cambios económicos también produjeron cambios territoriales que se expresaron en el surgimiento de megaproyectos inmobiliarios, obras viales de gran envergadura y cambios en el sistema de transporte.

Estos procesos de reestructuración económico-territorial de la ZMVM, generaron conflictos sociales que se pueden relacionar con el desentramamiento de las dinámicas económicas.

Los nuevos movimientos sociales urbanos que surgieron de esta reestructuración contemporánea coexisten con los que existían previamente, sin embargo presentan las siguientes diferencias:

Los grupos sociales demuestran una ideología y politización muy básica, en comparación de las organizaciones de las décadas del 60 y 70.

Las organizaciones de colonos, vecinales y comunitarias han sido movimientos vinculados principalmente a problemas locales.

Los conflictos respondieron a situaciones concretas como la expropiación de terrenos, obras públicas y privadas, pero también al mantenimiento de derechos culturales como la protección del patrimonio histórico y de la identidad.

Los vínculos internos entre los miembros de los movimientos en ocasiones se formaron en organizaciones preexistentes de tipo territorial como juntas ejidales y asociaciones de vecinos, por lo que el tejido social preexistente fue un elemento importante en la conformación de las organizaciones.

Se incorporaron clases sociales de zonas que anteriormente prácticamente no tomaban parte en las movilizaciones, como el caso de las clases medias y los vecinos de colonias de ingresos altos, afectados por la crisis, los megaproyectos y las obras viales.

A diferencia del MUP, las nuevas organizaciones vecinales o comunitarias no lucharon por obtener tierras o servicios, sino para mantenerlos y conservar su calidad de vida, por lo que sus luchas son de tipo predominantemente defensivo.

RC53-663.2

PRADO, Maria Renata* (Doctum, mariarenataprado@gmail.com)

L'enfant à l'école maternelle: Entre résistance et soumission au projet éducatif et social

À l'heure de la proclamation de l'enfant sujet et acteur à part entière, le projet éducatif et social de l'école maternelle française reflète l'espoir politique mis sur les enfants. L'école veut adapter l'enfant à la « forme scolaire » avant qu'il ait atteint l'âge de l'obligation scolaire. Il continue ainsi à être considéré comme dépendant du projet de l'École et soumis à des attentes de la part des diverses institutions. Cette thèse s'appuie sur des travaux des historiens de l'éducation, sur des sources liées aux savoirs clinico-pratiques de la connaissance de l'enfant et sur l'évolution de sa prise en compte dans l'histoire, sur des travaux des théoriciens de la Sociologie de l'enfance et de l'Analyse Institutionnelle. Pour mettre en oeuvre méthodologiquement ces conceptions et cadres théoriques, elle se situe dans une orientation ethnographique, avec des entretiens individuels avec élèves et enseignantes, des dessins faits par ces élèves lors des entretiens, ainsi que des observations faites dans quelques écoles maternelles de Paris et de la banlieue parisienne. Du côté des enseignants, leur discours relate une injonction paradoxale ressentie par certains sous forme de tension constante. La mise en place de la forme scolaire en maternelle semble être plus tournée vers les compétences scolaires et non vers la prise en compte singulière des enfants. Pourtant, on note que la vie des enfants est organisée par une dialectique entre dépendance et indépendance relative. Assujettis au pouvoir adulte, ils peuvent prendre le contrôle de la situation, agir, réagir. En dehors de l'autonomie accordée par les adultes, ils conquièrent et créent leur espace d'autonomie à eux, en fonction de leurs intérêts.

RC25-115.2

PRADO, Rebeca Makowski de Oliveira* (College Social and Humanities Sciences, São Paulo State University, rebecamakowski@gmail.com) and **ARAÚJO, Vinicius** (Universidade Estadual Paulista)

Legal discourse critical analysis: Deconstruction of normative myth as element of consolidation of the movements fighting for social change

The immanence between discourse and society guide the paper to the interdisciplinary field of interaction between Law and Language beneath perspectives and theoretical-methodological assumptions of Critical Discourse Analysis and Critical Thinking of Law. The paper proposes to verify the interference of the legal-discursive field of the theoretical common sense (abstractions and fallacies of the formal-logical dogmatic) in interfaces and practices of the social movements shaped by ideological acknowledgment effects and rhetoric social persuasion of the "hiper suficiencia" of the legal apparatus (positivization of struggle flags) to social transformation of the Brazilian context. The dialectical-relational approach, belonging to the analysis, will demonstrate how the dominant legal "discursive niche" produces, legitimates and reaffirms relationships in hierarchies of power to ensuring the exclusion, marginalization and maintenance of institutionalized order through emptying and weakening the organization of social movements. The approach will focus special attention to the Landless Workers Movement (MST). Moreover, the critical analysis of the legal discourse will deal with identifying and exposing "the naturalized" on orality, images and normative texts, that are attached and reproduced into the political and socio-cultural context of domination that influences

the imagination of equivalence between the textual-regulatory ambit and the real ambit. The perspective of social inequality reveals the political and ideological manipulation perpetrated by the "official (legal) world" starting from the dissimulation and occultation that relies on stereotyped values by institutionalized beliefs of justice, peace, security, democracy and cooperation to build a fictitious reality and a consequent social control of a single "ideal structure of the world" and the maintain of (dis)order. What concerns the legal discourse fable, it aims to explicit emancipators and democratizing discursive forms of the language in action and of its respective speakers and interlocutors (human subjects) to allow rethinking the legal beneath the libertarian paradigm, proper of the latin-american aspiration.

TG03-519.6

PRADO, Rebeca Makowski de Oliveira* (College Social and Humanities Sciences, São Paulo State University, rebecamakowski@gmail.com) and **SOUZA, Carla Arantes de*** (Universidade Estadual Paulista, arantes.carla@hotmail.com)

The hydroelectric power station of Belo Monte and indigenous issues: Aspects silenced for an indolent reason

The ambitions Xingu river hydroelectric dam of basin date over 30 years, in the mids of an project guided by a developmental logic of the '70s and forged by conglomerates of large lobby in the National Congress, therefore, since the start, the debates have been guided around the economic advantages of the enterprise, especially therewith the increase of the nacional energy potential at the expense of human rights of the local populations (indigenous, quilombo communities and people that depend on river), the preservation of environmental heritage and the maintenance of biodiversity. The prioritization of the economic interests to overpower others is a elucidation that the the treatment of the issue fallsat the heart of modern rationality which according to Boaventura de Sousa Santos promotes an aggregation of reality from the principle of regulation, with the exacerbation of the market pillar, places outside the experiments not consistent with the hegemonic paradigm. Within this paradigm the understanding of the silenced questions are made impossible, constituting an obstacle that the modern razon does not transpote, why other human and environmental relational are disqualified and not recognized by the technical-scientific rhetoric. In face of this latent failure, the refounding of the debate led by a new rationality is needed to overcome the duality between economic development and respect for the rights of traditional peoples to self-determination. From this perspective, somatized to the critical thinking on human rights, it is intended to point out the silenced aspects of a debate that has failed to embrace the complexity of the problem, being unable to recognize the different form of relationship between traditional people with the environment, reducing the whole to economic interests.

RC53-237.4

PRADO, Renata Lopes Costa* (Universidade de São Paulo, renata.lopescp@gmail.com)

Child labour on the Brazilian academic production of psychology: Stigma and ideology

In contemporary Western societies, the approach to child labour (or to child work) is exemplary for a better understanding of the relationship between children and adults, and between childhood and adulthood. Recognizing the academy as a privileged actor in the definition of social problems, the purpose of this essay is to offer an interpretation of the treatment given to the theme child labour on the Brazilian academic production of Psychology. The research analysed articles about child and adolescent labor elaborated by psychologists and published between 1985 and 2010. For such, it have counted on the contribution of the Sociology of Childhood, the studies regarding the construction of social problems and, as central theoretic referential, the John B. Thompson's production about ideology. At the methodological level, it sought to link the hermeneutics of depths, as proposed by John B. Thompson, to the content analysis techniques. The results show the use of dramatic rhetoric on the Brazilian academic production of Psychology – rhetoric that stigmatizes working children and poor families. In this way, this production can be (re) interpreted as ideological, in the sense that it supports the relation of domination between ages and social classes.

RC04-723.1

PRATES, Antonio* (Federal university of Minas Gerais - Brazil, aabrates@oi.com.br), FALEIRO, Matheus (Federal university of Minas Gerais - Brazil) and PAULA, Túlio (Federal University of Minas Gerais - Brazil)

The differential access to labor market positions of higher occupational prestige and the type of organizational management of higher education institutions

This paper discusses the effect of relationships between the type of organizational management of institutions of higher education and its effects on the performance of their graduates in the labor market in terms of access to positions of higher occupational prestige (Prates, 2007.2010). The article brings together two separate studies, performed by the authors on this issue. The first one is a qualitative study conducted in 2008 with teachers of private institutions of higher education and a case study the EACH (USP-Leste). The second is a quantitative study conducted in 2011, with data from the PNAD 2007 with the purpose of testing, via linear regression models, whether either the type of institution - public or private - and type of course - baccalaureate or technological - affect student performance in terms of unequal access to jobs with higher prestige in the labor market. The main conclusion, though not definitive, is that the Prates' hypothesis (2007.2010) is plausible, namely that the institutional environment generated by the type of internal organizational management of the institution of higher education affects

RC19-382.5

PRATES, Ian* (University of São Paulo, ianprca@yahoo.com.br)

The beneficiaries of bolsa familia program and labor market: Empirical findings and the trajectory of the welfare policies in Brazil

This paper aims to analyze the situation of the Bolsa Familia Program's beneficiaries in urban labor markets in Brazil, from a database of approximately 21 million households registered in "Single Registry of Social Programs" of the Brazilian federal government ("CadÚnico"). The Bolsa Familia Program is now one of the main pillars of social policy in Brazil and several studies and evaluations have shown positive impacts on various dimensions, especially in reducing poverty and inequality. On the other hand, although about 70% of adult beneficiaries are included in the labor market, this insertion occurs in an extremely precarious way and it's poorly paid, contributing decisively to the reproduction of poverty and exclusion, especially in large urban centers.

At first, from multivariate statistical analysis, we intend to present the main determinants of poor integration of beneficiaries into the labor market and some of their characteristics (like age, sex, skin color, education, household composition and others). Later we will seek to identify the trajectory of the Welfare State and the structure of the Brazilian labor market elements that helps us to interpret the current social condition of this large population that has historically been treated in the sociological literature as "marginal" or "excluded." How the Bolsa Familia Program has helped to change this reality considering productive insertion? What were the advances of the social protection system in Brazil and how it extends or limits the chances of social and occupational mobility of those who are in poverty? We believe that this perspective that also incorporates the Welfare State historical and institutional aspects can make important contributions to the study of poverty and its social policy confrontation.

RC54-507.2

PREDA, Marian* (University of Bucharest, mpreda2513@yahoo.com)

Time capital and social gravity: Two new concepts for sociology of time

Time represents an essential topic for several sciences but it does not look to be central in contemporary sociology. Central research topics in sociology have been classical, mainstream ones, strongly related to the social problems on the public agenda.

John Urry, wrote 11 years ago that "a reconfigured sociology has to place time at its very centre." (Urry 2000:105). Hall (2010), Bergson (1896/1996), Adam (1990, 1995, 1998) and other authors describe various time categories, such as the *here-and-now* present and the chronological *clocktime*, or distinguish between time as a chronological, objective and

physically measured entity and duration and a subjective, perceived or psychological time.

I propose two new concepts, *time capital* and *social gravity* that will increase significance of time in social theory and, on the other hand, will create bridges between theory in sociology and in physics.

The structure of my theoretical research includes two main themes:

1) Establishing the foundation of the concept of *time capital* through an analogy {with what} and in relationship with the concept of social capital (Bourdieu 1972, 1986; Portes 1998; Putnam 2000);

2) The analogy between social life and the movement of lifeless bodies. The relationship between *social mass* and individual time capital, in other words, the way some individuals (for example, VIPs, managers, leaders) and some institutions or organizations can influence, to a very large extent, the individual time of the others.

The main research questions are:

1. How is social influence sustained by time capital and what are the transfers in which it is involved? (Social influence can be appraised as authority, which is the capacity of some people to orient the actions of other people.)

2. How can analogies between sociological concepts and concepts from physics be formulated in order to clarify these links between social influence/authority and time capital?

RC21-228.2

PRETECEILLE, Edmond* (Sciences Po, edmond.preteceille@sciences-po.fr) and OBERTI, Marco (Sciences Po Paris - OSC)

Urban segregation and school inequalities: Structural changes and the impact of the school district policy reform in Parisian suburbs

In a country where the public school was considered to be the heart of the "Republican model" of equality, the perception of increasing school inequality and school segregation has become recently a worrying concern.

The first part of the paper will analyze the intensity and structure of middle school segregation in the Paris metropolis, using variables describing the socioeconomic background and nationality of pupils in the first year of middle school (*collège*); it will then discuss the recent trends of change.

The second part of the paper will confront those results about the school population to those regarding residential segregation. The former is not a simple translation of the latter, since several processes contribute to a distortion between the two: demographic characteristics, particularly younger households and higher birthrate for some groups such as immigrants; economic inequality disadvantaging households with children; parents' strategies to avoid the local school.

This last process is widely discussed, often referred to the "white flight" in US cities; but the first two processes mentioned have to be analyzed thoroughly in order to understand the scope and structure of the effect of parent's strategies (which parents, in which local situations?) as well as the consequences of reforms stimulating school choice.

RC19-308.3

PRIBBLE, Jennifer* (University of Richmond, jpribble@richmond.edu)

Universalizing access in education, health, and social assistance

Social protection systems can provide crucial assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society, but not all systems are created equally. In Latin America, social policies have historically exhibited large coverage gaps and high levels of inequality in benefit size. Since the late 1990s, countries in the region have begun to grapple with these challenges, enacting a series of reforms to education, healthcare, and social assistance policy. While some of these initiatives have been effective at boosting coverage and reducing inequality, others have maintained existing segmentation, and yet others have moved in a regressive direction. What explains variation in the ability of Latin American states to universalize access to education, health, and social assistance programs? This paper addresses this question in the context of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela, presenting an original theory that focuses on the role of political parties, policy legacies, and political competition.

RC31-452.2

PRIES, Ludger* (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, ludger.pries@rub.de)

(What) did we learn from history? current debates on circular migration in Germany

Since the late 1950s Germany developed guest-worker programs with a multitude of – mainly Mediterranean – countries. Although successful for migrants, countries of origin and of arrival in some aspects, these programs had many effects not intended by the actors involved. During the last years and mainly due to projected demographic challenges there rose up new debates on circular migration. The paper will analyze to which extent these new debates took up the most important lessons learned from the older guest-worker experience. It will be argued that despite of a triple-win-discourse a narrow one-sided utilitarian approach dominates.

The paper will (1) summarize the principal outcomes of the guest-worker program in Germany as stated in related empirical studies, (2) present the scenarios of labour market development for the next decades to come, (3) resume the crucial criteria discussed and developed by international scholars and at the EU-level more recently for circular migration strategies and (4) on this background and based on analyzing statements of political parties and interest groups like employer associations and unions evaluate the probability of (a) putting into practice new circular migration programs and (b) actually integrating the 'lessons learned' from the older guest-worker programs.

RC04-496.4

PRIETO-FLORES, Òscar* (University of Girona, oscar.prieto@udg.edu)

How to promote effective participatory schools in the managerial era: The case of successful democratic schools in Europe

In this paper we present the outcomes of INCLUD-ED project, *Strategies for inclusion and social cohesion in Europe from education*; the largest European research project on schooling funded by the European Commission. In this research, the consortium composed by fourteen research centres identified different types of family participation that some effective schools are carrying out and how specific family and community participatory processes are related with equity and with closing the achievement gap. These cases have strong policy implication because most of these schools are placed in low-income neighbourhoods with high percentage of ethnic minority –mostly Roma- and immigrant population. Thus, INCLUD-ED outcomes reflect how social justice can go hand in hand with democratization processes in an era where managerial and bureaucratic rationales are hegemonic. The success of these experiences depends not only on mere participation of parents, students and community but also on how this participation promotes a set of Successful Actions such as Interactive groups, tutored libraries, dialogic literacy gatherings and mixed committees for curriculum and school evaluation. In this paper, we analyse how these practices affect to school administration, curriculum, teaching practices and especially students' outcomes. These real utopias are not mere particularities of their context neither product of institutional monocropping but they are institutions where transferable successful actions have been applied through a participatory and deliberative process. These cases go beyond the traditional limited family participation in schools to attend meetings and conferences and receive information.

TG06-93.4

PRIOR, Lindsay* (Queen's University, Belfast, l.prior@qub.ac.uk)

The role of inscription in organizational life

The relationship between ethnography and inscription is a complex one and the relationship between ethnography and writing a curious one. Naturally, both inscription in general and writing in particular often appear as important elements in most social and organizational settings. Yet, despite this, the role of inscription is often marginalized in ethnographic studies. Indeed, where inscription (as text) does appear in ethnography it is often positioned as a mute 'informant' and valued almost solely for its content. A focus on content is, however, unnecessarily limited and limiting in scope and it can often be more instructive and revealing to examine the ways in which the carriers of text and other forms of inscription are manufactured, manipulated and used in empirical setting rather than to examine their content or 'meaning'.

In this paper the author reviews four distinct ways in which documentation - as key carriers of inscription - may be approached in the field. These are as informant (ie. as containers of information and knowledge), as manu-

factured object, as a tool for use, and as actor. In this presentation examples of each of the aforementioned roles are provided, examined and commented on. The author concludes by arguing that documents, records, and writing in fieldwork settings ought to be understood and approached as dynamic and active agents rather than as static containers of knowledge.

RC49-210.3

PROHASKA, Ariane* (University of Alabama, aprohaska@bama.ua.edu)

Shame, guilt, and debt: The experience of bankruptcy filers in the United States

Personal bankruptcy cases in the United States have skyrocketed over the past 5 years, increasing from 597, 965 cases in 2006 to 1,536,799 in 2010 (Administrative Office of the Courts, 2011). Although many studies have debated the causes for this surge and others have provided a demographic profile of bankruptcy filers, little scholarly work has focused on the consequences that filing for bankruptcy has had on the mental and emotional health of individuals. Using multiple data sources, including in-depth interviews of bankruptcy filers in the Southeast United States, a database of bankruptcy filers from the Southeast United States, and the Familial Responses to Financial Instability Dataset (Furstenberg, Gauthier, and Pacholok 2009), I will examine the role that the social stigma of bankruptcy plays in the decision-making process leading up to filing for bankruptcy. I will also consider the consequences of stigma on the mental health of bankruptcy filers, highlighting gender differences.

RC36-475.4

PROSONO, Marvin* (Missouri State University, mprosono@missouristate.edu)

Forms of alienation in conflict: Protestor bodies as a medium of police performance art

On November 18, 2011, a group of student protestors who were part of the larger Occupy protest movement were pepper-sprayed by police on the University of California, Davis campus. Police, dispatched to enforce campus rules, were caught on video in a series of postures that suggest the bodies of the students functioned as the medium for police performance art. This paper attempts to deconstruct the meaning of those postures. The various forms of alienation embedded both in the actions of the protestors and of the police will be juxtaposed against each other. In doing so, it will be shown that forms of alienation can come into conflict, that the unitary idea of alienation originating out of Marx as the mass response to industrialization and dehumanization, needs amendment. This episode raises some perennial issues not only concerning the nature of alienation, but the nature of policing in a state choked by corporate power and the meaning and possibilities of protest. The high ironies of Baudrillard will be utilized to further explicate the nature of these phenomena.

RC02-540.2

PUGA, Cristina* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, crispunam@yahoo.com.mx) and LUNA, Matilde (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

Changes in the composition and organization of the Mexican business elite

In the last two decades, the Mexican business elite has drastically changed as a combined result of democratic changes and economic internationalization. These have had an important effect on the elite's composition as well as in its social, economic and political behavior that now point out towards a new pattern which may be generalized among other countries in the Latin American region and other emergent economies.

The paper explores these changes in order to recognize the new relevant sectors, their new organizing trends and the shift in their values and norms that explains a new relationship with state power and society. It considers that internationalization has brought forward a clear predominance of a new export-oriented elite which has overcome the former financial sector, at the same time that new economic sectors have developed such as a tourism oriented commercial sector and a new middle-range, technological-developed industrial sector much intertwined with big, corporate export firms.

Changes towards democratization in the political system, on the other hand, have led to a fade-out of the old large business political organizations which once monopolized the relation with the state and given way to many different ways of business organization and participation. There is also a shift towards a greater mobility between the state, market and civil society spheres, which creates new patterns of business social and political behavior such as CSR promotion, philanthropy, social activism through movements or social foundations, and participation in both domestic and international governance groups.

Finally the paper briefly explores the lack of new norms to cope with those changes and with the social and political tensions that they create.

RC32-127.2

PULHEZ, Mariana* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP, m.marquespulhez@gmail.com)

Être mère Sur la blogosphère: La maternité active dans les cybercarnets

L'objectif central de cette recherche, c'est une étude anthropologique sur les conceptions de la maternité dite active (re) formulées par des femmes brésiliennes ayant des enfants et qui s'utilisent des blogs comme un véhicule de partage d'expériences sur la maternité. L'hypothèse qui mène cette recherche, c'est celle qui propose que, pendant ce processus de partage - réalisé à travers les publications de textes et de débats sur ceux-ci dans un espace réservé aux commentaires -, les mères blogueuses créent des relations entre elles-mêmes de façon à construire une identité en commun, basée sur les réflexions sur la maternité active. À partir des concepts de biopouvoir, de Michel Foucault et de réflexivité, de Anthony Giddens, particulièrement des lectures que Stuart Hall et Avtar Brah, dans leurs études sur l'identité, font de ces auteurs, la question qui se pose c'est dans quelle mesure est-il possible de comprendre les formes d'agir comme mère, revendiquées par ces femmes, comme l'expression du biopouvoir inscrit sur le corps de la population ou, d'un autre côté, comme une façon d'auto-réflexion et de recherche de la définition d'un "self" jamais fixe et rigide. Par ailleurs, on demande quelles sont les implications pour les féminismes et pour les luttes pour l'égalité entre les genres quand un certain groupe de femmes (re) valorise la maternité, autrefois l'expression ultime de la domination masculine. Dans ce but, celle-ci c'est une recherche qualitative et l'ethnographie des blogs de mères est l'outil méthodologique privilégié. Finalement, les intentions de cette recherche c'est de soulever les débats à propos des relations entre maternité et féminisme, aussi bien que de contribuer pour les débats concernant aux questions d'identité et la manière à partir de laquelle ces questions sont posées dans le monde contemporain.

RC48-655.4

PULIDO, David* (Tec, srpulido@yahoo.no)

El movimiento ambiental en monterrey: Acciones colectivas e identidad

Después de los movimientos sociales protagonizados a finales de la década de los sesenta y principios de los setenta del siglo XX, el movimiento ambiental adquiere un carácter global. En México es a partir de la década de los ochenta que el movimiento ambiental, que pugna por la defensa de ecosistemas y derechos medio ambientales, toma una gran dimensión en su diálogo y dinámicas con los gobiernos. La literatura existente en este rubro recoge diversos aspectos en diversas ciudades del País. Sin embargo, en la ciudad de Monterrey existe una carencia de estudios sobre el movimiento ambiental y la acción colectiva contemporánea. Luego de una represión a movimientos estudiantiles, guerrilleros, de toma de tierras y obreros en las décadas de los sesenta y setenta, el movimiento ambiental en Monterrey se convierte en un eje generador de acciones colectivas y movilización social.

Esta ponencia pretende presentar avances del análisis realizado en la etnografía de una tesis doctoral en la que se identifican procesos de identidad colectiva que llevan a diferentes individuos a sumarse a acciones colectivas en defensa del medio ambiente. La investigación es pertinente en cuanto a que el estudio de caso de un movimiento ambiental en Monterrey permitirá explorar los nuevos canales de movilización social en la sociedad de Monterrey, a través del proceso de creación de una problemática ambiental. En una ciudad marcada por un alto nivel de violencia y ausencia de

movimientos sociales, los grupos ambientalistas se presentan como una de las pocas alternativas para la movilización social.

RC44-238.2

PUN, Ngai* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, punnngai@gmail.com) and **FAN, Lulu** (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Global capital, the state and Chinese workers: the Foxconn experience

In 2010 a startling 18 young migrant workers attempted suicide at Foxconn Technology Group production facilities in China. This article looks into the development of the Foxconn corporation to understand the advent of capital expansion and its impact on frontline workers' lives in China. It also provides an account of the role of the state that facilitates to Foxconn's production expansion as a form of monopoly capital. Foxconn stands out in a new phenomenon of capital expansion because of its speed and scale of capital accumulation in all regions of China that is incomparable to other enterprises. As the world's largest electronic factory, we explore how the Foxconn workers were subjected to work pressure and desperation that might lead to suicides on the one hand but also open up daily and collective resistances on the other hand.

RC25-510.1

PURKAYASTHA, Bandana (University of Connecticut) and **ADUR, Shweta Majumdar*** (University of Connecticut, Shweta.uconn@gmail.com)

Whose language? Whose experiences? Examining the language of organizing among LGBT (Indian subcontinent-origin) groups in the US and India

Drawing upon Adur's research in the US and India, this paper examines some of the terms used by groups described as LGBT groups in the US. We will focus on three themes. We will discuss the linguistic conventions expressing 'sexuality beyond maleness and femaleness' along with the social location of people who are identified by these terms. Second we will discuss the renewed usage of "traditional" terms by contemporary groups in the US and India as they attempt to create more mainstream spaces for themselves within their specific ethno-religious groups as well as the majority society. We will comment on the ways in which these terms help to maintain transnational linkages and sustain queer communities across the two countries. Third, we will trace some of the juxtaposition of non-English terms with English terms to trace the simultaneous transnational linkages with non-Indian-origin groups. Overall the aim of this paper is to highlight dynamic forms of queer-ness in multiple geographic sites, and highlight the ways in which these terms reflect diverse social locations within shifting structural contexts.

RC29-322.1

PUYOL, María Victoria* (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DEL LITORAL, mvpuyol@hotmail.com)

Una aproximación al sistema de justicia penal juvenil en la ciudad de Santa Fe

En el marco del Programa Delito y Sociedad de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral, a través del proyecto de investigación CAI+D orientado a problemas sociales: "Niñez y juventud, exclusión social, delito y policía en la ciudad de Santa Fe", hemos intentado reconstruir las voces de los actores estatales que forman parte del entramado institucional que configura el sistema de justicia penal juvenil en la ciudad de Santa Fe. Sin dudas, la sede judicial es uno de sus escenarios protagónicos.

Este entramado institucional se expresa a través de prácticas que, necesariamente, inciden en las trayectorias vitales de los jóvenes sobre los que intervienen. Cómo se construyen estas prácticas es uno de los puntos centrales sobre los que discurrirá el presente trabajo. Sugerimos que es un proceso complejo, en el que tensionan y resisten en forma constante la cultura institucional y el vocabulario de derechos, y en el que la contingencia juega un rol clave.

De esta forma, este trabajo se presenta como un intento por reconstruir, desde las principales perspectivas teóricas que se ocupan de este tipo de problemas en el campo de la criminología, el proceso a partir del cual construyen sus prácticas los operadores judiciales del sistema de jus-

ticia penal, buceando sobre sus motivos y racionalidades a partir de sus propias voces.

RC48-720.4

PYLE, Nathaniel* (University of California at Santa Barbara, nat.pyle@gmail.com)

Fat. Hairy. Sexy. Contesting standards of beauty and sexuality in the gay community

Even within marginalized communities and social movements, there are institutionalized power relations. In the gay male community, men who are considered beautiful (young, skinny, hairless) have an easier time navigating their social world (Levine 1998; Pyle and Loewy 2009). Men whose bodies do not conform to this narrow beauty ideal and/or whose sexual attractions are to men whose bodies do not conform to this ideal often feel ostracized in conventional gay spaces such as bars, nightclubs, and community organizations (Hennen 2008; Pyle and Loewy 2009). As a result they have created alternative spaces in which they feel comfortable and, through gathering together, have begun to form identities as big men, bears, and their admirers (also known as chasers). Big men, or chubs, are large-bodied or fat gay men and bears are masculine, hirsute, and often large-bodied gay men. As spaces for big men, bears, and chasers grow and more men congregate, these individuals and groups begin to take on a more public presence at pride events and other queer community functions (Hennen 2008). Their public presence is an embodied contestation of queer power relations, legitimizing a broad range of body types that include fat and hairy male bodies and a multiplicity of sexual identities that include attraction to these bodies. In this project ethnographic and interview data are used to illustrate how big men, bears, and chasers use their bodies to challenge the institutionalized power relations that define sexiness within the gay male community.

RC25-602.3

QUARETTI, Lucía* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, luciaquaretti@gmail.com)

Memory and documentary film

In Argentina, the views of the last dictatorship have been changing since the return to democracy. Nowadays, we can't find a crystallized memory about it, but we find ourselves in front of different ways of remembering. We can affirm that since 2003, some events, such as the reopening of the trials to judge the responsible for state terrorism, make us think about a new state role in the way of carrying out the politics of memory.

As we consider the cinematographic documentary as a social practice of memory, we will analyze the use of the audiovisual tools and the speeches which appear in the films, to show the different forms of rebuilding and expressing memories. Particularly, we will focus on the significations which the testimonies and the ways of representation in the cinematographic documentary acquire, to take into account their political effects and the subject of the enunciation that is pretended to be presented as legitimate.

To carry out our aim, we will analyze the documentary films that were made from year 2003 to year 2010, which portray the events that have taken place during the last dictatorship. Special attention will be given to state terrorism, the human rights violations and their current consequences.

RC18-225.5

QUEIROLO, Rosario* (Universidad de Montevideo, rqueirolo@um.edu.uy) and **BOLDI, María Fernanda*** (Universidad de Montevideo, fernandaboldi@gmail.com)

Different adjustment to new institutions: The case of Uruguayan primaries

Participation in the Uruguayan primaries proved to be lower than turnout in other elections. This is not surprising because primaries are not mandatory. However, each political party reacts differently to these new electoral instances. Some parties show high levels of political mobilization which leads them to get, comparatively, more votes than in the national elections, while others remain quiet and vote far behind their performance on the presidential election. In this paper, we explore different explanations to these differences: the nature of the electoral rules, the role of political parties, and the influence of surveys. We use data from a national survey and a series of focus groups specially designed to explore the topic.

RC15-40.1

QUESNEL-VALL&EACUTE;E, Amélie* (McGill University, amelie.quesnelvallee@mcgill.ca), **RENAHY, Emilie** (University of Toronto), **JENKINS, Tania** (Brown University) and **CERIGO, Helen** (McGill University)

Assessing barriers to health insurance and threats to equity in comparative perspective: The health insurance access database

Background: Typologies traditionally used for international comparisons of health systems often conflate many system characteristics. To capture policy changes over time and by service in health systems regulation of public and private insurance, we propose a database containing explicit, standardized indicators of policy instruments.

Methods: The Health Insurance Access Database (HIAD) will collect policy information for nine OECD countries, over a range of eight health services, from 1990-2010. Policy indicators were selected through a comprehensive literature review which identified policy instruments most likely to constitute barriers to health insurance, thus potentially posing a threat to equity. As data collection is still underway, we present here the theoretical bases and methodology adopted, with a focus on the rationale underpinning the study instruments.

Results: These harmonized data will allow the capture of policy changes in health systems regulation of public and private insurance over time and by service. The standardization process will permit international comparisons of systems' performance with regards to health insurance access and equity. We present the examples of public coverage and private insurance regulation for prescription drugs and physician services in the 10 Canadian provinces to illustrate the salience of this indicator approach to health systems analysis.

Conclusion: This research will inform and feed the current debate on the future of health care in developed countries and on the role of the private sector in these changes.

RC48-635.4

QUIROGA, María Virginia* (CONICET-UNRC, mvqui@hotmail.com) and **BARROS, Sebastián*** (CONICET-UNPA-UNPSJB, barros.sebastian@gmail.com)

De las prácticas articuladoras entre movilización social y gobiernos: Notas sobre las experiencias de Argentina y Bolivia en el siglo XXI

El objetivo de esta ponencia es examinar los procesos a los que se exponen los gobiernos y los movimientos sociales latinoamericanos en su articulación política mutua. La noción de articulación remite a la existencia de una relación entre las identidades a partir de la cual ambas resultan modificadas (Laclau y Mouffe 1985). En consonancia con esto, pensamos la articulación entre Estado y organizaciones sociales, identificando agencias o iniciativas de acción que ponen en juego una determinada subjetividad y trazan un mapa de fuerzas estructurando un espacio en el que adquieren consistencia los sujetos.

Dicha articulación es uno de los grandes desafíos a los que se ven expuestos tanto los gobiernos como los movimientos y las organizaciones sociales. Para los primeros está en juego el apoyo popular, la legitimidad de sus actos y el alcance de sus propuestas de inclusión. Para las experiencias de movilización social se trata del dilema de cómo preservar la autonomía cuando los gobiernos parecen avanzar cada vez más sobre ellos.

En este trabajo pretendemos analizar cómo se presenta la mencionada articulación en las realidades nacionales de Argentina y Bolivia, tomadas como una muestra del heterogéneo abanico de países y clivajes presentes en América Latina. En Bolivia, el Instrumento Político que llevó a Evo Morales al poder, surgió como iniciativa de las organizaciones campesino-indígenas. En este contexto, los movimientos más radicales presionaron al gobierno para que no cediera ante los reclamos opositores y muchas veces se enfrentaron entre ellos por pujas corporativas. En Argentina, numerosas organizaciones sociales se acercaron a los gobiernos de Néstor Kirchner y Cristina Fernández, manifestando sentirse integrados en su proyecto inclusivo. También hubo agrupaciones que se distanciaron, criticando la concentración de poder en el Ejecutivo, el estrechamiento de lazos entre los Kirchner y el Partido Justicialista y la extensión de viejas redes clientelares.

RC53-109.4

QUIROZ, Pamela* (University of Illinois-Chicago, paquiroz@uic.edu) and **MILAM-BROOKS, Kisha** (University of Illinois-Chicago)

School as solution to the problem of place: Student migration, perceptions of safety, & children's concept of community

Urban school reform increasingly locates student migration as solution to the problem of urban place. Low-income Latino and African American parents and their children describe how social, economic, and environmental factors combine with schooling experiences to delimit "place" for children and impact their perceptions of community. The paper explores how safety plays a key role in the restrictions of children by parents and how it factors into their schooling experiences in a total institutional environment. As such, it characterizes how one community is displaced by another, however, inadvertently. Recognizing children's views of place, not only as a product of their observable experiences, but also as the ways in which they interpret and express those experiences, we combine interviews of parents and children with children's community asset maps and photographs to convey an understanding of how they perceive their communities and what changes they offer to improve them. Data are taken from a larger case study of a unique private school [the World Citizen's School] that buses low-income children from their neighborhood to an ultra-modern facility in the heart of an a major urban center.

TG03-519.1

QUIROZ-CARRANZA, Roxana* (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, rquiroz@uady.mx)

Aprendiendo a ser joven con derechos propios en condiciones de pobreza y exclusión social. un estudio de caso en Mérida, Yucatán, México

El reconocimiento de que los jóvenes tienen derechos propios es un tema que se debate en ámbitos jurídicos, políticos y académicos, nacionales e internacionales. Ese debate baja en algidez cuando el reconocimiento se ubica en el campo de los derechos humanos fundamentales y de las garantías individuales, ya que no es posible negar que todos los poseemos por el solo hecho de ser seres humanos y que un número considerable de Cartas Magnas los garantizan. Pero crece la discusión cuando se afirma que los jóvenes son sujetos con derechos propios y eso implica reconocer su capacidad de acción para incidir en/ o ser constructores de los cambios sociales que les garanticen una vida digna y libre. En México, numerosos estudios de juristas, antropólogos, sociólogos y politólogos, así como el trabajo de denuncia de los defensores de los derechos humanos, han vuelto visible el hecho de que los jóvenes, particularmente los que viven en condiciones de pobreza y marginación, experimentan la violación cotidiana de sus derechos.

En el sur de Mérida, Yucatán, México, una zona caracterizada por la desigualdad social y la pobreza, numerosos jóvenes viven su condición juvenil en condiciones de exclusión social y discriminación; sobre ellos recaen múltiples percepciones negativas que los criminalizan. La expresión de sus identidades juveniles y prácticas culturales distintivas los lleva a experimentar una frecuente violación de sus derechos propios. Mediante un estudio de caso, indago las relaciones de poder que la autoridad (Estado/servidores públicos) establece con estos jóvenes cuando ejercen sus derechos propios, así como el significado que les atribuyen a tales derechos en el contexto de su vida cotidiana y los recursos de que disponen para garantizarlos.

RC13-203.1

RADAKOVICH, Rosario* (UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPUBLICA, rosario_radakovich@yahoo.com)

Leisure and dreams. Traveling as a leisure imaginary in South America

Leisure time is not always what everyone want. For many reasons, different social classes in South America capital cities –Santiago, Buenos Aires and Montevideo- wish travel as a perfect leisure time. They confront the real leisure time –for the most of them inside home, watching TV with their family- with their wishes and imagination –traveling around the country or the world, most of them alone or with friends-. As a result, the research concludes leisure practices and leisure imaginary are extremely distant –as a consequence everyone is unhappy with the real leisure time- and at the

same time, leisure time is social situated -essentially unequal-. The paper is part of a comparative research about Cultural consumption patterns in South America (Gayo, M. (coord), Wortman, A, Mendez, M.L, y Radakovich, R.) supported by the Fundacion Carolina.

RC38-646.1

RADENBACH, Niklas* (University of Goettingen, niklas.radenbach@sowi.uni-goettingen.de)

Doing biographical research in a (post-)conflict setting: A case study of ethnic Germans in southern Ukraine

My paper takes a biographical and collective-history approach to analyse conflicting versions of the German-Romanian occupation which are present in the grouping of ethnic Germans in southern Ukraine. It shall be shown how unequal balances of power can evolve in a post-conflict setting and to what extent they suppress the voices of the outsiders. Furthermore, I would like to discuss, how the field researcher might deal with the various challenges of doing research in such a conflictive context.

My analysis is based on research carried out in southern Ukraine, where ethnic Germans started to settle from the 18th century. I will take a closer look at the years of the German-Romanian occupation (1941–44) with a focus on the question how my interviewees, born in 1920s/30s, talk about the events of this period today. On the one hand, there are those ethnic Germans who aim to absolve the locals from guilt concerning the crimes during the German-Romanian occupation (grouping A). On the other hand, there are other ethnic Germans who address the events of the years 1941-44 in a critical manner and talk relatively openly about the participation of local inhabitants in the genocide of Jews and Roma (grouping B). The figuration between grouping A and B is marked by unequal balances of power. While the representatives of grouping A are established, the representatives of grouping B and their versions of the occupation are largely excluded from public discourses. In order to understand the emergence of this "established-outsider figuration" (N. Elias), a closer analysis of several developments is required, including the asymmetrical balances of power and public discourses among the diverse groupings of the present and former inhabitants of Ukraine. Finally, I will highlight the various challenges that this (post-)conflict setting produces and how the researcher might deal with them.

RC51-555.2

RAFAEL, Erwin* (University of the Philippines, Diliman, akosi-paeng@gmail.com)

Technology as a social system

Mainstream sociological theories of technology tend to equate technology to the objects that humans use in solving practical problems. This society | technology distinction is a macroscopic extension of the anthropocentric distinction human | nonhuman. This paper attempts to go beyond essentialist humanism in developing a conceptual outline for a sociology of technology. The basic proposition of this paper is that technology is a functional subsystem of modern society observing the world of tools, techniques and applications and operating under the code of state-of-the-art | obsolete with a function of stimulating innovation. Technological communication – the logos about the techne - uses a temporal distinction. Distinguishing and indicating an object as state-of-the-art indicates its currency and creates expectations (thus structures) of future obsolescence, making obsolescence inevitable and thus exhibiting technology's modernity. Viewing technology as an operationally closed system transforms the problem of technological determinism into a problem of resonance of other systems to technology and the problem of social construction of technology into a problem of the resonance of technology to the other functional social subsystems. Elite formation is also reformulated as a problem of the structured concentration of communicative potential in social systems. In the system of technology, elite formation is operationalized through the distinction between the processes of innovation and diffusion, the former's reproduction being concentrative and the latter being distributive. While the paper uses Niklas Luhmann's systems theory as its backbone, it breaks with Luhmann in his conception of technology as being in the environment of society and argues that Luhmann's position stems from his failure to distinguish technologies from the social system of technology.

RC31-175.4

RAFFAETA, Roberta* (Trento University, roberta.raffaeta@unitn.it)

Emplaced emotions: Hope explored

A current emotion which unites diverse migrants all over the world is that of 'being hopeful': to hope for a better future. This state expresses a common rhetoric which is functional to specific life trajectories and is differently nuanced in diverse settings. What 'hope' means in specific contexts has not been fully unpacked in current research and attempts lack an overarching theoretical framework. This paper examines how 'hope' is made in practice among Ecuadorian migrants in an Italian north-eastern region through the analysis of affective states produced by material and social resources available in the place in which Ecuadorian have migrated. The interaction between place experience and emotions, and the link between affects and emotions are discussed.

TG05-279.5

RAHIMI, Babak* (University of London, brahimi77@yahoo.com)

Civic media, embodied practices and creative youth activism in post-election Iran

This study looks at the creative youth activism in the medium of civic media practices tied to the visual strategies adopted by the activists in post-election Iran. The focus is on the complex ways in which representations of visual strategies of youth resistance in new media like Internet can both define and construct knowledge of social movements, partly produced in the contentious field of cyberspace. The study presents a study of the configuration of a media culture of civic resistance that seeks to re-define youth politics in terms of embodied practices of emotions and symbols in alternative mediums of interactions such as Facebook or Persian-language social networking sites like Balatarin. With a focus on the works of Gilles Deleuze, Jean-Luc Nancy and Talal Asad, the paper argues that it is in the visualize culture of embodied practices of loss and sacrifice that new social movements in Iran can be described as significantly creative in the context of authoritarian strictures. Such online visual cultures construct semantics of reality for the young activists and the observers who re-define politics in terms of a drama of mortality, which the state is framed as an imagined adversary to confront and transform through idioms of sacrifice and loss. The study looks at the Green Movement, a protest movement largely constituted by the younger activists and formed after the disputed 2009 presidential election in Iran, and underlines two media cultures of civic resistance in connection with various visualization strategies online: (1) the conceptualization of an imagined community of contentious performers as a social body of activists who seek martyrdom in face of death and (2) the articulation and visualization of activism in embodied mediums of symbolic performances and discursive ways that such modes of activity can be meaningfully decoded and reproduced (and eventually institutionalized) as new form of political action.

RC31-452.1

RAIJMAN, Rebeca* (University of Haifa, raijman@soc.haifa.ac.il) and **KEMP, Adriana** (Tel Aviv University)

Labor migration in Israel: The creation of an unfree workforce

This paper describes the ways by which state regulations created fertile soil on which legal labor migration in Israel developed into an unfree workforce. We show how state policies effectively subject foreign workers to a high degree of regulation, giving employers and manpower agencies mechanisms of control that they do not have over Israeli citizens. These mechanisms create a group of non-citizen workers that are more desirable as cheap, flexible, exploitable and expendable employees through enforcing atypical employment relations: fixed-term contracts, the binding system enforcing direct dependence of the migrants on manpower agencies and employers, and the threat of automatic deportation. These stringent state regulations have provided the context for the legal labor migrants to turn into a captive labor force, the system sometimes even degenerating into a human trafficking industry. In the paper we provide a description of the phenomenon of labor migration in Israel followed by the analysis of its four pillars: (1) the binding system which regulates employment relations (2) the policy of quotas and work permits; (3) the deportation policy; (4) the manpower agencies and their active role in the institutionalization of labor

migration. We show how attempts at reforming the system have resulted in its further institutionalization.

RC25-440.4

RAISH, Mike* (Georgetown University, mr543@hoyamail.georgetown.edu)

Yaskot Tokm El3askar: Code choice and the battle for identity in post-revolutionary Egypt

This paper examines the strategic use of Egyptian Colloquial Arabic (ECA) and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) for identity construction and identity attribution in protest signs and government communiqués in post-revolutionary Egypt.

The data analyzed in this study consist of approximately 400 protest signs as well as approximately 90 SCAF communiqués published exclusively on SCAF's Facebook page. Following the success of the January 25th Egyptian revolution, protesters have periodically re-occupied public spaces—such as Cairo's Tahrir Square—to make demands of the military ruling council (SCAF). In the summer of 2011, sit-ins in Cairo and Alexandria emerged as democratic public spaces, free for over a month from physical interference by the state, spaces in which citizen authors used the medium of protest signs to address each other, SCAF, and the nation. Signs are categorized according to medium (handmade or machine-printed), imagery, and the linguistic codes they employ (ECA, MSA, romanized Arabic and English). SCAF communiqués employ only high-register Modern Standard Arabic.

According to most scholarship on diglossia in the Arab world, colloquial Arabic is limited to spoken interactions in informal contexts, while MSA is the primary vehicle of written discourse. However, a significant percentage of analyzed protest signs employ ECA, either as the sole linguistic code or alongside other codes. This diversity contrasts starkly with the elevated register of the SCAF communiqués. This paper argues that sign authors and SCAF employ divergent tools in their competition for authority and authenticity, each seeking to undermine the other's articulation of identity through choice of medium (SCAF's use of Facebook, cognitively associated with the success of the revolution) and linguistic code (sign authors' use of ECA in written political discourse).

RC23-511.4

RAIZER, Leandro* (UFRGS/IFRS, leandraizer@gmail.com)

Alternative energies: Social, economic and environmental impacts

This study is the result of a comparative analysis between Brazil and Canada on the current development of alternative energy and its social, economic and environmental impacts. Although the number of studies on these impacts are reduced, it is possible to propose a model of "types and impacts" of the changes generated in the economy, the environment and lives of people, including changes in the habits of citizens, businesses, civil society and civil governments. The study is based on field research in Brazil and Canada, besides the analysis of indicators of the industry and energy policies of countries in the Americas. The thesis of the study is the development of an "energy transition", and the trend appears to be hybridization with increasing deployment of plants based on renewable and alternative energy - that is, a gradual energy transition toward a "world of low carbon".

RC14-172.1

RAJAGOPAL, Indhu* (York University, Canada, rajagopa@yorku.ca)

Digital revolution and docile body

Articulating a Foucault-Deleuzian framework, this paper will explore the influences of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) that spurred the political uprisings of the Arab Spring, e.g., Egyptian and other recent democratic movements in Africa and the Middle East. Illustrating my arguments with examples from the Facebook and Twitter communications on these uprisings, I will examine the potential of ICTs. My focus is to show how Foucault's model of 'docile body' disciplined by power, and Deleuze's model of 'dominated body' controlled by more fluid forces than disciplinary, when exposed to the liberative potential of the digital revolution, unleashed their resistance against political subordination. Using interpersonal digital communications, e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc., popular uprisings against

authoritarian power have rejected the dehumanization of a people that resulted in an oppressed society of 'Docile Bodies'.

TG04-694.5

RALPHS, Robert* (Manchester Metropolitan University, R.Ralphs@mmu.ac.uk)

Youth in Britain: 99 problems but the gang ain't one

Neo-liberal governments are engaged in managing the security of their citizens through identification and surveillance of risky populations. New forms of risk technologies and risk management strategies are sought and developed to control new risks posed to society. Taking the current fears around youth gangs in Britain - heightened by the recent riots of August 2011 - as a case study, this paper provides a critical analysis on the development of risk management technologies and the policing of young people within the 'gang-risk' paradigm. Drawing on several empirical studies undertaken by the author, together with an analysis of local authority and national gang policy, it reflects on the increasing use of risk discourses in framing responses to young people associated with youth gangs in Britain. The risk paradigm is drawn upon to illustrate and problematise the ways that modes of governing gang populations using police intelligence, conflate 'gang association' with high levels of risk, which invariably lead to disproportionate sentencing and a range of exclusionary practices. In doing so, discourses of safety, risk and danger are explored. The impact on young people living in gang associated neighbourhoods who are increasingly referred to as either 'at risk' or 'posing a serious risk' based on gang association is highlighted. It is argued that 'gang speak' has resulted in elevated risk management strategies and unprecedented new forms of risk technologies when dealing with young gang associated individuals.

RC24-741.4

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Potencialidades econômicas, matrizes culturais e economia solidária: Em via para o desenvolvimento sustentável dos territórios

A economia solidária pode ser entendida como uma rede de ideias e experiências que traz no seu bojo raízes históricas que se encontram focalizadas nas ações e lutas das organizações de trabalhadores, de movimentos populares, de grupos ativistas nas universidades e nas igrejas contra o capitalismo. A economia solidária é um elemento medular na composição de mecanismos estratégicos que contribui para o processo de desenvolvimento local dos territórios ao viabilizar a economia a partir das potencialidades econômicas locais como meta para gerar localmente ocupação e renda na busca da inclusão social e a melhoria da qualidade de vida dos trabalhadores dos territórios, ao mesmo tempo em que oferece elementos ao poder público para estratégia de planejamento de políticas públicas de apoio e incentivo as atividades empreendidas. Com base nesses pressupostos o estudo tem como objetivo principal analisar a contribuição da economia solidária para o desenvolvimento sustentável dos territórios a partir das potencialidades econômicas e culturais. A pesquisa desenvolvida foi do tipo exploratória tomando como base um mapeamento das atividades econômicas em potencial, desenvolvida por cidade/territórios do Estado da Paraíba. Os resultados apontam um potencial econômico e matrizes culturais significativas o que sinaliza para a criação de redes de economia solidária na busca do desenvolvimento sustentável dos territórios.

RC41-530.1

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Socio-demographic determinants on children's morbidity and mortality - a study of slums in Puducherry

Socio economic conditions in both developed and developing countries play an enormous role on the health of children. Economic advancement has brought about many hazardous consequences to the society through industrialization and urbanization, specifically affecting the health condition of children. Industrialization has brought about environmental pollution,

migration, conjunction in cities leading to slums. The social condition of society are thereafter affected by this industrialization, slums etc., leading to deteriorated sanitary condition which affects health condition specifically the children. Keeping the above determinants, the present paper aims that to examine socio-economic condition affecting the health of children. The objectives are (i) to examine the influence of environmental factors on child health morbidity and mortality, (ii) perception and behaviour of slums dwellers on child mortality and morbidity and (iii) to make policy recommendation on strategies that can be used to reduce child morbidity and mortality. Overall child mortality declined significantly in 1990's, but environmental hazards still kill at least 3 million children under age five every year. Environmental risk to children health which is taken in the present study includes in-door air pollution, out-door air pollution, infectious disease vectors, unsafe drinking water and exposure to hazardous chemicals.

The data used in this study was collected using in-depth interview and existing review of literature. Purposive sampling method was used in the study and 100 women were interviewed in the slums of Puducherry. The key findings of this study included the fact that poverty and lack of awareness are the major factors in child mortality and morbidity. This study therefore recommended the development and support of community level initiatives to reduce environmental threat, to increase awareness about health practice and provide education about children's environmental health issues and to formulate programmes to increase sanitation facilities.

RC02-291.9

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La imbricación estado, grupos dominantes y think tanks en los orígenes del neoliberalismo del cono Sur

En la ponencia pretendemos comprender el proceso de construcción del neoliberalismo en el Cono Sur de América Latina, alzado a ideología dominante en las décadas del ochenta y noventa, pero que reconoce raíces más antiguas, por lo menos a los años cuarenta, cuando se crea la Société Mont Pèlerin. No obstante haberse asociado con las premisas del Consenso de Washington, sus ideas provienen de varias matrices de pensamiento, en particular las doctrinas neoclásica, especialmente la austríaca, la ordoliberal, de la elección racional y el conservadorismo anglosajón, que serían sintetizadas y difundidas bajo ese rótulo genérico. Tal ideario fue diseminado mundialmente a través de una intrincada red, que incluía órganos estatales de diversos países, entidades internacionales, organizaciones privadas y centros universitarios que imbricaron sus intereses en nivel mundial y nacional a fin de generar transformaciones profundas en el ámbito económico en vista a solucionar problemas que aquejaban al capitalismo. El antecedente más antiguo en los países del Cono Sur es el acuerdo firmado entre las universidades de Chicago y Católica de Chile. A partir de ese momento tal ideología se enraza lentamente, sirviendo como soporte de varios programas opositores, como el "Ladrillazo" en Chile y el impulsado por el IPÉS en Brasil. Aunque fallidos, los mismos sirvieron para deslegitimar los gobiernos legítimamente constituidos y dar sustento a las dictaduras que les siguieron, procediéndose a una primera etapa de reformas, no obstante tuvieran la oposición de sectores internos, que serían desplazados rápidamente. Durante el momento inicial del proceso de democratización tales ideas fueron desplazadas, pero debido a los descalabros estructurales, la habilidad de sus cultores para reconvertirse, la colonización de vastos aparatos locales e internacionales y la incapacidad de otras posiciones para hacerles frente, nuevamente volvieron a primeros planos, procediéndose a un segundo momento de reformas mucho más radical que el anterior.

RC51-173.1

RAMIREZ, Liliana* (Universidad de Antioquia, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, liliana_galas@hotmail.com)

Las formas de sentido del conocimiento en las universidades indígenas en México y Colombia

La sociedad contemporánea se describe como una sociedad del conocimiento. Esta descripción ha sido cuestionada ya que a pesar de la gran acumulación de productos científicos y tecnológicos, estos no resuelven el problema de la exclusión de las personas a los beneficios de dicho conocimiento, o bien, la inclusión de otros conocimientos más allá de los certificados. Al realizar estudios sobre las formas del conocimiento

en las universidades indígenas de México y Colombia surge el problema ya mencionado por Lars Qvortrup sobre lo que debe ser una adecuada descripción del mismo. Tomando la definición de Niklas Luhmann de este como condensación de observaciones, se analiza cómo se conjugan formas de conocimiento tradicional (no codificado en relación a lo verdadero/falso) dentro de los criterios universitarios (que suponen un conocimiento más formalizado). Desde esta análisis se reconstruyen formas sentido emergentes del conocimiento, se identifican diferencias entre estas formas de conocimiento y se observa la forma utilizada por los estudiantes para resolver problemas prácticos en sus comunidades.

RC23-69.3

RAMIREZ, Liliana* (Universidad de Antioquia, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, liliana_galas@hotmail.com)

Scientific collaboration networks in the department of Antioquia, Colombia. An analysis from the scientific field and power

This paper proposes an analytical model for scientific collaboration networks supported on the field theory of Pierre Bourdieu, specifically the analysis of power, and social network analysis (ARS). The database on which is applied the model was built into the research project "Scientific and Technological knowledge available in Department of Antioquia. 1990-2010". This database collects all the scientific papers published by authors from the Department of Antioquia in Colombia in Scopus, Web of Science and Pubindex (scientific classification system of the country). This proposed model means by scientific collaboration networks all the relations generated by researchers affiliated with institutions of Antioquia within 2 topics: 1) the collaboration between authors from different universities and 2) the collaboration between authors from universities and public and private institutions (these two issues are analyzed at the regional, national and international level). In addition, is made measurements of the productivity of the authors, the language most published, analysis of references to see the most cited authors and invisible colleges that are generated to describe if these factors are decisive or not in collaboration. Finally, the analysis is segmented according to scientific disciplines and research topics more relevant, given that for the volume of publications. The theory behind the model describes the relationships within science as a "field", specifically force field, with a structure and actors involved in this structure. These relationships contain rules and strategies charged of specific interests.

RC22-35.4

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Jóvenes y religiosidad. las distintas caras de la individuación religiosa

Ante un contexto en el cual los principios de independencia y autorrealización ponen al sujeto en el centro de la explicación de lo social; las experiencias, las emociones, la reflexividad y la trascendencia, juegan un papel determinante en la forma en la que diversos sujetos asumen y se identifican con prácticas y creencias religiosas. Este trabajo presentará el análisis de la ocurrencia de la individuación religiosa de un grupo de jóvenes con prácticas religiosas diversas, los cuales, al asumirse como constructores de su religiosidad, imprimen en sus prácticas y creencias componentes creativos que les permiten dar sentido a los elementos religiosos existentes en su vida cotidiana; todo esto en un marco en el que los sentidos de las prácticas se fundan en principios constitutivos heterogéneos, donde el catolicismo sigue siendo un elemento fundamental, pero también la pluralidad de ofertas religiosas, como es el caso de la ciudad de Guadalajara, México.

RC18-666.3

RAMIRO, Luis* (University of Murcia, Spain, lramiro@um.es)

The effect of party primaries on electoral performance

One of the most relevant issues linked to party democratization to be researched is the consequences of more inclusive methods of candidate selection, and particularly of primaries, on party competition. To approach this issue implies to analyse whether or not the use of primaries make the parties more competitive. In spite of the relevance of the issue, and contrary to the attention it has received in US, it has rarely been analyzed in Europe. What we intend to do in this article is to analyse if the use of one member

one vote (OMOV) primaries for candidate selection affects the electoral result of the party and, if it does, in what direction. In this way, we will increase our still limited knowledge of this aspect of European party politics through the analyses of the use of closed party primaries in the Spanish Workers Socialist Party (PSOE) and their effects on its electoral performance in local elections. Therefore, this paper has two main goals. The first one is to describe the use of party primaries in the selection of candidates for local elections by the PSOE and its evolution. The second and main one is to answer the question on the effect of party primaries on electoral performance studying the case of the Spanish Socialists in the 1999, 2003, 2007 and 2011 local elections.

TG03-460.4

RAMOS, Queise* (Otacilio Maia Ramos e Maria José da Luz Ramos, queiseramos@hotmail.com)

Sangue e vida: Interpretações nos campos real e simbólico testemunhas de Jeová

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"Não deves tomar o sangue de carne alguma, pois a vida de toda carne é o seu sangue. Qualquer pessoa que tomar dele será 'cortada'". Esse é o mandamento de Deus no Livro de Levíticos 17: 13,14 da Bíblia Sagrada Cristã e faz parte do conjunto de coisas interditas aos seus filhos, logo, refere-se à santidade de seu povo. Segundo a interpretação das Testemunhas de Jeová: Sangue é vida, explícita o mandamento divino, mas o uso indevido significa a morte daquele que o viola. "Somente Jeová Deus tem o poder sobre a vida; Jamais sustentarão a própria vida por violar a lei". Frequentemente essa determinação gera polêmica entre os não-adeptos que acreditam que "sangue é vida", no sentido de quem recebe transfusão tem a vida resguardada. Com isso, adeptos da Organização e diversos profissionais constantemente enfrentam situações conflituosas onde pacientes, familiares, membros da Organização e médicos se enfrentam para garantir, via judiciário, o que seria melhor para a manutenção da vida do enfermo TJ. Essas situações, muitas vezes levam à morte do paciente por não receber tratamento adequado (isento de sangue). Situações que enfatizam a necessidade do diálogo com a Antropologia, em especial das Antropologias da Religião e da Saúde no que tange aos preceitos religiosos de separação, noções de pureza e impureza, bem como de santidade que pensamos associar aos princípios e convenções - Direitos Humanos e Dignidade da Pessoa Humana - bem como ampliar as discussões acerca do Respeito a Diversidade afim de sensibilizar a comunidade em geral sobre o conflito espiritual que essas pessoas enfrentam no momento de maior fragilidade - a doença.

RC23-536.3

RAMOS ZINCKE, Claudio* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, cramos@uc.cl)

Social science structures of communication in Chile: Local and global networks

This paper (1) analyzes the connections of Chilean social science with central countries in comparison with those established with the same country and other Latin American countries, especially regarding theory; and (2) analyzes the structures of communication and collaboration in the field of social science in Chile. Concerning the second point, it examines the hypothesized effects of cohesion and fragmentation coming from: (1) paradigmatic framing (positivist, interpretative, and critical), (2) type of institution of knowledge production, (3) scientific discipline and (4) researchers' gender. It is based on content analysis of academic publications, and on social network analysis applied to a data base of almost thirty thousand bibliographical references generated for this research from the universe of published investigations by Chilean social scientists in a period of seven years, in the 2000s, in magazines and books, nationals and foreigners. The results show that, regarding international communications, there is a small proportion of connections with other Latin American countries, but that the national connections are relatively important and particularly those with a group of local theorists occupying central positions in the network. On the other hand, it is found a scientific field noticeably fragmented by discipline and gender; regarding gender, in addition, the structure of women networks is characterized by symmetry, horizontality and greater density in comparison with those of men. The scientific paradigms have a fragmentation effect

on the subfields of anthropology and political science, but much less in sociology, where it was discovered the operation of an important group of brokers, paradigmatically hybrids. The structure of scientific relations also is influenced by the different types of institutions of production (old and public universities, new private universities, regional universities, independent centers, international organisms). In general, the scientific network is shaped by the combined effect of epistemic cultures and power relations.

RC04-329.6

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'Racialised facilitative capital' and the paving of differential paths to achievement of Afro-Trinidadian boys

Interrogating the achievement of Afro-Trinidadian boys requires a theoretical approach which appreciates both structures of race and their embodiment in daily discourse, and the postcolonial non-white majority context of Trinidad. As such, this paper employs a symbiotic theoretical platform which combines and augments Bourdieu's Sociology and Critical Race Theory (CRT). Adjusting for the context of Trinidad a concept of 'racialised facilitative capital' is fashioned. While Bourdieu describes capital as the political building blocks of social order that give meaning to social accumulation and consumption, it is argued that in relation to Trinidad, it is also inherently raced. This is premised on an understanding of Trinidadian society as pigmentocratically structured, where lighter skin is rewarded with a myriad of social advantages, and darkness denigrated as illegitimate and 'other'. Arguably, the premium placed on lighter skin is manifested interdependently in the forms of social, economic and cultural capital. The operation of capital as politic, not only reflects societal structures of power and domination, but importantly also contributes in the maintenance of said structures. This thereby presents capital as inseparably both facilitator of social status and as racialised process, giving birth to the term 'racialised facilitative capital'.

RC07-677.1

RANDOLPHO PAIVA,, Angela* (PUC-Rio, apaiva@puc-rio.br)

Democratizing the Brazilian public sphere: New dynamics in the relationship between state and black social movements

This proposal discusses the relationship between social movements and the re-democratization of Brazil. Emphasis will be given on the black social movements and their demands for both affirmative action in higher education and for the reform of the curriculum in the educational system. It will defend the hypothesis that the democratization process which the country has gone through in the past twenty years represents new dynamics in the relationship between the state and civil society. In this period new policies were designed under the pressure of new organized sectors of civil society. This paper deals with two main objectives: a) the research project that I have been leading about affirmative action in public universities will be presented; b) the analysis tackling the contextualization of new public policies that have meant changes for the participation of new social actors, who have organized their demands for more redistribution of wealth in the nation as well as for recognition of new identities that have been reinforced. And we might as well ask the following question. Do such dynamics represent new possibilities for participation in the exclusive Brazilian public sphere or do they mean old practices under new labels?

TG03-281.5

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Constitutional courts and the instrumentalization of legitimacy

Democratic institutions fulfill their constitutional role in a political activity of State. The Constitutional Courts present itself as the institutions which better prosecutes that function. This study investigates, in particular, the Brazilian Supreme Court and its activity as guardian of the Constitution. Considering the crescent importance of new mechanisms in the constitutional jurisdiction, some foreign institutions help this analysis, as U.S. and

Canada Supreme Courts. The establishment of a constitutional order, of political rules and the promotion of a system of rights by Constitutional Courts are situations which, traditionally, reassemble difficulties in the democratic ground, resulting in significant wear. The central object of this research is the phenomenon which had been rugged recently supplying the democratic *deficit* of Constitutional Courts, the *instrumentalization of legitimacy*. These mechanisms as consequence present, at least, two distinct forms: participative-inclusion, and dialogical mechanisms. Both permits to recognize the Courts in an superior position in the definition of deliberative parameters, eliminating, although, the possibility of characterizes a judicial supremacy design. In Brazil, there are examples as *amicus curiae* and *public audiences*. In addition, an institutional activity compatible with a cooperative commitment requires the deliberative parameters elaborated reinforcing their legitimacy degree. On one hand, a Court actuating in political issues of outstanding disagreement without the support of instruments increasing its democratic degree is more susceptible to the wear *vis-à-vis* collectivity and other institutions. On other hand, the Court attending the crescent social demand in achieve basic rights and relevant decision-making at the same time maintaining open to participation and dialogue with other institutions may had a highly recognize of their legitimacy. Is necessary to verify the importance and fitness of Courts in materialize this task, analyzing their institutional capacities. It is also necessary to identify these mechanisms of *instrumentalization of legitimacy* in a democratic system of deliberation.

RC24-594.4

RANSAN-ELLIOTT, Hedda* (Australian National University, hedda.r@gmail.com)

Migration trajectories and environmental risk: A case study from Albay, Philippines

One of the anticipated impacts of climate change is a change in migration patterns on local, national and even international scales. While the nature and extent of this change is the subject of growing policy and academic interest, the environmental migration literature continues to suffer from a lack of theoretically grounded conceptual frameworks. Using metatheoretical discussions of the relationship between structure and agency, the paper outlines an analytical framework, which seeks both to explain and describe how environmental factors may shape migration. These theoretical discussions are explored in a case study of migration patterns from Albay province, Philippines. Findings reveal the importance of seeing migration as a process, the result of dialectical relationships between actors and structural processes of economic, political, social, cultural and environmental change.

RC05-89.5

RANSIEK, Anna* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, aransie@uni-goettingen.de)

Between trivialization and accusation - Different patterns of experiencing racism in Germany

My paper is based on empirical research for my PhD project which is entitled: *The Construction of the Self in Relation to Racism - Experiencing and Processing of Racialized Discourses and Practices by People of Color in Germany*.

The research is concentrated on the reconstruction of different ways of experiencing racism by People of Color in Germany in interrelation with other mechanisms of exclusion. To approach this interest I employ two different focuses.

1. I conduct biographical-narrative interviews combined with a reconstructive approach of analysis (see Rosenthal 1995) in order to gain insight not only into the current perception of racism but also into the genesis of strategies of dealing with experiences of racism.
2. Moreover, my project also draws attention to the discourses of racism in Germany as well as to existing power relations and the ways in which these interplay with the life history of individuals.

Within this interdependency of life-history and discourse different patterns of handling racism can be defined: E.g. depending on *where you are from*- on whether someone is born in Germany, comes to Germany as a student from an African country or as a refugee. Other factors, amongst others gender or social status, also influence the way of dealing with experiences of racism. The complex interrelation of these factors on the level of biography necessarily provides a potential for an intersectional perspective.

In my presentation I will therefore introduce different cases from my research to exemplify strategies and patterns of biographical work of experiencing and dealing with racism.

WG02-96.6

RANSIEK, Anna* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, aransie@uni-goettingen.de)

What is left to say about the GDR? – The interrelation between narration and discourse

People of Color have to deal with specific discourses; this raises the question of the interrelation between biography and discourse.

I will go into this question by applying empirical findings from my PhD project which carries the title: *The Construction of the Self in Relation to Racism - Experiencing and Processing of Racialized Discourses and Practices by People of Color in Germany*.

My presentation focuses on the methodical issue how to analyze the complex ways in which an individual is dealing/has to deal with discourses.

Discourses create possibilities to speak. Individuals refer to discourses to address particular views and themes. Biographical narrations are thus permeated by discourses. Biographical-narrative interviews therefore exemplify how discourses might be used by interviewees to position themselves or to establish a particular version of their live story or the history of their society.

In order to reconstruct the ways of referring to and dealing with discourses I will present a triangulation of biographical case reconstructions (Rosenthal 1995) and discourse analysis (Keller 2005).

As an example, I will introduce the interview with an Afro-German woman born and socialized in the GDR. Her ways of speaking about the GDR highlight the possibilities which such a triangulation might have when it comes to gaining knowledge about the complex interdependency between biography, discourse and narration. I will argue that the combination of case reconstruction and discourse analysis in the context of an interview text can be fruitful not only to visualize the ways in which people refer to specific discourses in their narration but also in order to gain insight into the factors that determine why particular references are made at specific points.

TG03-413.3

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Social exclusion and affirmative action from a human rights' perspective: The Indian context

Social Exclusion may be termed as a process by which individuals and groups are made disadvantaged through discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, caste, descent, gender, age, disability, HIV status, migrant status, and so on. Social Exclusion generates tension and violence, disrupts normal life, and makes the victims sub-human. More importantly, it perpetuates inequality and deprivation, and denies human rights and justice to the victims. Social discrimination in India cannot be understood by the euro-centric approach and its labour market framework. Discrimination has been the working out of India's centuries-old caste system. As caste system is based on Hindu religion, understanding the imperfections and inadequacies of caste and religion in India is the proper way of grappling with exclusion and discrimination and their outcome in Indian society. The Constitution of India directs that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, place of birth, or any of them; and that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the scheduled castes/tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Despite these and other related provisions, discrimination and exclusion based on caste and religion still continue, denying a large section of Indian population their legitimate human rights and social justice. This paper seeks to present the Indian problem from a historical and contemporary perspective with a view to help in developing a just, equal, and humane society in India.

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RC21-622.2

RAPOSO, Isabel* (Faculté d'Architecture Université Technique de Lisbonne, isaraposo52@gmail.com)

Planification participative d'un quartier sensible dans la périphérie de Lisbonne

À travers un regard critique sur la mise en œuvre dès 2005 d'une politique publique de qualification de quartiers sensibles, on aborde la complexité des relations entre la multiplicité d'acteurs publiques (au niveau de l'État et de la municipalité) et d'acteurs d'un bas (associations locales et habitants) qui interagissent dans une même arène pour l'élaboration d'un plan urbain de détail. Prenant comme cas d'étude l'intervention à Cova da Moura, un quartier « informel » majoritairement Cap-verdien, aux marges de Lisbonne, on restitue les multirationalités, intérêts, stratégies et pratiques des différents acteurs (Sardan 1995), et on confronte le discours émancipatoire des documents officiels, qui se reproduit dans les documents du plan urbain, avec les pratiques autoritaires de certains acteurs publiques et des responsables du plan qui véhiculent un modèle urbain contraire à celle des habitants. On cherche à montrer dans quelle mesure, dans un contexte capitaliste et neo-libérale, cette intervention contribue à renforcer la participation sociale, la capacité d'action et la cohésion locales, créant des germes de gouvernance au niveau local, mais aussi, au contrôle pervers de cette initiative et au ralentissement de la mobilisation populaire. Le temps lent de ce processus de planification participative (Boelens 2010) devient un instrument dans le rapport de forces sur place. Le droit à la ville, en tant que droit à la transformation du territoire et de soi-même, selon Harvey (2007), est interpellé comme concept de base pour appréhender le processus à l'œuvre de changement social et du territoire.

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RC34-266.3

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«Nosotros somos una familia». La construcción de la identidad b-boy

Uno de los más importantes grupos de bailarines de break dance del Rio de Janeiro se encuentra en la Maré, un conjunto de dieciséis barrios de chabolas con más de 140 mil habitantes. Inicialmente creado a partir de ONG's locales, este estilo de danza se expandió y ha ganado nuevos adeptos, lo que hizo emerger un circuito de break dance independiente de las instituciones. Son los b-boys y las b-girls (bailarines de break dance) de la Maré que definen el formato de los entrenamientos (movimientos a ejercitar, músicas a oír, horarios de los entrenamientos) y garantizan los aspectos logísticos: local del entrenamiento, limpieza y iluminación del espacio.

Compartir experiencias en la danza y formar un conjunto de reflexiones sobre la cultura hip hop ha sido el arquetipo de una intensa relación afectiva que convirtió algunos de ellos en amigos inseparables. Durante los entrenamientos se vive una intensa convivencia, cuyos rituales y performances crean un "espíritu de grupo" entre los participantes, haciendo viable una identidad colectiva. El término "familia" es constantemente utilizado por ellos para nombrar el grupo que integran lo que reitera el carácter colectivo de sus identidades. Refuerzan así la unión y la amistad entre los miembros del grupo elaborando un "nosotros". Simultáneamente, buscan una singularidad y rechazan las imágenes estigmatizantes a las cuales están muchas veces asociados por vivir en barrios de chabolas.

La pedagogía implícita en el aprendizaje del break dance fomenta un conjunto de normas y valores asociados a las ideas de cohesión y solidaridad entre los adeptos, que se opone a la fragmentación y al individualismo que la modernidad tardía inauguró. Es una forma agradable y grupal de cultivo de la subjetividad, constituyendo también una manera creativa de buscar reconocimiento y dignidad viéndose como miembro de una prestigiosa cultura global.

WG01-283.1

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Integración regional e infraestructura ferroviaria

Este trabajo propone debatir sobre la relación entre Procesos de Integración Regional, Infraestructura ferroviaria y modelos de desarrollo territorial partiendo del análisis de diferentes actores (públicos y privados). Se considera fundamental poder diferenciar entre proyectos (políticos y de desarrollo) que estén vinculados al regionalismo supranacional, como el Mercosur o IIRSA[1] y los proyectos de cooperación de las unidades subestatales, para estos procesos retomaremos el concepto de Micro-regionalismo. Vamos a considerar, entonces, a aquellos procesos que parten desde la escala nacional o global pero que se enmarcan en dinámicas territoriales locales frente a aquellos procesos de subsistencia/resistencia de las áreas locales frente a modelos de desarrollo donde las áreas locales tienen una única funcionalidad vinculada a la explotación de los territorios para el comercio internacional. A través de un relevamiento de documentos de trabajo de IIRSA, de los Ministerios de Infraestructura y de bibliografía específica sobre los procesos ferroviarios en los territorios nacionales, se analizará el papel de los actores centrales en la toma de decisiones para la construcción de nueva infraestructura ferroviaria regional, a la par de los debates entre modelos igualitarios de ordenamiento territorial y la posibilidad de que la nueva infraestructura regional replique desigualdades territoriales históricas. Se trabajará específicamente sobre los Ejes de Desarrollo de IIRSA en relación con las obras de infraestructura que pretenden ser realizadas y los modelos territoriales que éstas implican.

[1] Iniciativa para la Infraestructura Regional Sudamericana. Lanzada en el año 2000 en la reunión de Presidentes de América del Sur, promovida por el ex presidente de Brasil Fernando H. Cardozo.

RC44-409.4

RATHZEL, Nora* (Umea University, nora.rathzel@soc.umu.se) and **UZZELL, David** (University of Surrey)

Trade unions, climate change, and the north-south divide

Global environmental degradation and the global division of labour constitute a "dual exposure" to the effects of globalisation. The focus of our analysis is on how these processes intersect with industrial relations and the formulation of trade union environmental strategies.

The paper presents findings based on trade union policy and discussion papers, participant observation at conferences, and over 35 in-depth interviews with senior trade union officials in national and international unions and NGOs.

Our findings show that the traditional power relations between the global North and the global South are reproduced to a certain degree within the trade union movement. Given the evidence of environmental destruction and the crisis of justice, there is a need to reconfigure what development means. Alternative models of development that are being created in the North and the South by unions and by environmental movements might provide the bridge to connect the seemingly irresolvable conflicting interests of Northern and Southern unions. The task appears less impossible when we remember that historically unions were created precisely to solve the apparently irresolvable conflict between the individual interests of workers competing against each other and the need to organise a unified response against exploitation. This same conflict exists now at a global level and suggests the need for a global response from workers. This could be a critical moment in trade union history, where unions recognise that although addressing climate change is a non-traditional area of their concerns, it could be decisive for their future, not only in terms of the effects it will have on jobs, but also regarding the impact it could have on international solidarity.

RC53-423.4

RAUSKY, Maria Eugenia* (CONICET/UNLP, eugeniarausky@gmail.com)

Sobrevivir en la ciudad: Las representaciones de los niños y niñas cartoneros sobre su espacio de trabajo

Una de las particularidades que asume el trabajo infantil urbano en Argentina es su significativa presencia en espacios públicos. Para los niños que trabajan y sus familias "salir a la calle" no sólo tiene el significado literal de desplazarse hacia el ámbito público y de abandonar temporariamente el hogar -habitualmente emplazado en zonas pobres de la periferia- sino que es sinónimo de "ir a trabajar". De este modo casi todos los chicos que trabajan nominan bajo esta expresión dos aspectos de su realidad, tanto

el trabajo que desarrollan como el desplazamiento hacia el espacio en el que lo desenvuelven: la calle. Ahora bien, hablar de espacio público a secas nada nos dice sobre la peculiaridad que el fenómeno adquiere para quienes desarrollan su actividad laboral allí. Esta situación imprime ciertas particularidades a las actividades laborales y a la vida cotidiana de estos niños. Tomando en cuenta a las mismas, el presente trabajo se propone explorar -a partir de una investigación con abordaje cualitativo basado en entrevistas a niños trabajadores en el cartoneo y sus padres y observación participante junto a una familia de carteros en su trabajo diario- el mundo de los niños que trabajan como cartoneros, analizando en particular cómo la calle, en tanto espacio de trabajo permite comprender diferentes aspectos que asume la práctica laboral en sí misma como así también se constituye en una llave para explorar diferentes modos de sociabilidad de los niños pobres.

RC33-317.5

RECAMAN, Ana Lucia* (Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila, al-recaman@gmail.com)

Cultural tourism, a complex strategy for social development: State of Morelos, Mexico

The understanding of the territory is central to the proposal for a cultural tourism strategy, which is defined as: "He motivated junket to know, understand and enjoy all the features and distinctive spiritual, material and emotional features of society or social group to a specific destination" (SECTUR-CESTUR, 2002).

This involves solving a complex problem because of the large number of factors in the act and where the intervention of different specialists is imminent for its articulation and resolution (García, Complex Systems, 2006)

Mexico has poverty increased from 1.5% one of the highest in Latin America (CEPAL, 2011) and ranks second in income inequality in OECD (NOTIMEX, 2011).

Whereas Mexico Tourism represents 9% of GDP (The Weekly Agency, 2011) and according to the World Tourism Organization, the sector's growth prospects are positive for the coming years in emerging countries (World Tourism Organization, 2009), it is appropriate to take this opportunity and create a social positive impact on the population by implementing a coordinated participatory democracy to build sustainable social development in the State of Morelos, characterized by a large inventory of cultural resources.

This paper will present the importance of a complex strategy linked to the social development of a territory with multiple determinations, including: knowledge of resources, needs and opinions of the population, public policy, the expectations of visitors and the infrastructure good performance of the tourism product, based on differentiation. It is only through knowledge of all these elements, the complex interplay between them and with different actors and their relationships, which may suggest a complex strategy conducive to social development of the community.

RC51-137.3

RECAMAN, Ana Lucia* (Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila, al-recaman@gmail.com)

El turismo cultural, una estrategia compleja para el desarrollo social: Estado de Morelos, México

La comprensión del territorio es fundamental en la propuesta de una estrategia de turismo cultural el cual se define como: "Aquel viaje turístico motivado por conocer, comprender y disfrutar el conjunto de rasgos y elementos distintivos, espirituales, materiales y afectivos que caracterizan a una sociedad o grupo social de un destino específico" (SECTUR-CESTUR, 2002). Esto implica la resolución de un problema complejo, por la gran cantidad de factores que en él actúan y donde la intervención de diferentes especialistas resulta inminente para su articulación y solución. (García, Sistemas Complejos, 2006)

México registra un aumento de pobreza del 1.5% uno de los más elevados de América Latina (CEPAL, 2011) y se clasifica en el segundo lugar en desigualdad de ingresos de la OCDE (NOTIMEX, 2011).

Considerando que el turismo representa para México el 9% del PIB (El Semanario Agencia, 2011) y que según la Organización Mundial del Turismo, las perspectivas de crecimiento del sector son positivas para los próximos años en los países emergentes (Organización Mundial del Turismo, 2009), resulta pertinente aprovechar esta oportunidad y generar

un impacto social positivo en la población, implementando una propuesta articulada en la democracia participativa para forjar desarrollo social sostenible en el Estado de Morelos, caracterizado por un nutrido inventario de recursos culturales.

Esta ponencia dará a conocer la importancia de una estrategia compleja vinculada al desarrollo social de un territorio con múltiples determinaciones tales: el conocimiento de recursos, las necesidades y opiniones de la población, las políticas públicas, las expectativas de los visitantes y la infraestructura para un buen desempeño del producto turístico, basado en la diferenciación. Es sólo a través del conocimiento de todos éstos elementos, del complejo entramado entre ellos y con sus diferentes actores y de sus relaciones, que se podrá proponer una estrategia compleja conducente al desarrollo social de la comunidad.

RC26-451.1

RECCHI, Ettore* (University of Chieti-Pescara, ettore.recchi@unich.it) and RAFFINI, Luca (University of Chieti-Pescara)

Citizens and/or strangers: EU free movers' associations in southern European civil societies

In the global population of migrants, European citizens living abroad within the EU enjoy a quite exceptional legal status, as they are entitled to the same rights as nationals of that state (with the only exception of voting at general elections). compared to 'average world migrants', 'EU movers' enjoy the privilege of living in societies where being an immigrant does not imply any second-level status *per se*. Technically speaking, citizens of EU member states who have moved to another EU member state are international migrants. That is, they fulfill the requirements of the standard UN definition of migrants as 'persons who move to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least one year'. On the other hand, their status makes them very similar to internal migrants. They are citizens and strangers at the same time.

Especially after the 2004 and 2007 enlargements of the EU and the subsequent waves of East-West continental migration, the number of EU movers has grown and their impact on receiving society more visible. Drawing on a recent survey of the associations of Poles, Rumanians, Britons and Germans (see www.moveact.eu), the paper shall assess the impact of movers on civil society in Italy, France, Spain and Greece, showing diverging demands and strategies of active citizenship for Eastern and Western European movers.

RC20-57.1

RECCHI, Ettore* (University of Chieti-Pescara, ettore.recchi@unich.it)

Europe as transnational social space: A comparative assessment

European integration and globalisation bring about emerging possibilities to exit the 'box' of national societies more easily than ever before in history. Europeans today can travel, work, study and retire abroad freely, using low-cost flights made possible by EU deregulation; they can buy property in other EU member states within a mutually recognised legal system; they can shop across the EU without having to pass through custom offices. All this opens increased opportunities of interaction with people across national borders. But do citizens of EU member states take these opportunities? Who is taking them and who is not? Are there individual and context-level differences in the degrees of transnationalisation of social life? Does involvement in transnational spaces makes up a growing type of social distinction, much along the lines of classic insights by Merton, Bourdieu and Bauman? Or does it associate in more complex ways with educational and occupational stratification patterns?

This paper sets out to answer such questions by charting the forms by which Europeans have expanded the radius of their lives by travelling physically and virtually across national borders. It shall presents the results of a unique comparative survey – the EUCROSS survey – carried out among residents in Germany, Italy, the UK, Spain, Denmark and Romania (1,000 cases per country) on the basis of a EC-funded research project on border-crossing behaviours (www.eucross.eu) coordinated by the author. Several types of cross-border practices shall be taken into account, distinguishing between physical and virtual practices (e.g., resettling, holidaying, business travelling on the one hand; following foreign media, shopping online on international sites, participating in transnational web forums/chats on the other). An index of cross-border behaviours shall be created and

analysed through multi-level modelling to single out the conditions that help explain different propensities to the transnationalisation of social relations.

RC12-749.1

REGUEIRO, Sabina* (ICA-FFyL-UBA/CONICET, sabinareg-ueiro@hotmail.com)

Violaciones a los derechos humanos durante la última dictadura militar Argentina: Disputas jurídico-políticas en torno a la restitución de niños apropiados en la "transición democrática"

Esta ponencia se centra en un caso particular de violación a los Derechos Humanos durante la última dictadura militar argentina: la apropiación de niños, hijos de detenidos-desaparecidos. Se analizan específicamente las disputas jurídico-políticas desatadas a partir de la localización, en tiempos de la "transición democrática", de una niña desaparecida buscada por Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo.

Por un lado, se indaga la diversidad de concepciones en conflicto en torno al parentesco y la identidad sostenidas por los agentes judiciales intervinientes, que determinarán si la niña es restituida o no a su familia biológica, y su articulación con las figuras jurídicas de "abandono", "riesgo" y "peligro" que justifican formalmente estas decisiones y que serán re-leídas de forma novedosa en este caso.

Por otro lado, el uso de estas categorías, los argumentos y estrategias jurídicas desplegadas dentro del tribunal, se estudian a la luz de la posición y actuación en la trama político-ideológica de los distintos actores judiciales. De esta manera, al mostrar las distintas mediaciones de las decisiones judiciales, se pretende contribuir a la reflexión respecto de la compleja relación derecho - sociedad.

RC35-432.3

REICHER, Rosa* (University of Heidelberg, reicherr@tcd.ie)

The role of globalization in cultural industries: The case of commemoration

The three main links that constitute the cultural industry chain are production, promotion and consumption. These links represent the culture triangle needed to energise an industry whose aesthetic nature and artistic values mirror the essence of human Western civilization. The act of commemorating; an observance designed to honour the memory of some person or event. The proposal is intended to examine the intersections of commemoration and modernity, while examining experiences and memories of the Holocaust in the cultural industries in a global perspective.

The central interest is the (re)construction of a sensitive memory of the Holocaust and other genocides through the drawing of boundaries defined in national, regional, social, racial or cultural terms. The assumption is that the network (trans-)national and regional images and narratives that derives from the remembrance of Holocaust had long lasting effects on the memory culture of a globalized world in general and the relations of nation and regions in particular. The second hypothesis is that the concepts of universal virtues and values are entirely useful as a scientific concept in conveying Holocaust.

In the context of Holocaust commemoration, the concept of cultural industries seems quite problematic. The expression of "Holocaust industries" establishes a connection between cultural industries and Holocaust commemoration. The term "cultural industry" as shaped by Adorno and Horkheimer may cultivate false desire; that is, desire created and satisfied by capitalism. According the emergence of global modernity changes, expressed by a shift towards Asia, especially in the economic sector, in the context of Holocaust and genocide commemoration it seems doubly difficult to take a shift of Western values to Asian values in account.

WG02-45.3

REIGADAS, Cristina* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, cristina-reigadas@sinectis.com.ar)

Modernidad latinoamericana: Autorepresentaciones, problemas y dimensiones de análisis

Más allá de la incertidumbre y diversidad de los pronósticos, la crisis de los hasta ahora sujetos hegemónicos de la historia mundial (Europa, EEUU) y la emergencia de nuevos (viejos) actores (Brasil, Rusia, India y China), requieren que América Latina, como región, busque redefinir su lugar en el mundo.

En esta tarea, América Latina debe revisar sus autorepresentaciones de la modernidad, que incluye la reformulación de dos viejas preguntas: a) ¿Hay una o varias modernidades Latinoamericanas?, 2) ¿cuál es la índole de lo americano (distinción entre América Latina y Norteamérica (EEUU)? Ambas preguntas incluyen, por cierto, la reflexión acerca de su pertinencia misma.

En esta revisión hay que destacar los aportes del giro intercultural y comparativo de la filosofía, sociología, antropología e historia contemporáneas que prioriza estos debates yendo más allá de la interpretación canónica y normalizada del universalismo eurocéntrico, de la crítica dependencista y del pensamiento poscolonial, tanto en su versión moderna o posmoderna. Estos debates han asumido un enfoque que se ha beneficiado con la revisión de la historia universal efectuada desde la perspectiva de la historia global y que permite sostener que los procesos actuales de modernización son producto de complejos procesos de cambio a) respecto de la propia historia, b) respecto de las historias de los otros y c) en relación con la base social global. Se trata de procesos de asimilaciones, entrecruzamientos, mestizajes y diferenciaciones, descentramientos y recentramientos, por medio de los cuales ninguno de sus protagonistas permanece igual.

Este nuevo enfoque de la modernidad requiere también y muy especialmente revisar los abordajes epistemológicos con los que se ha construido la tradicional historia de las ideas en Latinoamérica (y su crítica revisionista), muy especialmente, las nociones de modelo y copia, centro y periferia.

RC14-391.4

REINHEIMER, Patricia* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, patriciareinheimer@yahoo.com.br)

Arts and crafts: Between creativity and techniques learning, art and work, identity and subjectivity

How categories such as "arts and crafts", "popular art" and "manual works" are manipulated in the context where the artistry market in Rio de Janeiro comes into contact with the artistry production of the "community" of mental health? The native use of the category "community", as a form of totaling a heterogeneous group, is a rhetorical construction that appears at the same time as a device for blurring the borders that separate "users of mental health services", from its relatives and from technician that take care of such people - becoming all of them part of one single group - and an essentialization of a border that separates this "community" from the national society - the "normal" people. One of the specificities of this group of artistry producers is that it cannot be thought of as a "community" in the conventional sense of the term, that is, a group that shares a common origin - real or imagined -, distinctive territory, same cultural values and the idea of belonging that makes it possible the construction of public politics and social identities. Still, many devices for setting identity landmarks have been used in the current Psychiatric Reformation movement in Brazil treating it as any other kind community (ethnic, religious etc). Artistic manifestations have functioned as privileged instruments in this process. Several contradictions lie behind this process such as the representations that separate creativity and techniques learning, art and work, identity and subjectivity. These contradictions mostly related with the axiology of the contemporary artistic phenomena, the values that support the artistry production classifications and the representations on madness and the idea of social identity related to it is what I intend to develop in this presentation.

TG07-521.5

REINHEIMER, Patricia* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, patriciareinheimer@yahoo.com.br)

Back and forth of the silk: Regional production and reproduction of memories and identities

Seropédica is seen as a "region of border" between urban and agricultural universes. One of Rio de Janeiro state's cities it had in its cultural past, in the middle of the 19th century, the presence of a farm that created the silk animal, produced and exported the silk fabric. The city counts with a political project of identity construction for the region on the part of the public agencies. The actions on the part of this agencies point to a processes whose horizons are the rescue of a lost memory, from new references, as a base for the construction of a municipal identity. Some characteristics of the city that remind of the "wastelands" have been stimulated like dancing

groups, music balls, the local carnival but also the carnival that connects the city to the big metropolis. The interest in developing tourism in the region uses the advantage of the silk culture of the past to stimulate the black-berries and it's tea leaf as a distinctive reference to a glorious past identity. The identities are symbolic constructions through which the individuals and groups perceive their ethnic and/or regional belonging. These constructions are, in great measure, consequences of social identities consisting "from idea of belonging to collectives culturally defined and, eventually, related to specific territories" (Seyferth, 1995:57) that, in turn, result in multiple axes of social classification of ethnic and regional nature coexisting in modern societies. These classificatory axes have influence in the objective reality of the people defining their behaviors, rights and duties conditioned by the social status that they occupy in this society. We intend to investigate how those identities forged for Seropédica are appropriated by the people who live and work in the city with regards to defending common economic and/or political interests.

RC22-682.7

REINISCH PICOLOTTO, Mariana* (Núcleo de Estudos da Religião (NER/PPGAS/UFRGS), marianareinisch@gmail.com) and **MEIRELLES, Mauro** (Núcleo de Estudos da Religião (NER/PPGAS/UFRGS))

Heading towards the old continent: Building transnational networks of interaction between Brazilian and Swedish Pentecostal leaders

It has been some years that the Brazilian Pentecostal process of transnationalization towards Europe and other countries it's not been considered as a new fact and understanding for some researches in the anthropological religious field. Recent studies have shown the existence of what it's been called as "inverted mission". Brazilian religious leaders are taken their way back to Europe, when, before, there used to be a religious flow from Europe to America. Therefore, this is a two way interaction that involves a transnational movement of the Brazilian Pentecostals ministries leaders from Brazil to Europe, from Europe to Brazil, as well as to other countries, creating the perfect environment to build networks between Pentecostals churches around the world This article seeks to analyze the relationship, the bonds built specially between Word of Life Church in Uppsala, Sweden, and Encontros de Fé in Porto Alegre, Brazil. Such relationship contributed to bring to Porto Alegre the Word of Life Bible School which was founded 27 years ago by Ulf Ekman, the president of Word of Life Church, to be installed at Encontros de Fé church. Some of the results collected in field research shows that the aim of this partnership regards on the goal of raising social capital and, also, form new leaders for church's own needs and growth.

RC44-693.1

REIRO, Anabel* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales- Universidad de la República., reiro.anabel@gmail.com)

La recuperación del trabajo y los procesos de democratización en Uruguay

Se abordará la temática de las empresas recuperadas por sus trabajadores en el Uruguay, quienes ante el cierre o quiebra de su lugar de trabajo se niegan a formar parte del desempleo "trabajando sin patrones".

Se indaga sobre las fuerzas enajenantes que se establecen mediante las relaciones sociales que caracterizan las empresas de las que provienen, buscando historizar los procesos autogestionarios para comprender su posible dinamismo en la transformación social.

Se analiza cómo a través de demandas que emergen con carácter defensivo, se van configurando subjetividades específicas, entramados y fuerzas sociales capaces de generar nuevos espacios de implicación que pueden ser interpretados como nuevos horizontes y oportunidades en el espacio de la lucha social.

En la búsqueda por recrear su trabajo, los trabajadores recorren complejos procesos de autonomización que son abordados y analizados desde su dimensión económica-productiva, relacional y simbólica.

El enfoque teórico/metodológico elegido incorpora a los sujetos colectivos en tanto factores determinantes/determinados en las estructuras económico-productivas, mientras que el trabajo de campo constó en una triangulación de técnicas cualitativas y cuantitativas.

Los datos fueron generados a través de: una encuesta y entrevistas semi-estructuradas a representantes de veinte unidades recuperadas, observación directa en los establecimientos, participación durante tres años en la incubación de una cortinumbre en proceso de recuperación y por último, una encuesta realizada a quinientos trabajadores que se encuentran actualmente produciendo bajo esta modalidad.

¿Cómo se dan estos procesos de autogestión obrera en Uruguay? ¿Cuál podría ser su significado dentro del enfoque sociológico-político sobre la democratización social?

RC18-225.3

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Financiamiento de campañas electorales y sistema electoral: Reflexiones sobre la agenda de la reforma política en Brasil, 2003-2011

Aunque el constante debate público sobre la reforma política en Brasil parezca volver a empezar desde el principio con nuevas proposiciones, desde 2003 consiste en variaciones alrededor del mismo núcleo: la adopción de listas preordenadas y financiamiento exclusivamente público de campañas electorales.

Es en 2003 cuando la comisión especial de la Cámara de los Diputados consolidó en esos dos pilares todos los proyectos que tramitaban sobre esa materia. La propuesta del financiamiento público exclusivo presentó el propósito explícito de mejorar los controles institucionales sobre los flujos de capital. Para habilitar su implantación, fue propuesta la institución de las listas preordenadas, evitándose así la disolución de los recursos en diversas campañas individuales, además de facilitar la fiscalización.

Derrotada en 2007 y abortada en 2009, la propuesta resurgió en 2011 cuando una comisión del Senado Federal votó en su mayoría por la institución del financiamiento público y de las listas preordenadas. A pesar de todo, en 2011 una comisión de la Cámara de Diputados encaminó proposición distinta con financiamiento público complementado por donaciones "a ciegas" a un fondo y un sistema electoral vectorialmente opuesto a las listas preordenadas, intentando combinar la competición entre las listas partidarias abiertas con una competición individual entre candidatos.

¿Cómo conciliar el hecho de que el Poder Legislativo brasileño vuelva siempre a la misma propuesta con el precedente de haber sido reiteradamente rechazada en el plenario desde 2007? ¿Si la propuesta es inviable, por qué siempre se vuelve a ella? ¿Si es suficientemente fuerte para ser reiteradamente resucitada, por qué nunca prospera?

Así, el trabajo pretende a partir de una narrativa de las tentativas recientes de reforma del sistema electoral brasileño, complementada por los datos preliminares de pesquisa comparativa sobre sistemas de financiamiento de campañas en sus relaciones con el sistema electoral, propiciar parámetros productivos para el debate.

RC13-344.2

REIS, Magali* (PUC Minas, magali_reis@pucminas.br)

Indiferencia civil e infancia: Un análisis de la "frialidad burguesa" en relación a los niños

Este estudio consiste en analizar la ontogénesis de la indiferencia civil, hacia los niños en la región metropolitana de Belo Horizonte – MG/Brasil. Aunque hay un número importante de estudios que demuestran las diferentes formas de exclusión de género, etnia, clase social y edad, las situaciones de desigualdad social y la subordinación prevalecen, que indican la necesidad de estudios referentes a la formación de la moral social basada en la "frialidad burguesa" (Bürgerliches Kälte) Este tipo particular de frialidad ocurre, según Gruschka (1996, 2004), debido a la indiferencia civil, demostrada en las prácticas y rituales sociales que conducen a la desensibilización, semejante a las contradicciones del proyecto capitalista basado en la moral burguesa. Considerando a la escuela infantil como un ejemplo de lo que queremos demostrar, analizamos que en medio de las contradicciones entre la propuesta de formar-educar-enseñar en un proceso eman-

cipatorio y la desigualdad de condiciones objetivas de oportunidades educativas, muchas de las situaciones cotidianas de conflicto se experimentan en la educación, en la que la moral de la indiferencia se transmite y refuerza en los estudiantes desde la educación infantil. Observamos que en la actualidad existe un macro e micro modelo de gestión pública incapaces de captar a las diferentes fuerzas sociales que intervienen en el proceso de superación de las desigualdades. Hemos encontrado que la *frialidad burguesa* afecta a todos los ámbitos sociales, como: la educación, la salud, la planificación familiar, las políticas de vivienda, es decir, la economía en general. Por lo tanto, la indiferencia civil puede ser entendida como una operación económica calculada.

RC20-442.1

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Modes d'engagement et formes de reconnaissance : Mobilisations collectives au Brésil et en France

A partir des dispositifs analytiques de l'anthropologie et sociologie pragmatique contemporaine, je voulais discuter les façons dont lesquels les acteurs sont soumis à l'épreuve pour mettre en évidence les plusieurs régimes d'engagement dans des interactions pour faire face à leurs demandes de reconnaissance dans des différentes architectures de la vie en commun. Pour lancer un approche comparatiste, je propose discuter la situation Antilaise en Île de France (Paris) et des Quilombolas au Brésil pour envisager les grammaires mobilisés par les acteurs dans des mobilisations collectives de demande de droit, reconnaissance ou respect.

RC23-182.2

REISING, Ailin* (CONICET Fundación Bariloche UNRN, ailin@bariloche.com.ar)

Trajectorias institucionales, colectivos sociocognitivos y agendas de investigación: A propósito de la investigación a escala nanométrica en Argentina

Se analiza la fisonomía y dinámica que ha adquirido la investigación a escala nanométrica en Argentina en el último decenio. Este periodo permite analizar en el surgimiento y desarrollo de un campo de conocimiento incipiente su eventual subordinación a agendas de investigación internacionales así como el impacto de las políticas científico-tecnológicas implementadas para el sector. Con el objeto de explorar eventuales variaciones en el carácter aplicado o no del conocimiento generado en el mismo se ha optado por el término "investigación a escala nanométrica" como denominador de las prácticas consideradas.

Desde esta perspectiva se problematizan tres factores: la trayectoria de las instituciones que detentan en el periodo la mayor cantidad de proyectos aprobados por organismos científico-tecnológico nacionales y/o la mayor cantidad de investigadores abocados al área, la estructura organizativa y funcional de los "colectivos sociocognitivos" (Giere, 2008) que han impulsado este tipo de investigación en el país, considerando particularmente la interacción interinstitucional respecto al equipamiento y las facilidades experimentales, y las agendas de investigación, atendiendo a la incidencia que en su definición han tenido aspectos tales como las políticas implementadas en el país, las orientaciones establecidas para el campo en las iniciativas nanotecnológicas de otros países y las redes internacionales de las que se ha formado parte.

Tales factores han sido considerados mediante una base de datos propia construida a partir de la información brindada por el Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas y la Agencia Nacional de Promoción de la Ciencia y la Tecnología. Particularmente se han analizado resultados de convocatorias públicas para la financiación de proyectos de investigación, reuniones científicas, compra de equipamiento y/o refacción de laboratorios, radicación y/o relocalización de investigadores y formación de recursos humanos. Se han evaluado publicaciones, patentes, convenios con empresas y se han realizado entrevistas en profundidad a científicos y responsables institucionales.

RC43-582.3

RELLI, Mariana* (Centro de Investigaciones Geográficas, Instituto de Investigaciones en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales (UNLP/

CONICET), Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación (FaHCE/UNLP), marianarelli@yahoo.com.ar)

Situaciones de irregularidad dominial del hábitat popular urbano y acciones del estado, provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1990-2004

En la conformación de las ciudades de la provincia de Buenos Aires -fundamentalmente del Conurbano Bonaerense- observamos procesos que han derivado en distintas situaciones de irregularidad dominial. Por un lado, frente a las imposibilidades propias de la producción de ciudad en el capitalismo para dar acceso a la vivienda urbana de manera regular a todas las familias, aparecen formas de producción del hábitat que se desarrollan fuera de los marcos normativos: la ocupación de suelo o inmuebles deshabitados y las compraventas de viviendas y lotes por fuera de los circuitos formales son algunas maneras de resolver la necesidad de encontrar un lugar donde vivir en la ciudad, negado para quienes carecen de recursos económicos suficientes. Por otra parte, la producción formal de lotes urbanos -previa a la sanción de la Ley de Ordenamiento territorial y usos del suelo de 1977- y su venta a plazos, en ocasiones también ha sido generadora de irregularidad. Algunas de estas situaciones han sido objeto de medidas de regularización encaradas desde el gobierno de la provincia de Buenos Aires.

Presentamos los resultados de la revisión de las medidas adoptadas frente a los distintos tipos de irregularidad dominial en los que han derivado las diferentes formas de producción del suelo urbano. Para ello, concentramos nuestra mirada en un período de profunda reforma del Estado (1990-2004), recurrimos a la compilación y análisis de leyes, decretos y resoluciones ministeriales, y a entrevistas a actores políticos con funciones relevantes frente a la cuestión durante el período. Nos encontramos con un conjunto heterogéneo de acciones cuyos procedimientos, tiempos de implementación y resultados son muy disímiles, lo cual nos permite afirmar que la política de regularización de la provincia está conformada por un conjunto de iniciativas tomadas desde diferentes ámbitos de gobierno y como respuesta a casos visibilizados con cierta conflictividad.

RC13-704.4

RESENDE, Cláudia* (PhD Student in Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa, macutailunga@gmail.com)

Improvisations of leisure behind bars

The core of this research is to identify and typify nuances of leisure as strategies (re)created by convicted young foreigners, who are compelled to live 24/7 behind bars, under countless deprivations and limitations imposed by those who, formally, rule the prison.

On an overall sense, being under a custodial sentence may reflect, for those who are imprisoned, effective forms of lack of autonomy. Nevertheless, *focused interactions* on leisure, along the daily routines of inmates, can exhibit: the search of sources of momentary joy through shared belongings of pleasure, traces of creativeness, (re)conversion of dramatic episodes and appointments of critical sense of humor. Likewise, *encounters* on leisure may shape or be shaped by implicit or explicit formulas of resistance, intimidation and/or social distinction amongst those who have to face a prison sentence.

Under the scope of the Symbolic Interactionism approach, this communication is enlightened by a multiplicity of leisure expressions as informally experienced and interpreted by 18 (eighteen) convicted young foreigners in a Portuguese prison with an outstanding variety of nationalities. Therefore, an innovative combination of qualitative techniques was adapted to the specificities of the prison context and the socio-cultural backgrounds of those who were the subjects of study.

Hence, a comprehensive analysis is going to reveal *exclusive* and *inclusive* leisure activities which are a double bladed sword: conformity and confrontation to the restrictions and tensions of a prison environment. Alike, one is going to have a more in-depth knowledge on how do collective and individual singularities are likely to emerge from the participation on multiple *gatherings* promoted by young foreigners within the prison walls.

In sum, it is going to be presented groundbreaking data related to leisure (re)configurations as far as confinement experiences are concerned.

RC20-442.2

RESENDE, José Manuel* (Professor Phd Faculty Social Sciences and Humanities, New University of Lisbon, josemenator@gmail.com)

Everything under my skin: The tragic in the vulnerabilities of HIV positive people in Portugal

The figures of the vulnerable people are many and diversified. These figures are also encountered in Portugal. They are people with hidden voices and faces. They emerge in the public arena covered by a skin that notoriously announces their presence. Among the strange figures that tangibly foretell the presence of vulnerable beings, this text makes a sociological analysis following the critical operations made by HIV positive people taking as a starting point the diverse perspectives that make up their involvement with the world. Some mobilize themselves in causes that affect them and face various difficulties which run into their lives and into the lives of those also infected and affected by the disease. They fight with their bodies and everything under their skin is a means and an end to promote their causes in order to have their own human rights truly recognized. On the other side of the mirror, the organizations that support these movements are seen by HIV positive people as tools to make live and real, and to advertise, their denunciations of the ways they are disregarded, since the rule that does not allow, in democracy, the injustice at its worse, in its worst extreme forms, does not work and, through interposed voices, they claim the acknowledgement of their rights as beings that belong to a common humanity. But whatever the circumstance for the monitorization of these experiences, either HIV positive people that publicly expose themselves or HIV positive people that do not publicly reveal their presence *in the city*, they express their suffering, at a distance or presentially, through the coating of their bodies. The tragic in their skins throws them into experiences of unaffektness of themselves and of others in this modernity that sees itself as an enlarged liberality.

RC04-274.3

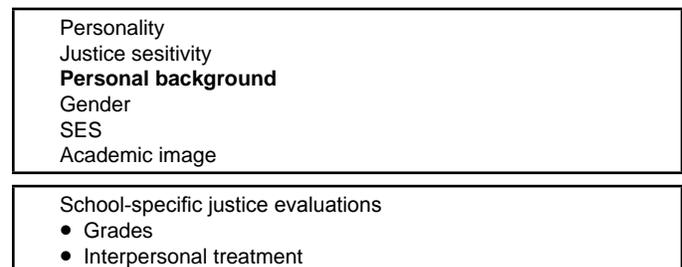
RESH, Nura* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, msnura@huji.ac.il) and SABBAGH, Clara (University of Haifa)

Sense of justice as a hidden curriculum: Indicator of school democracy that affect democratic attitudes

Early adolescence is a crucial period in the formation of civic identity, the shaping of one's "philosophy of life", and the gradual growth of independence and social responsibility that are essential conditions for becoming an active member in complex and stable democracies. We contend that justice experiences in school can be seen as a hidden curriculum: The sense of a 'just school', where instrumental and relational goods are justly distributed and where the procedures of their distribution are perceived to be 'fair', is in itself an indicator of a democratic milieu. Moreover, sense of justice in school will contribute to the development of social and institutional trust and to the formation of a democratic orientation.

Adopting a multidisciplinary – psychological and sociological – approach, we have developed a theoretical framework for the investigation of the relationship between students' sense of justice at school and different facets of civic attitudes and behaviour - i.e., social and institutional trust, democratic attitudes, civic engagement in school and social orientations.

Figure 1. General framework for the study of school-specific justice evaluations and civic socialization



Civic attitudes

- Institutional trust
- Social trust
- Democratic orientation

Civic behaviour

- School involvement
- Truancy/ absence
- Deviant behaviour
- Rule-oriented behaviour

Class context

- Procedural justice
- National/ethnic context
- Jews - Arabs

The model was tested empirically in Israel in a national sample of 48 middle schools (about 5000 8th and 9th grades students). Our presentation of findings will focus on the attitudinal outcomes (measures of trust and democratic attitudes). Implications for school organizational pedagogy will be discussed.

RC53-423.3

RESTREPO RUIZ, Diana* (Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana, dianapatriciarestrepo@hotmail.com)

Del temor de dios al cuidado de sí. Una propuesta ética para la construcción de subjetividades desde la infancia

Si bien la Ley se ha pronunciado constante y prolijamente sobre la igualdad de derechos en lo que refiere a la condición sexual, incluyendo en dichas consideraciones a niños, niñas y adolescentes, difícilmente la Ley puede cambiar patrones sociales anclados siglos atrás y más aun cuando a estos los sustentan factores religiosos.

En nuestra sociedad, la colombiana, la incorporación de derechos ligados a la moderna concepción de género ha sido relativamente reciente, pero a pesar del empeño y buenas intenciones de nuestro legislador, la sociedad ha marchado, y lo sigue haciendo, movida mas por las indicaciones de credos religiosos (en su mayoría el cristiano-católico), presentes no sólo en el hogar, sino también en la escuela, definidos desde hace mas de un siglo como los valores sociales determinantes y que nuestro actual Estado laico no ha podido modificar.

Estos modelos de hombre y mujer virtuosos, ha impuesto en nuestros niños y niñas unos patrones ligados a los roles que se espera cumplan en sus contextos: casa, escuela, sociedad, presentes en la crianza, los castigos, la ropa, los comportamientos y hasta los juegos. De ésta manera, desde pequeños se nos ha dicho cómo debemos comportarnos, qué color usar, cómo sentarnos, cómo hablar... ligado siempre a la condición sexual dada por los órganos reproductivos.

Y no es que esté mal que una sociedad instaure en sus niños y niñas el modelo de ciudadano que desea, lo que no es prudente es que insista en asignar los roles de éstos según modelos sociales desarrollados en el Asia Menor a finales del primer milenio antes de nuestra era y sostenidos como ideales por la Iglesia Católica.

RC33-34.3

REYES SUÁREZ, Azucena* (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales-UNCuyo, susanareyes79@yahoo.com.ar) and **POTASCHNER, Leandro Ezequiel*** (CONICET-Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, UNCuyo, ezequielpotaschner@hotmail.com)

Tensiones y negociaciones entre religión y política: El caso de la educación sexual en las escuelas en la provincia de mendoza

Estudios recientes que abordan el lugar de las religiones en la sociedad actual, manifiestan la existencia de un proceso de quiebre del monopolio católico en el campo religioso. Argentina, si bien conserva un importante predominio del culto católico evidencia sin embargo un proceso de diversificación religiosa. No obstante, la iglesia católica como institución continúa manteniendo poder de negociación con el poder político y con el Estado.

En el presente trabajo nos proponemos abordar las lógicas, estrategias y negociaciones que establece la Iglesia con el Estado para lograr imponer sus concepciones en el diseño y aplicación de políticas publicas, en especial la referida a la política educativa, y en este marco, a la educación sexual. Tomaremos como espacio de referencia, la Provincia de Mendoza.

Podemos constatar que a nivel del estado nacional se creó un programa denominado "educación sexual integral", el cual presentó grandes dificultades para ser aplicado en Mendoza, justamente por la presión ejercida por grupos religiosos. Se observan al mismo tiempo tensiones y disputas en torno a su aplicación y a la definición de los contenidos sobre sexualidad que deben transmitirse en las escuelas. En este marco, nos ocuparemos de abordar la capacidad de trato que tienen diferentes actores con el Estado.

Se analizarán estas lógicas de negociación, a partir del análisis de las trayectorias políticas-religiosas de algunos funcionarios de la Dirección General de Escuelas. Dichos actores gozan de un espacio de poder que les permite otorgar un mayor o menor margen de acción a las comunidades educativas para que redefinan e implementen la política educativa. Así, los funcionarios cumplirían un rol de reguladores en la transmisión de los valores y principios religiosos a través de la política pública. Condensarían con sus posiciones políticas-ideológicas-religiosas, los avances y retroceso de un proceso complejo de secularización y laicización de la educación.

RC32-244.1

REYES-RIVAS, Roxana* (Costa Rica Institute of Technology, roxana_reyes@yahoo.com)

Cyborgs from Central America unite! A decolonial feminist approach to Central American women's groups in cyberspace

Postcolonial studies have their origin in areas (Asia and Africa) where their history of independence from European colonial powers is relatively recent. The Americas have a much earlier history of colonial experience, and some of its countries have been formally independent for more than two centuries. Given that difference in background, scholarship in Latin America has been developed on the grounds of coloniality (colonialidad), a category coined by AnibalQuijano. According to Quijano (1993 y 2000), coloniality is a set of features and remains of colonial power and domination still shown by societies that once were colonies. Nonetheless, this state of affairs finds its significance through the place it has within a world-system. Most recently, through the production of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), it can be seen how this pattern is being followed.

Even though these technologies, in terms of production and culture, mark a great difference between the metropolitan areas (global North) and peripheral countries (global South), the use of such technologies is becoming very important for political resistance in Latin America. Cyberspace has become a resource of resistance for women who fight against political upheaval and inequality in Latin America. By combining the theoretical approaches of coloniality and cyberfeminism, I will discuss and analyze how women from Latin America build their own agency by creative ways of use and networking within cyberspace. I will pay special attention to two examples of Central American cyborgs, namely, the Feministas en Resistencia (Feminists in Resistance), a network of women throughout Latin America, that oppose the coup d'état in Honduras, and O.T.R.A.S. an organization of young women in engineering and computing who promote the access to free culture and software for women in Central America.

RC47-368.10

REYNALS, Cristina* (Investigadora, cristinareynals@gmail.com), **CRUDI, Roxana** (Investigadora), **SURIAN, Alessio** (Investigador) and **FERENAZ, Juan** (Investigador)

La modificación del espacio urbano: Praxis de lucha de los movimientos sociales

La ponencia presenta los resultados de la práctica de la coproducción investigativa, a través de un método para la producción colectiva de conocimiento científico. El encuentro discursivo no se limita a la escucha activa y metódica, postulada por Pierre Bourdieu como mecanismo de reducción de la violencia en la comunicación, sino que va más allá al comprometer a los actores sociales en tal práctica, convirtiéndolos en sujetos investigadores y, por lo tanto, coproductores de conocimiento. De este modo, el encuentro discursivo puede ser considerado como praxis: no se detiene ante lo dado del discurso, sino que éste es interrogado críticamente en su materialidad, toda vez que su anclaje material es el fundamento de la producción teórica de conocimiento, permitiendo dinamizar dialécticamente el proceso colectivo de producción cognoscitiva. La disputa por el espacio urbano genera en esta época la necesidad de respuestas novedosas por parte de los movimientos sociales quienes siendo protagonistas de estas

luchas deben dirimir con otros actores sociales y políticos los desafíos de su futuro. El equipo de investigación ha promovido, tanto en la ciudad y la provincia de Buenos Aires, como en el área de Lima metropolitana, espacios de reflexión entre representantes de movimientos sociales sobre la apropiación y cambio del espacio urbano. Es así que se tomarán experiencias sistematizadas en los Encuentros de la Universidad Popular Urbana de la Alianza Internacional de Habitantes.

RC11-163.4

REYNOLDS, Jill* (The Open University, j.c.reynolds@open.ac.uk)
Discourses of child free later life: A gendered topic

In earlier research on singleness, I talked both to women who had always been single and to those who were single again following marriage or a long term relationship. While some had children, many did not. It appeared that those without children had a double set of accounting to do. They felt required to explain why they were single. Furthermore, they found it hard to respond to questions on whether they had children, with their implicit query 'why not?'

In this paper I explore the discourses employed by participants in my follow up interviews with these childfree women some thirteen years later, now they are aged 60+ years. I make some comparison with datasets that include transcripts from interviews with men aged 65+ (Arber and Davidson*, Bowling**).

In contrast to some discomfort expressed when younger in the contrast between their life and that of friends with children, a number of participants mentioned talk in older age about younger family members as something of a nuisance that could make for tedious conversation: 'I wish we could talk about something other than their grandchildren', or 'it cuts down their self-awareness as if they can only focus on somebody else'. Something had changed in their balance of accounting meaning some participants positioned themselves as companionable, free and active, and their friends with grandchildren as burdened by a sense of duty that required them to prioritise time caring for them and a narrow conversational focus.

*85 interviews men over 65 years (UKDA 6011 **Arber, S. and Davidson, K., *Older Men: their Social Worlds and Healthy Lifestyles, 1999-2002*** of whom 15 had no children.

** 80 interviews men and women over 65 years (UKDA 5237, Bowling, A. ***Adding Quality to Quantity: Quality of Life in Older Age, 2000-2002***) of whom 14 had no children.

RC10-395.5

RIBEIRO, Ludmila* (UFMG, ludmila.ribeiro@gmail.com)

The relationship between research and improvement of police stations through community oversight

Good policing – services that members of the public view as effective and respectful – is increasingly recognized as essential to good governance. Through the global project "Police Station Visitors Week", around the world, individuals access law enforcement services principally through police stations. After that, the quantitative and qualitative results are analyzed and presented to the chief of each police station visited. After two years of visits in Brazil, it is possible to access the impact of the project in the effectiveness of police stations. This paper intends to present these results, discussing how initiatives like that imply in real process of police reform, improving accountability and police services.

RC10-494.2

RIBEIRO, Maria Thereza* (Universidade Federal de Pelotas, tete@ufpel.tche.br)

The social process of participation in the public sphere

In this presentation, based on interviews with social actors who are part of the Council Plan (CONPLAD) in the municipality of Pelotas, a city of Rio Grande do Sul, as well as residents of peripheral lots of Pelotas, intended understand the dynamics of participation of social actors on the importance of representation on the board and understanding the experience of acting in the public disputes of proposals for development. Attentive to the processes and outcomes of interactions between civil society organizations and state and market systemic (AVRITZER, 1994, 2004; COHEN, 2003; LAVALLE, 2006, ALEXANDER, 1998) for the formulation of public policies. Therefore, we evaluate whether or not the difficulties experienced by social

actors to see the practical recognition of their right to the city. To this end, we propose to know the social conditions of production of different points of view and the di-visions of perception and representation of the city, it being understood that these positions of the actors are shaped by symbolic capital based on the amount of economic capital and global cultural and the relative weight of capital acquired by each of them (BOURDIEU, 1997, 1998) within the field of social relations and reproduced in everyday actions.

RC48-539.2

RIBEIRO, Natalina* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, ribeiro.natalina@gmail.com)

Autonomia: Visiones de los autores y actores sociales

Este artículo pretende comparar las concepciones elaboradas por autores académicos, con las elaboraciones internas de los movimientos sociales sobre el tema de la autonomía. Los análisis de los movimientos sociales, que han surgido en los años 1970, fomentaron percepciones de una sociedad civil virtuosa en oposición a un Estado satánico (DAGNINO, 2002). Esta imagen, ofrece elementos para comprender la actitud "anti-institucional" y la defensa de la "autonomía" en el discurso de los sujetos protagonistas de estas experiencias. Dagnino alerta por la insuficiencia de asignarles características de pureza a los movimientos sociales, una vez que estos surgieron en una estrecha relación interactiva con actores externos, constituyendo relaciones que atraviesan el Estado, los partidos políticos, la academia y los propios movimientos, a través de las relaciones institucionales e interpersonales, reconfigurando sus prácticas e directrices.

El discurso de la autonomía también fue activado como instrumento retórico para disputar la hegemonía de la dirección política de los movimientos. Así, la autonomía adquirió diferentes significados: establecimiento de mecanismos de participación sin vínculos formales con los órganos del Estado; independencia de las organizaciones populares en relación con la iglesia católica o a los partidos, indicando la necesidad de los movimientos mantenerse "puros" en relación a los otros sujetos (Estado, iglesia, partidos). Sin embargo, los análisis del discurso de la autonomía sugieren que se trata de una elaboración ajena a los movimientos, introducida por uno de estos actores en referencia a los demás. Las organizaciones populares, según la perspectiva de estos actores, parecen ser retratados como inmaduras frente a los enfrentamientos políticos decisivos y dependientes de asesores externos. Frente a estas reflexiones, cabría incluir la autonomía en la lista de "conceptos en controversia" (Dagnino, 2006) porque, así como "participación" y "democracia", necesita explicitaciones capaz de poner de manifiesto las intenciones que oculta.

TG03-281.4

RIBEIRO, Thuanny* (Lucia de fatima clemente ribeiro, thuanny-ribeiro@gmail.com) and **LIMA, Niedja*** (Bernadete lima, niedja-sun@gmail.com)

Human rights and media: An authoritative historical construction

This proposal of work aims to discuss a period marked for the suppression of rights and analytically expressed as the most obscure period concerning to the practice of violence and torture in the prison in Brazil, which gave the title of the called "years of lead" (between 1969 and 1974). Understanding which production of meaning about the Human Rights and your possible linking to the vulgarized expression of this as 'bandits' right' is the main motivation to the occasioned discussion.

For this, there is an analysis of the role of the impress media in the production of the meaning and in the construction of an authoritarian comprehension of human rights as "bandits' rights", from the perspective analysis of the discourse, affirmation that is loaded of political-ideological and economical-material interest, that deny a range of historical fights of the working classes to the rights conquest.

This proposal aims, therefore, analyze the close relation existing between the conception of Human Rights in the Brazilian Society and the dictatorial regime, to which this view is directly linked, in the perspective of a qualitative research of documental analysis, by the editions of Jornal Diário de Pernambuco, of the articles that releases in it headline some denotation to the theme in here addressed, rights.

Considering this context, can be judged the present investigation about the historical development of the human rights in the Brazil and your correlation with the public security politics and your particularities, of main importance for the contemporaneous Social Service and for the sociology,

capable of inform even the practice of the social assistants of means the enable neutralizing a openly opposite discuss to the affirmation of democracy and the human rights on Brazil, as well those all that auto-recognize as citizens.

RC37-151.2

RICCIONI, Ilaria* (Free University of Bozen, i.riccioni@unibz.it)

Sociology of the artistic action

What is a social action and what is an artistic action? What are the characteristic that allow a sociological reflection on a social action that gives form to a new world elaborated by creative individuals? According to Georg Simmel "All the human operations are nothing but ways in which we enter practical relation with the environment" so how can an essay by Artaud, the action of the avant-gardes of futurism, Dadaism, vorticism be understood as the re-elaboration of a given social and historical context? How can we interpret the artistic action if not within a social action with a certain given aim and motivation elaborated by a given social, historical and political situation?

The intent of this paper is to analyze some art works within their specific context in order to find out how the Weberian social action, and the criticism that Alfred Schutz moved to it through the concept of "multiple realities", can grasp the multiple layers of art as part of the social action.

RC37-313.1

RICCIONI, Ilaria* (Free University of Bozen, i.riccioni@unibz.it)

The social action of avant-garde art

The social action of avant-garde art

Ilaria Riccioni

Free University of Bozen

Why is art for social understanding important? Can we grasp deep connections among social and institutional elements from observing art tendencies? Is it possible to shape a structure of western development reading it from avant-garde adventure within the first twenty years of the Nineties?

This paper originates from the attempt to give such questions an adequate answer, that might become a first step towards sociology of the avant-gardes.

This paper is based on a specific conceptual framework that is the relative autonomy of artistic activity. As such, it implies a critique of both the approaches of historical materialism and of neo-idealistic intuitionism. Artistic activity is conceived neither as totally determined nor as completely free. It is a historically conditioned activity. For this reason I submit three major types of historical context that can be usefully considered:

- 1) a tradition-bound context.
- 2) a relatively developed industrial context.
- 3) a fully developed and economically dynamic context.

At first we shall consider each avant-garde expression within its own social and political context.

Avant-garde social action can be analyzed through three stages of attitude and role within the society of belonging, to be seen in a close relation with politics and social development (Poggioli: 1967; Bürger: 1974; Willett: 1978; Riccioni: 2003; Ferrarotti: 2005)

A first stage of avant-garde art can be identified with a total revolutionary intent, such as the futurist movement in Italy, as well as Futurism in Soviet Union, Surrealism in France, Vorticism in United Kingdom. Collaboration between arts and politics would then turn out to be political aim with the tools of art. This paper will go through the main historic avant-garde movements in order to construct a frame from which also contemporary art can receive a new light.

RC15-306.3

RICE, Carla* (University of Guelph, carlar@uoguelph.ca) and **RICE, Carla*** (University of Guelph, carlar@uoguelph.ca)

Re-visioning ethical responses to fat: From enforcing body norms to exploring the possibilities unique to different bodies

This paper offers a new materialist theory of fat and develops a feminist body ethics based on the narratives of a diverse sample of adult Canadian women self-identified as former fat girls. Drawing on my earlier research that analyzed popular and public health messages concerning fatness and fitness received by participants in their childhood social worlds (Rice, 2007,

2009), I draw on an growing corpus of new materialist writing to analyze how big girls become fat girls in social and physical spaces, which I argue are productive of "overweight." While the women I spoke with grew up prior to the obesity epidemic moral panic in Canada, their experiences are relevant to current debates since they confronted earlier campaigns calling for fitness promotion and fatness prevention among citizens. Although it is commonly claimed by obesity scientists that too much food and not enough exercise cause overweight, for those with whom I spoke, the opposite more often was true: pervasive weight stereotyping and enforced dieting lead them to avoid activity and engage in problem eating, which contributed to life-long difficulties with food/weight. In light of dire warnings and moral panic about rising obesity in today's North American children, I turn to discuss of the implications of women's accounts for contemporary feminist-informed policy and practice. I argue that with renewed focus on fatness prevention through fitness promotion, obesity prevention proponents may be leading a new cohort of large children to adopt problem eating and exercise, possibly contributing to another generation's struggles with weight. In this context, I am interested in thinking about an ethics that emphasizes more open-ended and embodied ways of approaching the relationship of fatness to fitness, by moving away from practices of enforcing norms toward creative ways of exploring the abilities and possibilities unique to different bodies.

RC15-306.3

RICE, Carla* (University of Guelph, carlar@uoguelph.ca) and **RICE, Carla*** (University of Guelph, carlar@uoguelph.ca)

Re-visioning ethical responses to fat: From enforcing body norms to exploring the possibilities unique to different bodies

This paper offers a new materialist theory of fat and develops a feminist body ethics based on the narratives of a diverse sample of adult Canadian women self-identified as former fat girls. Drawing on my earlier research that analyzed popular and public health messages concerning fatness and fitness received by participants in their childhood social worlds (Rice, 2007, 2009), I draw on a growing corpus of new materialist writing to analyze how big girls become fat girls in social and physical spaces, which I argue are productive of "overweight." While the women I spoke with grew up prior to the obesity epidemic moral panic in Canada, their experiences are relevant to current debates since they confronted earlier campaigns calling for fitness promotion and fatness prevention among citizens. Although it is commonly claimed by obesity scientists that too much food and not enough exercise cause overweight, for those with whom I spoke, the opposite more often was true: pervasive weight stereotyping and enforced dieting lead them to avoid activity and engage in problem eating, which contributed to life-long difficulties with food/weight. In light of dire warnings and moral panic about rising obesity in today's North American children, I turn to discuss of the implications of women's accounts for contemporary feminist-informed policy and practice. I argue that with renewed focus on fatness prevention through fitness promotion, obesity prevention proponents may be leading a new cohort of large children to adopt problem eating and exercise, possibly contributing to another generation's struggles with weight. In this context, I am interested in thinking about an ethics that emphasizes more open-ended and embodied ways of approaching the relationship of fatness to fitness, by moving away from practices of enforcing norms toward creative ways of exploring the abilities and possibilities unique to different bodies.

RC05-624.3

RICHARDS, Patricia* (University of Georgia, plr333@uga.edu)

Modernity/coloniality and conflicts over indigenous rights in the Chilean South

Officially annexed by the Chilean state in 1883, the region of the Araucanía is a classic settler society. In recent years it has been fraught with often-violent conflicts between Mapuche indigenous people, who are autochthonous to the territory, and the state, European-descended land-owners, and corporations over land, natural resources, development, and indigenous rights.

I will explore the links between state violence, democracy, and indigenous rights claims. These are usually described in terms of the confluence between neoliberalism and multiculturalism, but, drawing on the work of Anibal Quijano, Arturo Escobar, Maria Lugones and others, I make a case for the relevance of the concept of modernity/coloniality in understanding this reality. I argue that conflicts that on their face are about material claims

are in fact infused with epistemological struggles, the subordination of indigenous knowledge claims, and debates over law and legitimacy.

The concept of modernity/coloniality serves four purposes in understanding these conflicts. First, it brings into sharper focus how neoliberal-multicultural policies reflect and perpetuate colonial exploitation and function as part of systemic racism. Second, it makes the role of racism in sustaining the contemporary global economy explicit. Third, in its attention to ongoing material dispossession as well as the subjugation of indigenous knowledge claims, it is more in tune with indigenous theorizing (and creates room for the imagination of alternative modernities based on subjugated forms of knowledge). And finally, it helps us understand that when the state responds to Mapuche demands with violence, it is because their demands/actions represent an assertion of rights that challenge that model, both the material interests it holds up and the epistemological assumptions that justify it. Not only do Mapuche resisters not consent to neoliberal multiculturalism, they challenging the epistemological assumptions at its base.

RC42-691.2

RIDGEWAY, Cecilia* (Stanford University, ridgeway@stanford.edu)

What binds low status members to the group?

How do interpersonal status hierarchies draw their low status members into the group and maintain their involvement despite casting them as relatively less valued, influential, and esteemed than others in the group? If status hierarchies are a reward system that helps people solve the collective action problem they face when they are interdependent with respect to a shared and valued goal, then maintaining the commitment of low status members is part of this collective action problem. I propose a theoretical account of how status hierarchies provide partially compensating rewards for the deference of low status members, despite the other costs they endure. This account begins by developing an improved understanding of the nature of the working consensus about each member's relative value that creates and coordinates the status hierarchy. Drawing on this, I further argue that a low status member, by deferring to a high status member rather than resisting, appears (regardless of actual intent) to others as if he or she recognizes and endorses the group's shared standard of value about what is "better" and "reasonable." Other members, even those who are not direct recipients of the deference, react by offering a level of approval and baseline respect for the low status member. Anticipation of such respect provides the low status member with a positive temptation to defer despite the egoistic costs of doing so. I describe possible tests of this account.

RC14-200.4

RIEGEL, Viviane* (ESPM/SP, vriegel@espm.br)

Global consumption culture: Global brands influence in social practices

To understand the contemporary context in which global brands can be analyzed, we propose the discussion based on global consumption culture and the influence of these brands in social practices. In the global world, identities are related to communities of consumers that are built on symbols related to products, and especially on cosmopolitan lifestyles. Given the centrality of consumption as a social practice, the delimitation of groups through it creates different styles, which are a representation of the identities of a global world.

One who has not a fixed or essential identity (or national, as described in different cultural stereotypes) identifies himself over social mediations in its context - large cities, consumption of global brands, constant relations with foreign countries. The globalization of culture is not its homogeneity, because it involves a variety of standard-setting instruments, that dialogue with the heterogeneity of local symbols, while incorporating global senses to social practices.

Considering the heterogeneity of global culture, the imaginary constructed exceeds national barriers, forming larger and often dissonant panoramas. Appadurai (1996) proposes that the reality of global culture resulted in both production and consumption fetishism, since production is illusion created in an international level and consumption, on the other hand, due to its symbolic nature, is a result of the products' flows, filled with global and local representations. From this perspective, modern mediascapes mean people can be cosmopolitan without leaving their country and still enjoy extensive exposure to global brands.

The globalization of human symbolic exchanges, such as communication processes, has gained a prominent role in contemporary society (RITZER, 1993). In this context there are challenges to integrate diverse cultures and identities, especially when symbolic exchange, as proposed by brands, is essential to build experiences of cosmopolitan lifestyles.

RC19-271.3

RIESCO, Manuel* (Cenda, mriesco@cendachile.cl) and **DURÁN, Francisco** (Cenda)

How the Chilean pension system discriminates against women

In the previous pay-as-you-go Chilean pensions system, which is still effective for those who in 1981 were able to resist pressures to switch over to the FAP system, a woman had the right to retire at age 60 with an annuity identical to that of a 65-year-old male with the same salary and number of years of contributions, regardless of marital status or number of dependents. Conversely, in the FAPs today, a single 65 year old male receives a pension approximately one third higher than a 60 year old woman with the same initial fund. Even should she renounce her right to retire at 60 and remain in the workforce until 65, the man's pension will remain one sixth larger.

Two thirds of senior citizens are women, and women receive two thirds of public pensions. In the FAP system, on the other hand, women receive only 30%, whereas 70% are received by men. Clearly, the FAP system discriminates against women.

RC29-83.5

RIFIOTIS, Theophilos* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, t.rifiotis@ufsc.br)

Judicialisation et violence de genre: Les expériences au Brésil et au Québec

Il s'agit des résultats d'une recherche en cours menée par le Laboratório de Estudos das Violências (LEVIS/UFSC) et le Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF/Université de Montréal) sur les politiques contre la violence conjugale au Brésil et au Québec. Il s'agit d'une question complexe à la fois globale et locale qui concerne les droits diffus et l'équité sociale dans les sociétés démocratiques. En fait, depuis les années 1980 plusieurs politiques sociales et stratégies d'intervention ont été mises en place pour tenter de réduire l'incidence de la violence conjugale. Dans les deux cas, Brésil et Québec, encore que par des dispositifs légal et institutionnel divers, l'utilisation d'une intervention de nature « sociojudiciaire » est encouragée auprès des personnes vivant une situation de violence conjugale. L'analyse des politiques et textes normatifs, ainsi que des travaux ethnographiques montrent que non seulement le concept n'est pratiquement jamais défini, et il n'est que très partiellement opérationnalisé. Pourtant, au Québec ce type d'intervention est à la base de la Politique d'intervention en matière de violence conjugale (1995) et des plans d'action s'y rattachant (1995; 2004-2009). Au Brésil, les Commissariats de Protection de la Femme ont été, avec leurs actions psychosociales, le centre de l'action gouvernementale dans ce domaine, jusqu'à la promulgation de la Loi fédérale 11340 en 2006. Cette loi prévoit également une série de services pour les victimes et les agresseurs, et cependant elle n'a pas réussi jusqu'à maintenant à engendrer une politique cohérente d'ensemble guidant l'intervention auprès des femmes et des hommes en contexte de violence conjugale. La présentation propose donc une réflexion les particularités et la circulation internationale des stratégies de lutte contre la violence envers les femmes tout particulièrement sur la place spécifique de la judiciarisation dans les deux contextes analysés.

RC46-111.3

RIGAS, Anastasia- Valentine* (University of Crete, emmpsych@gmail.com) and **PAPA, Emmanouela*** (University of Crete, emmpsych@gmail.com)

Social representations and social identity of the ex-prisoners in Greece: A social clinical psychological approach

"Social representations and social identity of the ex-prisoners in Greece: A social clinical psychological approach"

Anastasia- Valentine Rigas—Emmanouela Papa
University of Crete- Greece

In our presentation we analyze the social representations of the Greek citizens concerning the social identity of ex-prisoners and their quality of life. We have used a) an open ended questionnaire, analyzed by the statistical package SPSS and b) the IMIS questionnaire based on the Ego-Ecology approach of Zavalloni & Louis Querin. Our results confirm our hypothesis that the prison environment, the stigma and the marginalization complicate the quality of life of the ex-prisoners. The social group, the citizens of our study, maintain a neutral attitude for these individuals while the ex-convicts constantly face social reactivity.

RC18-587.1

RIGON, Andrea* (Trinity College, rigonan@tcd.ie)

Institutionalising patronage politics? Overlapping local authorities in the implementation of a participatory urban development programme in Nairobi

Through an original ethnography of a participatory slum-upgrading programme and an historical exploration of the history of the settlement's governance, this paper seeks to analyse the complex arrays of overlapping local governance structures and how the new participatory structures introduced by the development programme have interacted with those previously in place. The informal settlement has been created through ethnic and political clientelism in the land allocation process since the late 1970s. Political patronage characterised pre-existing governance institutions such as the Council of the Elders chaired by a government-selected Local Chief.

The programme has created new participatory governance structures through community elections. On one hand, the process has further institutionalised some pre-existing inequalities; many members belonging to 'traditional' governance structures have been re-elected in the new residents' committee. On the other hand, new sections of the residents – previously excluded – have gained access to decision-making arenas, generating internal conflicts whose effects will be analysed in the paper. Finally, the paper examines how and why the settlement's elites have been able to reproduce themselves in the new and supposedly democratic local governance structure.

RC21-620.4

RIGON, Andrea* (Trinity College, rigonan@tcd.ie)

Reproducing inequalities through community governance structures: Elite capture in a participatory slum-upgrading programme in Kenya

Community and democratic participation are an essential component of current mainstream development interventions. Development and government agencies need community partners in order to implement their programmes and therefore 'build' communities and their governance structures. They often assume that slums host uniform populations sharing similar interests, however, Nairobi informal settlements house heterogeneous and fragmented residents. They are socially divided into two main groups – landlords and tenants – and their livelihood's strategies are organized differently upon the current informal arrangements in place.

Through an original ethnography of an internationally-funded slum-upgrading programme, the paper seeks to contribute to critical participation studies analysing the effects on equality of the technical implementation of participatory policies seeking to get community democratic representation in a context of pre-existing consolidated power imbalances and overlapping informal authorities.

The local elite of landlords, who have learned through the years how to deal with project implementers, has found ways to subvert democratic policies and maintain their leadership through patronage politics. Community elections become tools to institutionalise pre-existing power structures by turning landlords into the legitimate representatives of the entire community. Development agencies obtain formally democratic community governance structures that fulfil their overarching participatory policy frameworks; however such structures are dominated by one particular class of landlords. This is very functional to a smooth programme implementation since recognising the established elite as the official representatives of the community creates an alliance between development agencies and the elites who have the resources to generate conflict.

The analysis of specific programmes' activities will show the progressive process of exclusion of a section of the residents. This may have con-

sequences on the increase of inequality and lead to gentrification, evictions, and exclusion of vulnerable categories.

TG04-459.3

RIJAL, Chiranjibi* (Freelancer, csrijal@gmail.com) and **GARTAU-LA, Hom Nath** (Wageningen University)

Changes in livelihood capital assets in female-headed households: A post-conflict situation in Nepal

In Nepal, conflict has affected different social groups at different levels and scales. Taking an example from Bardiya district, western Nepal, the paper aims to assess economic activities and safety-nets of conflict affected female-headed households using capital assets in the sustainable livelihood framework. The study area was highly affected by the decade-long 'people's war' between the government and Maoists that resulted into the formation of many female-headed households especially in the rural part of the country. Open ended interviews with 30 conflict-affected female-headed households were conducted, in addition to an extensive visit of the study area, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. The study confirms that in conflict and post-conflict situations to female-headed households, livelihood options and opportunities are limited. However, due to proliferation of development initiatives targeting conflict affected families, their social capital has increased to a great extent and economic capital to lesser extent. Realizing the limitation of the pentagon of capital assets within sustainable livelihood framework in conflicts and disaster situations, the paper recommends political capital and psychosocial trauma as additional capitals and a heptagon of capital assets, for household level livelihoods in conflict and disaster situations.

TG03-567.5

RINCON AFONSO COSTA, Paula* (Universidade de Brasília, rincon.paula@hotmail.com)

La protección en Brasil

En este trabajo la propuesta es presentar primeros estudios acerca del "Programa de Proteção a Víctima e a Testemunhas Ameaçadas", un intento brasileño de garantizar los derechos humanos, principalmente el derecho a la seguridad y a la vida de personas que se encuentran amenazadas por ser testigo o víctima de una situación de violencia. Se utiliza de las narrativas de personas que trabajan directamente con la protección para comprender como son construidas sus prácticas cotidianas. Espera-se comprender también la relación entre la existencia de reglas y normas que reglamentan el programa, o sea, el discurso oficial sobre el programa, y lo que se pasa en la realidad de estos/as trabajadores/as. Para esto se proponen reflexiones de cuestiones como: a) la formación que estas personas poseen para que realicen la protección de otras personas en situaciones de grandes posibilidades de riesgos individuales y sociales; b) la forma como se establecen las relaciones con las personas que ingresan en el programa como usuarias; c) las practicas cotidianas desarrolladas para se torne efectiva la protección; y d) las representaciones que estos/as trabajadores/as hacen de las mujeres usuarias del programa. Con el objetivo de responder a estas cuestiones y presentar un panorama de la protección de personas en Brasil, serán hechas entrevistas durante el primer semestre del año de 2012. Espera-se coleccionar y analizar narrativas de coordinadores/as y trabajadores/as del "Programa de Proteção a Víctima e Testemunhas Ameaçada", para presentar en el "Second ISA Forum of Sociology" primeras reflexiones sobre esta temática.

RC24-70.1

RINKEVICIUS, Leonardas* (Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, leonardas.rinkevicius@ktu.lt)

Lost amongst imperatives of energy security, risk and climate change: Un-learn lessons of Chernobyl in the post-Soviet societies

Did the 25th anniversary of Chernobyl mark any new – perhaps more reflexive, inclusive and participatory - modes of nuclear power and climate change governance in the post-Soviet countries? The article examines these questions by addressing the public controversies around new and old nuclear power facilities in divergent post-Soviet societies, particularly Lithuania, Belarus and the Ukraine. What are the lessons (if any) reflected in the public attitudes regarding nuclear power in terms of participatory

governance, climate change and energy policies? How are they reflected in different post-Soviet countries, some of which are the EU new-comers, whereas the others are still characterized by rudiments of totalitarianism? Have 25 years lessons from the Chernobyl catastrophe, and possible cultural trauma stemming out of it, triggered environmental, climate and energy policy change towards more inclusive, participatory mode? By contrast, as this paper concludes on the basis of empirical evidence from Lithuania and neighboring countries, the processes point to the opposite direction. This direction is geared towards privatization of the public sphere, towards new emergent forms of state-private oligarchy, epitomized by the establishment of undemocratic nuclear power consortia, e.g. in Lithuania. Instead of witnessing any new off-springs of participatory governance, as paper indicates, these tendencies could be described as leading towards emergence of new "nuclear triangles" or – more generally - nuclear "renaissance" in the post-Soviet space. Is this "renaissance" a reflection of dichotomous public attitudes towards energy security in the period of economic crisis and transition? Or is it a more general tendency of societal neglect of Chernobyl lessons vis-à-vis globalizing uncertainties in the fields of economy, ethnocentric politics and climate change? The paper provides some sociological exploration of these issues based on recent public opinion surveys and analysis of public discourse.

TG04-566.2

RINKEVICIUS, Leonardas* (Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, leonardas.rinkevicius@ktu.lt)

Sustaining the bee gees in Lithuania: Exploring social controversies and media impact on public discourses concerning organic foods and GMOs in rural communities

This article examines recent developments and controversies in Lithuania around the two kinds of food-risk societal issues. On the one hand, it examines the discursive aspects and dominant story lines regarding the organic farming and food production in the quest for sustainable development. On the other hand, it contrasts these societal responses vis-à-vis the attempts of international and local promulgators of GMOs to penetrate the agri-food sector in Lithuania. The research is based on the three-year project RINOVA ('Public risk perceptions, communication and governance in the knowledge society') coordinated by the author of this paper and carried out by the team of researchers in Lithuania on behalf of the Lithuanian National Research Fund. The findings of the paper are based on the quantitative (public opinion survey) data and qualitative (public discourse) studies stemming from the RINOVA project. Paper concludes by an illustrative case study of the bee keepers' community in Lithuania where the two discourses, media impacts and the two fields of societal controversy meet, namely the seek for organic farming and the challenges // controversies of GMO-based farming and food production. A theoretical discussion is further developed in the paper on the conflicting value orientations and social practices of the "global village" vis-à-vis "local village". This theoretical elaboration is contextualized by simultaneous institutional pressures from the rather different societal domains – the globalizing businesses, the local civic cultures and the governance institutions which are politically increasingly becoming inter-twined by the national and supra-national policies as well as social actors. The role of mass media is analyzed in shaping the public discourse on GMOs and by contrast, concerning organic foods in Lithuania.

RC07-677.3

RIOS ROZO, Camilo Enrique* (Grupo de Investigación , cerrsociologicus@gmail.com)

Sociedades de control y subjetividades contemporáneas

Tanto las Sociedades Disciplinarias como las Sociedades de Control han sido estudiadas, descritas y analizadas conceptual y epistemológicamente por muchos autores contemporáneos. Y en este tránsito conceptual, se han identificado diferentes tipos de relaciones referentes a las formas de poder, el papel del cuerpo, el tiempo y el espacio, para pensar las continuidades y rupturas entre ambos modelos. Sin embargo, el nudo temático que constituye el Sujeto en general, y la subjetivación en particular, ha inaugurado un escenario de quiebre para el análisis de las sociedades contemporáneas desde este paradigma teórico. Las Sociedades de Control exigen desde su interior una evaluación de las categorías más elementales con las que hemos venido considerando lo social, y una re-configuración de las formas de referirnos al Sujeto y a la subjetivación para poder cap-

utar una instantánea de nuestros contextos hoy. Es desde ahí que proponemos un primer recorrido por la literatura relacionada para re-pensar lo que somos, y las necesariamente nuevas formas de referirnos a lo social hoy. A partir de dicho recorrido, es posible pensar en algunas renovadas categorías de lo social, así como la emergencia de nuevas categorías para analizar y procesar las situaciones sociales relacionadas con el poder, la libertad, la acción social, lo colectivo, las espacialidades/temporalidades, el trabajo y la muerte, entre muchas otras, que siguen siendo de vital importancia para el acaecer científico social en nuestros tiempos.

RC47-473.4

RIVAS SANCHEZ, Hector Eloy* (PhD Student, herivass@connect.carleton.ca)

Neoliberal policies, HIV-related vulnerability and AIDS activism in Mexico

This presentation is based on a qualitative research that interrogated whether and to what extent the institutional dynamics that have emerged in Mexico as a consequence of neoliberal state policies have shaped the vulnerability and institutional violence to which people living with HIV have been exposed. Likewise, it interrogated the ways in which people living with HIV have organized as a social movement to deal with, contest and transform these forms of exclusion, subordination and institutional violence.

Using a hybrid theoretical framework that combines a neo-Marxian understanding of neoliberalism as a class power restoration project and a political process approach, this presentation: 1) will argue that the neoliberal reforms to the health care system implemented by the Mexican state over the last 20 years, along with a set of representations that imagine HIV as a 'homosexual disease,' have underpinned the forms of violence, displacement and vulnerability to which people living with HIV have been exposed, 2) will localize, describe and analyze the emergence and transformation of AIDS activism and its repertoires of protest in relation to the broad social transformations in Mexican society, and 3) will contend that the struggles for social recognition and forms of redistribution, carried out by AIDS activists, along with other Mexican insurgencies (Zapatistas, sex workers, and displaced peasants), are obstructing the consolidation of the neoliberal project in Mexico. They do this by putting into practice a series of contentious politics that have generated institutional dynamics that guarantee forms of social inclusion, legal reforms that have expanded the constitutional right to the health care, and redistributive policies that have been beneficial to the sick and the needy in Mexican society.

20 in-depth interviews with AIDS activists were conducted, as well as primary and secondary data collected from official government documents, media reports, bibliographic and hemerographic material.

RC07-356.1

RIVERA, Michelle* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, mmrivera@illinois.edu)

Exploring participatory online music fandom through reggaetón

My project examines reggaetón, an Afrodiasporic musical form derived from Puerto Rican Underground rap in the 1990s and repackaged as a "Latin-urban" genre during its commercial crossover in 2004. While previous musical forms have crossed over from the periphery to the empire, reggaetón's challenges to musical and bodily expressions as well as to discourses of nationhood have been deemed revolutionary enough by governments, social institutions, and individuals to generate a broad range of reactions and regulations, few of which have been successful as the rapid transformation represented by this musical form is both transnational and intersectional. Focusing on participatory online music reception, I explore how anti-fans/fans interpret mainstream media coverage of reggaetón online. I textually analyze 3 online reggaetón music forums and anti-fan/fan-generated content archived (2004-2009). The author suggests that fans/anti-fans negotiate reggaetón in relation to the ways they are *interpellated* as target audiences based on shared language alone. This research contributes to an understudied area of new media work on ways Spanish-language dominant Internet users assert themselves as interactive subjects online. Situated at the crossroads of digital/new media, popular music, and Latin American/Latino studies, this project offers innovative approaches to examining the convergence of transnational music flows and participatory audiences online.

RC21-738.3

RIVIERE, Clément* (Sciences Po, clement.riviere@sciences-po.org)

"Erano altri tempi". Parents' diachronic look at children's experience of public spaces in two European metropolises

Urban research has shown how the decrease of children's presence in urban public spaces has been an international trend in western countries for the last decades. Many quantitative studies have been conducted, as well as qualitative ones: interviews with children grown in urban areas between the 50's and the 70's confirm this progressive retreat from public spaces and a greater supervision by parents over time (Valentine and McKendrick 1997; Karsten 2005). Nevertheless, these important findings can be improved as they only address the scale of the neighborhood, which tends to reduce the focus to the "parochial realm" at the expense of the "public realm" (Lofland 1998). Therefore, the stranger as a classical urban feature is the one parents mainly distrust for the sake of the safety of their children. Considering their own experience as a child and then as a parent, what do the contemporary parents have to say about the evolution of children's experience of public spaces at both the local and the urban level? Mainly based on in-depth interviews with parents of children aged from 8 to 14 (n=80), my doctoral research concentrates on parental supervision of children urban practices in two socially mixed areas of Milan and Paris. The study confirms that they tend to consider their own experience of public spaces as a child as much safer and cooler than the one of their own child(ren) in both metropolitan contexts. Classical (and important) explicative factors such as the increase of the number of the cars and the changes in the domestic and familiar spheres are not sufficient enough in order to understand this trend. Parents' diachronic look at children's experience of public spaces in focus is indeed a fruitful way of studying empirically the influence on urban practices of the public discourses on crime and pedophilia.

RC23-688.8

RIVOIR, Ana* (Universidad de la República, ana@fcs.edu.uy)

Iniciativas para la inclusión digital, el caso del plan ceibal (Uruguay)

En la ponencia se analiza el Plan Ceibal de Uruguay y su contribución a la inclusión social. Se trata de una iniciativa que es parte de una política pública para inclusión digital, consistente en la distribución de computadoras portátiles a niños y docentes de las escuelas públicas del todo el país. A partir de datos secundarios sobre reducción de la brecha digital, documentación existente, así como datos cualitativos provenientes de entrevistas a actores involucrados, se discute la contribución de dicha iniciativa a la reducción de la desigualdad digital. Se considera que esta debe incluir no sólo la reducción de las desigualdades en el acceso y el uso sino también, en el uso significativo y la apropiación de la tecnología. Se busca responder las preguntas: ¿Contribuye la iniciativa a la inclusión digital de los beneficiarios?; ¿a través de que procesos (usos, desempeño educativo, acceso a información y conocimiento)?, ¿Cuál es la apreciación de los beneficiarios sobre los beneficios obtenidos para la inclusión digital? A partir de estas respuestas se reflexiona acerca de las perspectivas de este tipo de iniciativas, y su contribución a la inclusión digital y el desarrollo humano.

RC12-252.6

ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn* (Flinders University, Judicial.research@flinders.edu.au) and **MACK, Kathy** (Flinders University)

Emotions and the courtroom

Courts and judges are essential for the administration and symbolization of justice in developed, developing and transition countries. The rule of law relies on impartial adjudication by judges who decide cases and exercise authority without fear or favour. This understanding of legal authority has often been interpreted as requiring the suppression of emotion because emotions are viewed as inherently irrational, impulsive and personal. Courtrooms and the judiciary have strong norms regulating the display of emotions in court. Nonetheless, courts are settings of considerable emotion. Face-to-face interaction involving the judicial officer and other participants, especially defendants in criminal cases, can elicit a range of emotions.

This paper draws on empirical research – surveys and court observations – to investigate the roles of emotions in the everyday work of magistrates and their courts in Australia. It focuses on the ways in which magistrates deliver their decisions on sentence in criminal matters. The imposition of a sentence is an occasion where there can be direct interaction between a defendant and the judicial officer with considerable potential for emotional expression and management. Communication of the sentence can be structured in three ways: giving the decision only, giving the decision followed by reasons, or giving the reasons first followed by the decision. These different structures can extend or reduce opportunities for emotion performance and management on the part of the magistrate. The research demonstrates the significance of emotions, especially in sentencing, in a context – the courtroom—where the conventional model of legal authority disavows emotion.

RC43-15.1

ROBERTS, Bryan* (University of Texas at Austin, brr@prc.utexas.edu)

Violence, the consolidation of the city and low-income settlements in Guatemala City

The paper takes a three generational view of the disorganizing and reorganizing role of globalization and violence for the population of Guatemala City. The starting points are the low-income neighborhoods created by their settlers in the late 1950s and 1960s and the ending points are these neighborhoods today. The 1990s witnessed a rapid, but dependent, incorporation of Guatemala into the legal and illegal global economy through the development of the modern service sector and the criminalization of the informal economy. In this period, the city consolidates in terms of the provision of services and upgrading of existing informal settlements, but its spatial segregation becomes more complex as its boundaries expand to include what were previously rural municipalities. The market liberalizations accompanying globalization stimulate investment in business and residential enclaves throughout the city. The poor disperse from the center to the periphery of the metropolitan area to poor areas of the city. The paper uses life histories of three generations of families of original settlers to document their own occupational and residential trajectories, their perspectives on the changes that have happened in the city and their strategies of survival, including in face of the increasing levels of drug-related violence. Two different types of trajectory will be identified. One in which as the original family expands generationally, so too they seek to remain close together residentially. The other is a process of dispersion as younger generations leave the parental neighborhood to move elsewhere in the city or internationally.

RC34-605.7

ROBERTS, Ken* (University of Liverpool, bert@liverpool.ac.uk)

Youth cultures and social change

Youth cultures are formed in specific educational, labour market and family contexts, and additional relevant contexts are the uses of leisure that are catered for and role modelled, with which young people become acquainted during childhood socialisation. This paper uses Britain to illustrate how youth cultures have changed alongside successive transformations in broader uses of leisure. The first era of modern leisure saw recreation movements, which included numerous youth organisations, struggle to save working class youth from gang and other street cultures. Upper and middle class youth were relatively protected by families and schools. The second relatively classless modern era of leisure for young people was created in the post-Second World War years of full employment, progressively rising standards of living, and the expansion of new consumer industries. The third and latest era, still historically in formation, is characterised by post-industrial economic and employment profiles, slower economic growth, widening income inequalities, an extended youth life stage, the multiplication of information and communication technologies and uses thereof, and, perhaps most profoundly, the inability of most young people to move into adulthood during which they will live as well as their parents, at least in material terms. Historical transformations in uses of leisure, like changes in the circumstances of young people, are associated with broader social, economic and political changes, but in the case of leisure the changes spread completely throughout a population only with cohort replacement, and the broader economic and political changes are more likely to extend over decades rather than just years. Moreover, the changes operate differently and occur earlier and later among differ-

ent socio-demographic groups. This complicates the task of relating youth cultures to broader leisure and other patterns, but doing so helps to resolve issues such as whether, during the late-20th century, young people's leisure became post-subcultural.

RC13-253.1

ROBERTS, Kenneth* (k.roberts@liverpool.ac.uk, bert@liverpool.ac.uk)

Modernisation theory and leisure in late-developing countries

The latest versions of modernisation theory claim that, since the end of communism and the globalisation of capitalism and the market economy, all countries have joined the same modernising trajectory. An implication is that, in those countries that have recently joined this trajectory, leisure forms and practices should be converging with those in the more advanced western countries. This paper argues that recent trends in leisure in post-communist East-Central Europe and Eurasia, and in East Asia, are broadly supportive of the theory, but that traditional practices that are compatible with modern lifestyles survive everywhere, that there are specific late-development effects, and correspondingly there are enduring distinctive features of leisure in the first-wave, western industrial societies.

RC43-434.2

ROBERTSON, Douglas* (University of Stirling, d.s.robertson@stir.ac.uk)

What will be the repercussions of the current financial crisis for future housing system?

The global financial crisis began as a housing crisis within the US: predatory loans made on a massive scale to low-income homeowners prioritised sub-prime lending. Such loans never had the capacity to be repaid, but were pooled and tranchised in securities that should have been accorded Tier 1 status but due to the financial engineering employed, were sold on as AAA, as safe as Treasury bonds. Following the Clinton period Treasury bonds were in short supply, given fiscal austerity arising from a low tax fiscal regime combined with the steady repayment of historic Government debt. It was this shortage of Treasury bonds combined with market liberalisation, via the emergence of shadow banking, that brought about this financial innovation.

Homeowner defaults in record numbers saw the US housing bubble burst, triggering a vicious cycle of depreciating assets and securities fire sales. Because of the role and nature of shadow banking the crash in the asset backed securities market was not contained global market confidence was shattering market: more bank runs, more fire sales and eventually the entire banking system seized up. Credit dependency demanded quantitative easing to loosen up credit: massive bank bailouts paid for by the taxpayer in jurisdictions whose banks had exposure to these toxic assets. Its enormity saw Government debt skyrocket, leaving no public money for anything else.

Through adopting a historic analysis, this paper traces the departure from what could be termed 'Keneysian' economics into market liberalisation. It argues that this has seen our understanding of home ownership change, a change that has delivered massive consequences for households, banks and governments. Given the continued desire for high yield, low risk securities and Governments' reluctance to bring about dramatic banking reform what are the potential future trajectories of this arrangement for the housing system?

RC55-516.4

ROBINSON, Laura* (Santa Clara University, laura@laurarobinson.org)

The suffering of others: Moral boundaries & political violence

This study examines how the suffering of others is interpreted through the drawing of moral boundaries. Taking my cue from Zerubavel's theories of moral concern and Lakoff's work on moral metaphors, I examine how spheres of moral concern are defined in reaction to political violence. Using a multi-method approach (ethnography and content analysis), the research examines how people identify and disidentify with victims of terrorism and aggression. The data is comprised of over 30,000 contributions to online communities hosted by flagship newspapers in Brazil, France, and the U.S.: *Le Monde*, *O Estado de São Paulo*, and *The New York Times*. The

research elucidates the frames used by French, Brazilian, and American participants of each online community to articulate competing constructions of justice, responsibility, and victimhood in response to 9/11/01 and other events of political violence. The work explores how individuals and groups react to others' suffering by engaging in identity work. Findings reveal that in assessing others' suffering, individuals employ identity categories as boundary markers to include or exclude others from their own spheres of moral concern. Some social actors draw on moral metaphors to identify with others as a member of their own spheres of moral concern. Others, by contrast, do identity work to disidentify with others in order to exile them from salient spheres of moral concern. These findings offer evidence that when faced with others' suffering, social actors form relational categories of inclusion or exclusion. Through moral focusing, individuals divide the world between the morally worthy *us* and the morally unworthy *them* to generate or withhold compassion. In revealing these trends, this project illuminates how identity work allows us to efface or construct difference between the "us" and the "them" in order to designate victims as worthy or unworthy of our moral concern.

RC44-537.5

ROBINSON, Pamela* (University of Birmingham, p.k.robinson@bham.ac.uk) and RAINBIRD, Helen (University of Birmingham)

Transnational solidarity in global supply chains: Where are the 'pinch points' and what are the levers for global networks to improve labour conditions?

The changing nature of global production and distribution processes has implications for labour governance systems and the mobilisation of transnational networks that support workers' rights. The expansion of multinational companies (MNCs) across national boundaries has limited the capacity of nation states to regulate labour standards in global supply chains, whilst at the same time the internationalisation of production has reduced the points of contact between firms and organised labour groups. During the last decade, the difficulty of ensuring labour's interests has been further exacerbated by the increased control exerted by branded retailers and international supermarkets in the developing countries where products are made and where the cost of labour is constantly squeezed (Prieto-Carrón, 2004). The implication for labour governance systems during this period has been a shift to voluntary standards e.g. private labour codes and standards, corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies and practices (Robinson, 2010). A development which has been due to both the drive of business itself towards self-regulation and the emergence of civil society organisations (CSOs), global enterprise networks and community based organisations representing labour (Palpacuer and Parisotto, 2003; Heery and Frege, 2006). This paper discusses the challenges of different 'pinch points' of control in global supply chains and the various levers for labour and their representatives in terms of upgrading labour standards and skills (Ramirez and Rainbird, 2010). It explores how one particular international network, *the World Banana Forum*, has built solidarity between worker representatives, trade unions, CSOs, consumer activists and other key actors (business and governments), from the point of consumption (mostly Northern-based markets) to the countries of production (in the South), in order to ensure a sustainable banana chain for the future.

RC07-760.4

ROCA SERVAT, Denisse* (Arizona State University, denisse.roca@asu.edu)

Movimientos sociales urbanos y minería transnacional: En búsqueda de la justicia del agua en Arequipa, Perú

En un contexto urbano en el cual se apuesta por un "desarrollo" basado en gran parte por el aporte económico de la minería, con alta inequidad en el acceso al agua, y en donde la principal fuente de agua esta contaminada, esta investigación propone analizar qué significa justicia del agua para los movimientos sociales urbanos más marginados y el rol que juegan estos movimientos en cambiar las inequidades e injusticias ambientales en torno al agua.

A través de un estudio de caso sobre el reciente conflicto entre movimientos sociales urbanos, autoridades gubernamentales y una empresa minera transnacional en la ciudad Arequipa en Perú, esta ponencia propone entender la lucha del movimiento social urbano por el derecho al agua y a un ambiente saludable como una lucha enmarcada en una nueva

relación con el estado y con la minería a gran escala. Por medio de un enfoque metodológico cualitativo basado en observación participante, entrevistas en profundidad y análisis de fuentes secundarias se observa que frente a la colonialidad del poder que ejerce el estado peruano (Quijano 2000) los movimientos urbanos en Arequipa se organizan para demandar su derecho humano al agua y lo hacen como sociedad política (Chatterjee 2004). Al mismo tiempo, surge la empresa minera transnacional como actor político fundamental dentro de la gobernanza del agua, lo que genera que los movimientos urbanos emprendan una relación política directa con la empresa la cual esta encuadrada en una batalla discursiva y material en donde la justicia ambiental es negociable.

Estos hallazgos preliminares problematizan la teoría del ecologismo de los pobres (Martínez Alier 2004) y contribuyen al estudio de la justicia ambiental y de ecología política en Latinoamérica (Gudynas 1992). Este trabajo intenta también iniciar un diálogo con una emergente literatura sobre justicia del agua o hídrica en Latinoamérica (Boelens et al. 2011).

RC44-179.4

ROCA-SERVAT, Denisse* (Arizona State University, denisse.roca@asu.edu)

The struggle for rights in labor-community coalitions: The Los Angeles clean carwash campaign

The paper presents the story of the CLEAN Carwash Campaign as unique labor-community organizing campaign. This campaign is not only important as an innovative model for organizing labor but also because it incorporates the worker centers' emphasis on immigrant workers' social and political necessities. While organizing to achieve economic rights, carwash workers claim rights as immigrant workers, and in doing so challenge various forms of exploitation. In this regard, even though the predominant approach to immigrant worker rights within the CLEAN Carwash Campaign centers on economic rights, a large portion of it focuses on building civic participation and social inclusion to U.S. American society. There coexists within the campaign a less articulated and marginal approach based on the idea that carwash workers' rights transcend the notion of national membership and instead as based on their rights as human beings to mobility and to a decent life wherever they are. So, how does this community-labor hybrid campaign serve immigrant workers attain their rights and navigate the world of work and that of larger U.S. American[1] society? I argue this is done through at least five dimensions of a constructive discourse and practice of rights. Together, the first three dimensions represent a broader definition of rights and manifest as collaborations between labor and community alliances, as well as through political and socio-cultural constructions of rights. The last two dimensions are tied more closely to the world of work and it can be seen through the efforts of CWOC's Workers' Brigade and the Health and Safety Committee.

RC48-491.3

ROCCA RIVAROLA, María Dolores* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani-UBA, doloresrocca@gmail.com)

Las organizaciones sociales en los conjuntos oficialistas: Identidades parciales y definiciones de pertenencia en el MST y en organizaciones sociales Kirchneristas (primer gobierno de Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva y gobierno de Néstor Kirchner)

Esta ponencia analizará dos aspectos relativos a uno de los sectores que conformaba la base activa organizada en torno al presidente Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (primer mandato) y al presidente Néstor Kirchner (2003-2007): las organizaciones sociales.

Se toman para ello cuatro organizaciones sociales argentinas (Federación Tierra y Vivienda, Barrios de Pie, Frente Transversal y Movimiento Evita) y una brasilera (Movimiento de Trabajadores Rurales Sin Tierra o MST).

El trabajo se estructurará en torno a dos ejes. En primer lugar, se analizará la presencia de las identidades peronista y petista (identidades partidarias de origen de ambos presidentes) al interior de las organizaciones sociales y las características diversas que asumían esas identidades en esas organizaciones.

En segundo lugar, serán examinadas las diferentes implicancias de la pertenencia al oficialismo en las organizaciones sociales a través de la ubicación del "nosotros" en relación con el gobierno.

RC48-56.4

ROCHA, Lia* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - Brasil, liarocha08@gmail.com)

A small revolution: Young favela dwellers and audiovisual production

Intellectuals, policy makers and foreign visitors have historically stigmatized Rio de Janeiro's *favelas* as dangerous settlements but also celebrated them as exotic places with a rich and unique culture. While violence and exotics remain important representations of Brazilian favelas, new portrayals but especially new actors have emerged in the last years, since residents of these territories have been able to present their cultural production in different spaces of consumption (television, music and movies industries). This article discusses how young slum dwellers, participants of "social projects" carried out by local non-governmental organizations, become producers of "alternative" images of *favelas*. The analysis reflects upon the production of images and representations by these young people about themselves and where they live, and how their production is linked to activities of nongovernmental organizations in those territories. I discuss how some of these initiatives are seeking public legitimacy as representations of favelas dwellers, partly as a substitute for residents' associations that have been losing strength and recognition. The so-called "NGOs from within" bring the issue of self-representation into the "social projects market" by articulating two logics. On one hand, they represent *favelas* as a place of risk, which is part of what I will call "repertoires of social projects." On the other hand, they identify a "local culture", which must be valued as a way to ensure the residents' citizenship rights. In this paper, representations that reinforce stigmas and self-representations that counter-act them are the object of my analysis. By analyzing the case of the NGO TV Morrinho, located in a favela called Pereira da Silva, at Rio de Janeiro - Brazil, this paper explores how these two apparently conflicting logics are articulated in the discourses and actions of these young favela residents and their NGOs.

RC21-554.3

ROCHA, Luciane* (The University of Texas at Austin, lucianeorocha@yahoo.com.br)

Voicing to heal: Researching black women's suffering in the context of urban violence in Rio de Janeiro

Commonly understood to affect Black men, the urban violence in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has concealed social, economic, political, and emotional effects on black women. Since a very specific segment of the population is selected to die, i.e., young, poor and poorly educated black males, residents of suburbs, this concentration means that many people, especially black women, must live daily with violence. However, these experiences are either invisibilized or not taken in consideration in traditional analysis of violence. When their voices are heard, a different perspective to the violence that takes place in Rio de Janeiro is revealed. In a context of suffering, longing and also activism, black women find through their leadership and political practice, a space for action or reaction either at home, in their families, in the community, or in the public arena. How do black women deal with the suffering caused by urban violence? What the meaning of justice in a context of hidden daily suffering? What methodology helps to see the unseen? This paper explores these questions arguing that black women's structural conditions increases their vulnerability and impacts the way they access justice and is heard in society.

TG05-458.3

ROCHA, Maria Eduarda Mota* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, me.rocha@uol.com.br), LEAL, Wellthon Rafael Aguiar (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco) and BRITO, Yvana Carla Fechine (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)

Las políticas de "inclusión digital" en Brasil: Análisis de un experimento en el activismo de media libre en una comunidad pobre de Recife

En Brasil, políticas de "inclusión digital" empezaron en el año 2000, con Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Tales políticas parecen divididas entre los propósitos más inmediatos de innovación tecnológica y calificación de mano de obra para el mercado, por un lado, y visiones más ambiciosas de las nuevas tecnologías como instrumentos de una "ciudadanía" que

sobrepasa la participación en el mercado. Compiten para la difusión de esta segunda concepción una serie de "acciones colectivas con medias libres" que, en Brasil, se articulan en redes volcadas para los temas del metareciclaje, del software libre, etc. Este énfasis en la "cultura de la media libre" fue, en parte, asimilado por el gobierno federal en los dos mandatos del presidente Lula, una vez que las lideranzas de aquellas acciones colectivas fueron llamadas para contribuir con la elaboración de políticas de "inclusión digital". El gobierno actual financió un proyecto de pesquisa y extensión que preveía la implantación de una "Unidad de Inclusión Digital" (UID) y la realización de actividades pedagógicas con vistas a la apropiación de nuevas tecnologías por los jóvenes del barrio de Coque, uno de los más pobres de Recife (capital del Estado de Pernambuco).

A través de una articulación entre la Universidad Federal de Pernambuco (UFPE) y actores sociales relacionados al NEIMFA (Núcleo Religioso), la UID fue implantada en Coque, contando con la realización de talleres de producción audiovisual, creación de páginas web y creación de herramientas y recursos mediáticos que garanticen una apropiación completa de las nuevas tecnologías por personas de la comunidad. Estas actividades fueron dirigidas por activistas de la media libre. Investigadores de la Universidad, bajo la supervisión de la primera autora de este texto, realizaron entrevistas y acompañaron las actividades a fin de comprender las virtualidades y las dificultades de propuestas como ésta.

RC29-322.7

ROCHA, Rafael* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais - UFMG, rocha@riseup.net)

Youth gang membership and relations of rivalry between gang members in Belo Horizonte

This study proposes an analysis about the social relations between members of rival gangs, regarding primarily their collectively built self-image, their group's cohesion and identity, the way they envision their rivals, the subsequent justifications of the conflicts that arise from these processes, and how these factors relate to the entry process for new members to these gangs. In order to accomplish this task, a case study composed of six months of participant observation and interviews was carried out in the Aglomerado Santa Lúcia slum, located at the South-Central region of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and considered one of its most violent areas.

The objective of the study was therefore to observe the process of membership association, and the establishment of social relationships around these groups, which often have a longer lifespan than their own members, perpetuating rivalries and conflicts started by earlier generations. When questioned about the motives that lead to some of these cycles of violent conflicts between their gangs, the individuals involved usually had reasons related to the rivalry itself, such as engaging in revenge for the death of a relative or friend, or even a series of vague and diffuse characteristics about the rival gang. Also, contrary to the popular belief, only a small part of the homicides were directly related to the drug traffic.

Noting that the same categories of justifications were used by both gangs, the phenomenon was analyzed primarily in the terms of the Symbolic Interactionism, in a tentative to explain the complex chain of conflicts and alliances, changes in the way of presenting and interpreting the situation, and collective lines of action towards the rivals, were permeated by issues of territoriality and group identity, established by these groups during their daily lives.

RC02-716.2

ROCHA, Vanessa* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA, vaness30.df@gmail.com)

Las cooperativas: Hacia la inclusión social y generación de ingresos de los recolectores en el siglo XXI?

La constante crisis económica y agravamiento de la desigualdades la conducción de los movimientos sociales en la búsqueda de políticas públicas para la generación de ingresos e inclusión social. Relacionada con el debate de sostenibilidad surgió el movimiento de la recogida selectiva que está ganando más protagonismo en la discusión teórica y social estrechamente vinculada con la organización del trabajo de los carroñeros que ha estado sucediendo en el modelo cooperativo. Esta actividad forma una verdadera red social que involucra a los recolectores, productores, empresas, mercados y políticas sociales del Estado se denota las acciones concretas que merecen una investigación. Por lo tanto, este estudio tiene

como objetivo analizar cómo las cooperativas como un modelo de auto-gestión y el trabajo colectivo de los trabajadores, pueden contribuir a la inclusión social y generación de ingresos de los trabajadores en el contexto de grandes cambios generados por la crisis de trabajo "la llamada. La metodología adoptada fue la de revisar el enfoque teórico de la corriente de la Economía Solidaria y también tienen una colección de datos de la Empresa Municipal de Limpieza Urbana-EMLUR (municipio de João Pessoa / PB), y las cooperativas de recolectores de la ciudad. El trabajo se dividió en dos sesiones con el primero presentando una visión general del movimiento nacional de los recolectores en Brasil y en segundo lugar, con lo que el análisis de los datos recogidos de EMLUR tratando de demostrar sus logros y desafíos que aún deben traducirse en el desarrollo local sostenible.

TG03-462.5

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Organized crime in Latin America - The influence of drug trafficking in metropolitan areas

El estudio evaluará la influencia del tráfico de drogas en otros dos crímenes (asesinatos y robos) en los grandes centros urbanos de América Latina, teniendo en cuenta la población de las ciudades, el Índice de Desarrollo Humano (IDH), el coeficiente de Gini y las tasas de natalidad, desempleo y deserción escolar, entre otras variables de control.

El estudio utiliza datos secundarios recogidos en las notas policiales publicadas en los periódicos de 45 ciudades más grandes de la región (con más de 1,5 millón de habitantes y/o de capital nacional). Los datos fueron recogidos por siete días en agosto de 2011.

El estudio lleva a una pregunta: ¿Cuál es el impacto del tráfico de drogas en los centros urbanos de América Latina en las tasas de homicidios y robos?

Y la pregunta lleva a lista de hipótesis:

- La mayoría de los asesinatos en los grandes centros urbanos de América Latina está asociada con el tráfico.
- La presencia del narcotráfico en la región causa un impacto positivo en las tasas de homicidios.
- Cuanto mayor sea la presencia del narcotráfico en una región, mayor es la frecuencia de los robos.

RC14-424.4

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E-government in Uruguay: A way to improve citizenship

With the coming of the information technologies (IT), the Government of Uruguay find itself in front of the possibility to bring near, to facilitate and to implicate the citizens in the governance process.

In this context, the Plan Ceibal appeared in 2007. Inspired by "One Laptop per Child" program, Ceibal looks for the digital inclusion of the new generations, endowing each pupil of the public system of education with a laptop.

In the long term, the goal is to expand the access to the Society of the Information and Knowledge. In the same way, the "Agencia para el Desarrollo del Gobierno de Gestión Electrónica y la Sociedad de la Información y del Conocimiento" was created in 2005 with the aim of fully exploit of information technologies, with the objective to improve the services to citizens.

This paper will present the leading characteristics of the development of the public policies in information's access, taking into account two big lines of action. On the one hand, focus in the Programa Ceibal, his developmental potentialities for the new generations and his civic empowerment capability. For another one, the development status of e-gov's, the principal advances in Uruguay, as well as the found difficulties and challenges to the future.

WG01-523.3

RODRIGO, Cintia* (IIGG-UBA/CONICET, cinrodrigo@gmail.com) and SOSA, Pamela (IIGG-UBA/CONICET)

Perfiles regionales y clases dirigentes provinciales. una exploración sobre los atributos de los gobernadores en Argentina 1976-2001

Los sectores dirigentes de toda sociedad se componen de individuos que encarnan, para cada tiempo histórico, un conjunto de atributos más o menos típicos. En el caso argentino este tipo de generalizaciones son relativamente difíciles de corroborar, entre otras cosas, por la escasez de trabajos empíricos sobre las características de los sectores dirigentes. Luego del clásico trabajo de De Imaz se han realizado recopilaciones de sectores específicos, tales como los parlamentarios, los dirigentes políticos de la UCR o los Ministros del Interior. Apoyándose en las herramientas desplegadas en este conjunto de análisis relativamente heterogéneo, este trabajo busca indagar sobre las características de los dirigentes políticos a nivel provincial. A través de la reconstrucción de los atributos sociales y políticos de los gobernadores que cumplieron funciones entre 1976 y 2001, se buscará identificar posibles regularidades en los perfiles de las clases dirigentes provinciales según sus regiones de pertenencia.

RC02-715.2

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O papel das políticas públicas na redução das desigualdades de renda no Brasil

Historicamente a relação entre mobilidade social e distribuição de renda é complexa no país com períodos de rígida fluidez social e estabilidade na distribuição de renda; rígida fluidez e crescimento das desigualdades de renda; alta fluidez e crescimento das desigualdades e alta fluidez e redução das desigualdades de renda. Torche (2003) estudou o paradoxo - grande fluidez social com alta concentração de renda - para o Chile e constatou que não basta contrastar os dois níveis (desigualdade de renda e fluidez), para entender este segundo fenômeno é necessário observar o padrão de desigualdade de renda. Segundo (Ribeiro, 2005) em 1973 o Brasil estava entre as sociedades mais rígidas, mas em 1996 se aproximou das sociedades menos rígidas, isto é, das mais fluidas, embora abarcando um dos maiores índices de desigualdade de renda do mundo. A partir de 2001, observa-se uma redução no índice de concentração de renda, ainda que moderada. Não há um consenso na literatura quanto às causas da redução e as políticas que a influenciaram. De um lado, um conjunto de estudos associa estreitamente o movimento às políticas públicas de transferência de renda e de educação. De outro, encontra-se o conjunto segundo o qual o movimento decorreu da ação de diversas políticas públicas, e sua continuidade dependerá do desempenho da atividade econômica (Dedecca, 2006). Analisar o papel das políticas públicas na determinação da recente fluidez social e da redução das desigualdades de renda constitui o objetivo geral deste trabalho.

RC05-702.6

RODRIGUES, Tatiane* (Federal University of Pernambuco, tatiane.cosentino@gmail.com)

The rise of diversity in contemporary educational policies

The goal of this research is to analyze the theoretical, practical and political conditions that enabled the emergence of the concept of "diversity" in educational public policies between the years 2003 and 2006. Utilized as a slogan in the first mandate of former president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, particularly in respect to the ministry of Education, this concept has gone through several political utilizations in the public policies of the federal government. The analysis of this process is based on the examination of the different perspectives identified in the national and international debates about culture and education. Some of the most prominent perspectives in these contexts were multiculturalism, interculturalism, and black studies.

The scenario evinces the existence of a dispute between a "universalist diverse" perspective of education and another one grounded on cultural difference. As for the evaluation of public policies, the research utilizes as primary sources interviews, discourses and official documents, such as the Government Evaluation 2003-2010, the Multi-annual Plan 2004-2007, and the Budgetary Laws between 2003-2006, administration reports and notifications from Lula's government, there was a process of institutionalization of diversity policies, but the utilizations of the concept of diversity are unequal and restricted to a few Secretariat of the Ministry of Education. Moreover, the research demonstrated that few of the programs that went through a process of institutionalization which had budgetary purposes, one of the

reflexes of the multiple utilizations and diversity projects also in dispute in the political sphere.

RC44-537.1

RODRIGUEZ, Cesar* (Universidade de los Andes, cerogara@gmail.com)

Unpacking transnational activist networks: An analysis of anti-sweatshop campaigns in the U.S.-Caribbean basin apparel industry (1990-2008)

The rise of transnational social movements in general, and the globalization of labor activism, in particular, have become core topics within political sociology over the last decades. The growing international literature on the matter, however, has largely failed to offer systematic evidence on the composition and operation of transnational activists networks (TANs). In this paper, I aim to contribute to filling this void by using recent advances in network mapping tools to unpack the TAN behind the anti-sweatshop movement in the Americas, which brought together unions and NGOs from both the United States and the seven producer countries in the regional apparel industry (Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic). Based on an original database on the universe of 93 transnational campaigns seeking to establish independent unions in apparel factories in the region between 1990 and 2008, the paper applies the tools of network analysis to the understanding of the structure and outcomes of TANs.

RC13-603.7

RODRIGUEZ, Evelyn* (UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, erodriguez4@usfca.edu)

Traviesos: Trouble-making as resistance in U.S. debuts and quinceañeras

Mexican *quinceañeras* and Filipina debutantes are usually formal, expensive celebrations marking a girl's entry into life as a young "lady." Criticisms of these events as frivolous have inhibited serious scholarly consideration; however, much can be ascertained about immigrants, culture, and identities, through careful attention to these rituals. "Traviesos" is from my forthcoming book, *Coming of Age: Identities and Transformations in Filipina American Debutantes and Mexicana American Quinceañeras* (Temple University Press). It examines debut and *quince* troublemakers to reveal prevailing power arrangements affecting US immigrant communities, and to illustrate how these rituals reflect organizers' simultaneous aims to resist and become part of US culture and society.

For this talk, I focus on "Control Freaks", "Big Spenders" and "Party Crashers". I show that Control Freaks, mothers who over-regulate their daughters, and their daughters' events, highlight how debutantes and *quinceañeras* afford female parents with opportunities for creativity and self-expression. These are valuable because of the ways immigrant mothers have been personally and systematically prevented from satisfying many of their dreams. Big Spenders are accused of unwise time and money management. But, for them, conspicuous consumption challenges differential inclusion, by signifying economic and cultural qualification for full legal and cultural citizenship in the US. Finally, Party Crashers, uninvited guests, expose issues that threaten carefully-managed impressions of immigrant families as conflict-free. They underscore the importance of immigrant families' self-portrayals as morally superior to Whites, due to constructions as "less than" within American society.

My work enhances sociological theories of cultural resistance and immigrant adaptation. It illustrates how extraordinary events like debutantes and *quinceañeras* can enable actors to fashion domains of creativity under the pretext of "following tradition;" and, it demonstrates that homeland traditions and rituals do not simply "preserve" immigrant cultures, but also help immigrant communities publicly claim cultural belonging in their new homes.

RC19-684.2

RODRÍGUEZ, Katya* (Universidad de Guanajuato, katyarg@yahoo.com)

Modelo de asistencia social en México y pobreza: Una reflexión al finalizar la primera década del siglo XXI

De manera gradual a partir del año 2000 México ha ido ampliando notablemente su estrategia de asistencia social, tanto en la cantidad de programas que se han generado, como en la cobertura a la población beneficiaria de los mismos. La intención de este documento es reflexionar acerca del impacto que estos programas hayan podido tener en la disminución de la pobreza y la manera en que los mismos se articulan con el sistema de bienestar previamente existente. Para ello la primera parte describe los distintos programas que pueden considerarse parte de la estrategia de asistencia social durante la década del 2000, su lógica de operación y su cobertura. La segunda parte analiza utilizando la medida oficial de pobreza, la situación de la misma en el país y la posible influencia de los programas en su comportamiento más reciente. La tercera parte reflexiona sobre si estos programas se están constituyendo en parte de una estrategia de política que amplía la cobertura de derechos para acercarse a una cobertura universal, o si más bien reproducen un sistema dual generando una ciudadanía de primera vs. una ciudadanía de segunda clase.

RC32-130.4

RODRIGUEZ, Manuel Ángel* (Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, marocio@prodigy.net.mx) and **LOPEZ VELASCO, Rocío** (Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero)

Género, educación y (e) migración en el sureste mexicano

El sureste mexicano es la región mexicana que mayor porcentaje de personas expulsa hacia otros estados de la república y los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica. En los últimos años se ha incrementado de manera importante la migración y emigración de mujeres. De igual manera que en otros países y regiones la educación y la pobreza, que se inciden mutuamente, son variables fundamentales para entender las razones por las cuales los individuos deciden abandonar su entorno en busca de nuevos horizontes.

El grado de desarrollo humano es un indicador que señala de manera precisa las condiciones de vida de los habitantes de un área determinada. El 2.22 % de los municipios bajo estudio tienen un grado de desarrollo humano Alto; el 67.65 % de Medio Alto; el 27.61 % de Medio Bajo y el 5.92 % de Bajo. Ocupando los estados en donde se enclavan estos municipios cuatro de los últimos cinco lugares del Índice de Desarrollo Humano (IDH) de la República Mexicana.

Como es de todos conocidos existe una inequidad entre hombres y mujeres. Aunque se hace presente desde antes de su nacimiento tiene su primera manifestación pública en el ámbito educativo. De manera significativa en la medida en que se avanza hacia los niveles superiores la inequidad en la presencia en las aulas entre hombres y mujeres es mayor.

La pobreza y la escasa educación formal son factores que inciden en la decisión de salir de los lugares de nacimiento de algunos ciudadanos mexicanos. Pero a consecuencia de la inequidad de género las mujeres están predeterminadas para cumplir con estos factores de (e) migración.

RC32-218.2

RODRIGUEZ, Manuel Ángel* (Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, marocio@prodigy.net.mx)

Representación política y violación a la representación de cuota de género en México

El obtener el derecho al voto fue una larga lucha realizada por las mujeres desde el siglo 19. En este proceso el éxito fue alcanzado de manera diferenciada en los países de América Latina. En México no fue sino hasta el 1953 que se otorgó la ciudadanía a las mujeres. Pero su participación como actor político no fue aceptada sino hasta años después y en un inicio con limitaciones. La inequidad entre hombres y mujeres se extendió hasta el ____ que se aprobó la cuota de género para los puestos de elección popular en las legislaturas tanto federales como estatales.

Sin embargo ésta conquista fue escamoteada al presentar para efectos legales el número de candidaturas correspondientes para las mujeres acompañadas como suplente por un hombre. Eventualmente ésta era forzada por diferentes medios a renunciar ocupando su suplente el escaño legislativo. Estas fueron conocidas como las "juanitas".

Abordaremos de manera cronológica y crítica la trayectoria que siguió en México los movimientos sufragistas de mujeres hasta lograr el voto ciudadano, la cuota de género y las últimas reformas a la misma para evitar la sustitución y pérdida de los lugares obtenidos por las mujeres en los procesos electorales.

RC34-565.1

RODRIGUEZ, Sandra* (University of Montreal, rodriguezsand@hotmail.com)

Catching youth's drift: Understanding collective action among a web 2.0 driven generation

This communication explores the complex relationship between the increased use of social media and how a younger generation gives meaning to collective action and chooses to convey social change. Drawing on qualitative interviews conducted with young adults (20-35 years old) in 2008-2010, we look beyond typical characterizations of a technology savvy generation, while trying to understand how the Web 2.0 may alter its everyday understanding of social and political participation. According to many, innovative uses of ICTs by transnational movements and cyberactivists has allowed for the emergence of new repertoires of actions, as illustrated by new networking strategies developed in recent international events: from the Kasbah protest to Occupy Wall Street. Recent studies even suggest "online activism" have profoundly transformed the very meanings and definitions associated with "collective action", "community" and "social change". Yet, surprisingly, very little attention has been given to the analyzing of these meanings. Therefore, this communication aims to transcend the barriers that usually divide organizational and political opportunity perspectives, by taking into account the role played by social media in the circulation and diffusion of interpretations, meanings and collective actions. Arguing for a flexible multidisciplinary approach, the theoretical groundwork suggested underlines the relational dimensions involved in the sharing of experiences and the diffusion of frames through "interpretative networks". It also taps into constructivism and an older "collective behavior" definition, by drawing insights from Blumer's (1969) cultural drifts theory. Finally, we suggest the need to rethink what we analyze and define as engagement, participation and social change. As informational and relational paradigms quickly transform, new theories and methodologies should pay crucial attention to the ways in which young actors choose to bring shifts in collective ways of thinking, acting and perceiving – on, or off the Web.

RC47-448.4

RODRIGUEZ, Sandra* (University of Montreal, rodriguezsand@hotmail.com)

Spreading the word: Collective action and networking in a web 2.0 driven generation

RC25-208.6

RODRÍGUEZ, Zeyda* (En trámite, zeydai@aol.com)

Juventud y transgresión e identidad

Los jóvenes en México se encuentran en una situación de exclusión del trabajo y de la educación francamente grave. Su situación como sujeto colectivo es de desempoderamiento y marginación. En este contexto han desplegado su capacidad de agencia en su propia individualidad, específicamente en el terreno de su vida íntima y en sus cuerpos, sobre los cuales su poder es mayor.

En este trabajo se explorará la posibilidad de transgresión de algunos jóvenes de la ciudad de Guadalajara desde ese punto de vista, desde la dimensión personal, privada.

Se expondrán y analizarán los casos de tres jóvenes de la ciudad de Guadalajara que muestran su capacidad creativa, liberadora, de agencia, y al mismo tiempo las posibilidades que tienen de explicitar los límites y llevarlos más allá de las prácticas consideradas "correctas" o "normales". De ahí la razón de llamarlos "transgresores".

Se observará el caso de un joven adscrito al movimiento cultural *queer punk*, el cual pretende "borrar" la diferenciación genérica masculino/femenino proponiendo su superación en un nuevo concepto. Por otra parte, se conocerá la trayectoria de vida de una chica con períodos de su vida con preferencias sexuales y afectivas que alternan entre lo heterosexual y lo homosexual en un contexto familiar represivo. Finalmente, se explorará la experiencia de una chica que se ha tatuado gran parte de su cuerpo y que incluso profesionalmente ha intentado legitimar esta práctica sustrayéndola del universo de los jóvenes pobres o migrantes.

RC17-307.3

RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ, Miguel* (Centre for Globalisation and Governance / Hamburg University, miguel.rodriguez@uni-hamburg.de)
Did markets for emission trading reduce pollution? Empirical evidence from EU emission trading system - phase I (2005-2007)

Did the scarcity of emission certificates deal to emission reduction? In the logic of the market, companies optimize reducing emissions through the scarcity of certificates. In a context of uncertainty companies fail to get enough certificates because they lack a sufficient lobbying power or because they simply do not have adequate information about the future demand.

During the Phase I of the EU Emission Trading System, not every company had more certificates than necessary, but companies were over-allocated as a whole. The companies received the first allocation of these certificates for free, then the demand for more certificates means greater cost pressure for these companies. This paper analyses the delegation of emission certificate's responsibility within departments of the company (panel data) in front of increasing cost pressure. We assume that there are two possible strategies of responsibility delegation for emission certificates within company departments: coupling and decoupling. Coupling implies the delegation about responsibility of the emission certificates closer in the process of production departments and decoupling means delegation in the more administrative and financial departments. We assume that the more delegation of emission in the decoupled departments, the less they know about their abatement costs. Abatement costs are a key part of the rational decision to reduce emissions and thus we assume that a greater decoupling means less reduction.

The hypothesis is that the higher the decoupling is, the higher cost pressure increases because companies are in uncertainty and they prefer increasing costs to invest. Therefore the scarcity of certificates do not produce the less reduction.

The empirical support for our research is provided by a yearly survey of companies participating in the EU ETS in four EU countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Denmark / 1040 observations) during the period 2005-2007.

RC17-307.4

RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ, Miguel* (Centre for Globalisation and Governance / Hamburg University, miguel.rodriguez@uni-hamburg.de), **ENGELS, Anita** (Centre for Globalisation and Governance / Hamburg University) and **KNOLL, Lisa** (Centre for Globalisation and Governance / Hamburg University)

What did companies learn in the EU emissions trading system phase I?

The European Union tried to meet the agreed emissions reduction target in the Kyoto Protocol with the creation of an Emission Trading System.

Due to lobbying and uncertainty, the Phase I (2005-2007) finished with an overallocation of emission certificates and the authorities decided to change the main objective from „reduction of emissions“ to “learning” (Knoll 2009). The objective was European companies shall learn how to reduce greenhouse emissions by participating in a market of emissions. This paper asks: What did companies learn in the EU Emissions Trading System Phase I?

To make learning visible, we research about the relationship between the trading activity of participating companies and the delegation within the company departments of the decision on the purchase and sale of emission certificates.

Based on a qualitative study, we assume that there are two possible strategies of responsibility delegation about emissions within company departments: coupling and decoupling. Coupling implies the delegation about responsibility of the CO2 certificates closer in the process of production departments and decoupling means delegation in the more administrative and financial departments.

The empirical part of the work is a panel study based on a survey in four countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Denmark) with 360 observations.

The conclusion shows that companies carry out a decoupling when they need to buy the certificates.

RC37-235.4

RODRIGUEZ MORATO, Arturo* (university of barcelona, rodriguez.morato@ub.edu) and **ZARLENGA, Martias** (universidad de barcelona)

Culture-led urban transformations and the sociology of artistic and cultural creation

Since the 80s many cities around the world have made strong investments in cultural amenities and also in policies for the promotion of cultural production. During the last decade a large literature has emerged both within the academy (urban planning, economic geography, economics, etc.) and within the professional worlds of consultancy and policy making, which attempt to explain or to elaborate toolkits in order to understand and promote this type of urban transformation. Several concepts that are related with the notion of creativity have been developed in this context: creative city, creative industries and creative class. All of them have been criticized as ambiguous and weak.

Creativity-related concepts used within the literature on culture-led urban transformation have many facets but they always make a central reference to two aspects: the artistic and cultural creativity and the cultural workers. In this sense, it would seem as if the sociological analysis of the creation dynamics, well developed within the sociology of culture and the arts, should be extremely relevant for the study of culture-led urban transformations. However, this analysis has a low incidence in this literature.

In this paper from a sociological perspective we will elaborate some analytical tools that allow developing a more precise and substantiated explanation of current culture-led urban transformations. For this purpose, first, we will critically review the literature on this subject as well as the literature on the main sociological models of analysis of artistic and intellectual creation. In this respect, we will examine in particular the work of Bourdieu, Collins, Farrell, Becker, Peterson and Menger. Finally, the above considerations will lead us to conclude some principles for the sociological analysis of culture-led urban transformation in contemporary society.

RC55-197.4

RODRIGUEZ-ESPINOLA, Solange* (universidad catolica argentina, solange.rodriguezespino@gmail.com)

Componentes psicosociales del bienestar subjetivo y el desarrollo humano

El propósito principal del enfoque teórico del desarrollo humano es ampliar las opciones de las personas y crear un entorno que les permita gozar de una vida larga, saludable y creativa. Este paradigma enfatiza la realización del potencial humano. Desde esta perspectiva, las capacidades con las que las personas hacen frente a la vida, como son la comprensión del entorno, la personalidad, el bienestar psicológico y la experiencia social corresponden al concepto de calidad de vida entendido como “capacidad para la vida” (Veenhoven, 2000). En este marco, los recursos de agencia de las personas constituyen una condición necesaria para la realización personal y el progreso social.

Pero si bien tales recursos son una condición para lograr las metas de desarrollo que se proponen los individuos, unos y otras dependen de manera fundamental de la calidad del entorno social en donde las personas nacen y se desarrollan. Resulta esencial para el estudio del bienestar subjetivo la evaluación de las condiciones sociales bajo las cuales las personas y las sociedades pueden desarrollar su máximo potencial y llevar adelante una vida productiva y creativa de acuerdo con sus proyectos, necesidades e intereses.

Resulta relevante preguntarse, ¿De qué manera las desigualdades sociales atraviesan a dichos recursos y capacidades de agencia de las personas, generando como un rasgo estructural una serie de brechas psicosociales que tienden a reproducirse entre generaciones?

Para dar respuesta a estos interrogantes, se propone abordar el análisis de una serie de indicadores e índices referidos a diferentes aspectos que intervienen en el bienestar subjetivo y las capacidades de integración social de las personas.

Los datos estadísticos surgen de de la Encuesta de la Deuda Social Argentina que se aplica a adultos mayores de 18 años o más, de ambos sexos, que pertenecen a áreas urbanas de la Argentina .

TG05-371.3

ROGERS, Matthew* (University of New Brunswick, Canada., matt.rogers@unb.ca)

Problematizing participatory video with youth in Canada: A critical disruptive praxis?

As part of my graduate research, I coordinated a participatory video (PV) project with students in an alternative education program in New Brunswick, Canada. The project was intended to encourage students to explore PV as a way to shed light on issues of violence in the lives of youth, raise public conversations, and thereby promote social change. Students engaged in script writing and all aspects of the filmmaking process. Together, they produced seven short films on issues of violence, collectively titled *Candle in the Dark*. The film premiered to a large audience of educators, administrators and policy makers. In the local school district, the project has been celebrated and constructed as "therapeutic" for those students involved. In my research, I critically analyzed the project, its outcomes and the discourses that surfaced. I highlighted similar questions and concerns as those raised by the ISA panel organizers. Employing critical discourse analysis and drawing on scholars such as Foucault, Lather, Giroux and Kincheloe, this paper problematizes the celebratory construction of our project as emancipatory for the participants involved. This paper highlights how, while our project was publicly hailed as "life-changing" for the students, it tacitly reinforced power relations around gender, class, sexuality, race and ability. Further, the paper troubles the individualizing, deficit, therapeutic and at-risk discourses which surfaced in, and circulated around, the project. The paper raises three questions about PV: *in hindsight one can raise critical questions about any PV project, but how do we raise concerns within a context of a project without diminishing the agency of participants; if participation is the guiding principle, how do we strike a balance that allows us to direct a project to reflect a more critical approach without imposing authoritative control; and finally, What ethical considerations are paramount when engaging in PV with youth?*

TG04-325.2

ROGERS, Peter* (Macquarie University, Peter.rogers@mq.edu.au)

Risk and resilience: Optimism and social (dis)order

Resilience is increasingly used in discourses of risk but in very different ways depending on the field of research. This paper addresses the genealogy and etymology of resilience and applies the different approaches to an optimistic re-reading of sociological research on risk, social order and social disorder. Using the lens of disaster management to apply the concept of resilience and risk to empirical research the paper suggests that there is an opportunity for researchers, policy makers and practitioners alike to use the emerging metaphor of resilience to generate a positive and participatory approach to community engagement and organisational change. Likewise it sounds a note of warning that there is also potential to create a negative responsabilisation of the individual at the expense of wider social resilience in the name of societal security. Managing the kind of resilience that is institutionalised in reforms, for dealing with disasters but also other social issues, will be a key challenge for commentators on risk and resilience in the years to come.

RC32-244.3

ROGERS-BROWN, Jennifer* (Long Island University, CW Post, jennifer.rogers@liu.edu), SHEARER, Christine (UC Santa Barbara Center for Nanotechnology in Society) and HERR HARTHORN, Barbara (UC Santa Barbara)

Participatory democracy and emerging technologies: A feminist methodological analysis of public deliberations on nanotechnology

Low public awareness combined with the unknown number of uses for nanotechnology in our lives—for example, health care, water purification, food preservation, and alternative energy sources—sets the stage for the opportunity and need for public involvement in the potential futures of nanotechnologies. However, deliberative projects involving the public pose concerns about who gets to define "the public," whose voices are heard, and whose voices are silenced. A focus on methods for egalitarian, democratic participation is significant for the construction and deployment of public deliberations held by government agencies and civil service organizations

for the purpose of informing policy where all voices have the potential to be heard. This paper presents an analysis of the methods used in six US public deliberations on nanotechnology conducted by Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UC Santa Barbara in 2009. These deliberations were varied by gender composition in order to explore the relationship between gender and risk perception in deliberative settings about nanotechnologies. Drawing on a feminist perspective, we examine how the design of the deliberation, the role of the facilitator, and gender dynamics impact public participation, particularly in relation to the perceptual and cultural bases utilized by our participants as they make sense of a relatively unfamiliar technology within varied group compositions. Additionally, we examine how these narratives are constructed and/or resisted within the group and how social location impacts the dominance of particular narratives.

RC38-366.2

ROHDE, Caterina* (Bielefeld Graduate School in History and Sociology, caterina.rohde@uni-bielefeld.de)

Transnational daughters – The inter-generational migration project of Russian au pair workers and their families

Having been brought up with the ideal of ones living a better life, the biographical acting of Russian young females, who come to Germany as au pair workers, often is strongly oriented towards fulfilling parents' expectations and hopes for their social upward mobility. While the parent's generation has fully experienced Russia's transformation and often assumes that migration is the ultimate life chance, their children actually may experience negative sides of the migration process such as discrimination and exclusion or homesickness, so that they sometimes opt for returning to Russia.

On the basis of 17 biographical interviews with Russian women, who have worked in Germany as an au pair and thereafter either settled there or returned to Russia, I would like to investigate the impact of transnational family relations on biographical acting of young female Russians.

The spatial separation of the family requires young women to construct and practice the role of a "transnational daughter". In my paper, I will argue that the change of the daughter's position in the family emerges from two interplaying dynamics of maturing and migrating. First, the au pair stay takes place in the crucial life phase of young adulthood, when young people normally attain autonomy from their parents and develop a rather equal relationship to them. Second, the spatial distance due to migration requires migrants to compensate their absence and substitute the missing direct care for family members with transferable symbols and goods. Both of these dynamics integrate into the development of the transnational daughters' role as the family provider via remittances and presents.

RC31-345.1

ROHDE, Caterina* (Bielefeld Graduate School in History and Sociology, caterina.rohde@uni-bielefeld.de)

Young, foreign, female: The gendered and nationalized nature of household labour in the au pair institution

The au pair mobility programme was originally founded to promote the exchange of cultures by arranging a one year sojourn of foreign young people in a local host family. However, many recent studies argue that this scheme is misused by families to employ cheap live-in domestic workers from abroad.

Hidden by the official terminology of "au pair girls" and "host families" the structural conditions of this scheme enable a drastic power inequality between employer and employee. Au pairs are especially vulnerable to exploitation as this work is only very little regulated and the workplace within the private sphere of families is extremely difficult to monitor. Au pairs officially are not granted the status "workers" and are not protected by the labour law and labour union.

On the basis of biographical interviews with female and male au pairs from Russia and Eastern Europe, I would like to reveal individual experiences and coping strategies concerning au pair work in Germany. The special gendered nature of the au pair institution can best be shown by comparing the working conditions and duties of female au pairs with those rare cases of male au pairs. To sum up my findings: young women are normally hired for cleaning, cooking and babysitting toddlers, while men are hired for looking after older boys, and seldom are supposed to clean or cook. Nevertheless, both male and female au pairs experience discrimination and exploitation at their workplace, which have to be analysed as specific intersections

of gender, nationality and age. Above that, my paper aims to show au pairs' strategies of resistance against mischiefs of their labour conditions such as complaining, bargaining for higher wages or threatening to leave the family, working very slowly or trying to spend time out of the house.

RC15-40.6

ROJAS, Flavio* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, frojas@email.unc.edu)

"Universal or selectively coordinated healthcare for Mapuche indigenous peoples?"

This paper attempts to handle the concept of "health care for all" from the perspective of the special populations: the Mapuche Indigenous people. We share with Argentina common Independence wars against Spain; Liberator Jose de San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins in Chile helped to rid the Spanish conquistador forever. Each nation-state however, had to come to terms with the Mapuche people that lived on both sides of the border. Their defeat was also the beginning of their struggle for survival as a culture and identity. This research paper focuses the discussion of health care systems into three main questions: Healthcare for all (Universal health care?) To what extent universal health systems are sensitive to ancestral cultures and needs? A second question deals with accessibility and timeliness availability of healthcare for all. How does primary preventive health meet the needs of maternal needs of indigenous families? A third concern opens the question about the relationship of primary health and curative medicine provided within the Hospital Backbone System which has oversight onto the administration of complex hospitals. To assess the first question morbidity and mortality, health

data will be provided to test comparative rates (Risk Ratios) between Mapuche and non-Mapuche patients and establish whether statistical differences exist by age, gender and ethnicity. To assess the second question this research will test maternal healthcare of Mapuche population and verify perinatal mortality as a proxy of accessibility. The data should help to discover perinatal mortality rates between Mapuche and non-Mapuche mothers and the extent that faraway residence within indigenous reservations explains higher perinatal mortality among Mapuche mothers. The final area of discussion links directly to the question of transformation of healthcare systems and how coordination between primary health systems and curative medicine provided by the Hospital backbone.

RC05-441.6

ROJAS, Flavio* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, frojas@email.unc.edu) and **VOSS, Paul*** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, paul_voss@unc.edu)

Health and mortality of Mapuches at Araucania region: Chile 2000-2005

The relationships between poverty and health and ultimately mortality have generated increasing attention among medical and social science researchers. Ever since the World Health Organization established a commission for investigating such links, the leading contributions of Sir Michael Marmot have revealed conclusively these associations. Analysis and efforts have moved to incorporate ethnic and racial minorities which remain largely neglected over the years. Data and information privacy constraints make more difficult analyses which seek to identify differences between indigenous and non-indigenous populations on critical health and mortality issues. In recent years, however, Census as well as hospital discharge records and poverty records have introduced ways to subset the data to establish and examine such relationships among minorities. This research paper presents a highly detailed study of these questions. The paper introduces the concept of preventable deaths as a dimension of ethnically-based health neglect and examines whether such neglect might threaten the generational survival of Mapuche people in Chile. Statistical and spatial analytic methods help to generate mortality rates and compare health disparities and death outcomes between Mapuche and non Mapuche by gender, age and geographical location. The geographic distribution of poverty rates help to visualize these links and connect the association between material deprivation, disease and mortality. The research focus is on children under age 5 years and the array of diseases and vulnerabilities that express themselves in high mortality rates. The paper investigates in some detail the "ill-defined diseases" concept which may well serve as a proxy for neglect. The paper presents maps and satellite imagery, tables,

graphics and basic statistical output appropriate designed for understanding by a broad audience without technical expertise. Spatial statistical methods are used to demonstrate the clustering of events in space.

This paper is coauthored with Dr. Paul R. Voss.

RC55-246.4

ROJAS, Mariano* (FLACSO-México, mariano.rojas.h@gmail.com)

Human relations and well-being in Mexico

This paper uses a recent database from Mexico (2010) to study the importance of human relations and relational values in explaining life satisfaction in Mexico. The paper uses regression analyses to show that a great portion of the variability in life satisfaction is explained by the nature of human relations. Satisfaction in those relational domains of life, such as satisfaction with spouse relationship and satisfaction with friends, does substantially contribute to life satisfaction. In addition, the paper further explores the importance of these relational domains in explaining people's affective and evaluative substrates; in these way, the research aims to clarify the channel through which relational satisfaction ends up influencing life satisfaction. It is shown that people's values do play a crucial role in mediating this relationship.

RC41-340.1

ROJAS, Patria* (Center for Research on US Latino HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse, Florida International University, patria.rojas@fiu.edu), **DE LA ROSA, Mario** (Center for Research on US Latino HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse, Florida International University) and **DILLON, Frank** (Center for Research on US Latino HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse, Florida International University)

Determinants of HIV/STD risk behaviors among recent Latino immigrants in South Florida, USA

Background: Researchers have documented multiple behavioral risk factors associated with HIV infection. Their research has recently expanded to include the social and cultural determinants associated with HIV/STDS among immigrant Latinos. Most research concerning Latino immigrants has primarily focused on exploring their HIV risk behaviors after they have immigrated to the US. Research findings indicate that alcohol significantly influences risky sex practices. However, the association between alcohol use and Latinos' sexual risk behaviors prior to immigrating to the U.S. is scarce. Given the prevalence of alcohol use in Latin America, and this population growth, documenting the influence of alcohol use on Recent Latino Immigrants' (RLI) sexual risk behaviors may narrow this literature gap. **Methods:** The data examined are from the pre-immigration first wave of a longitudinal study. Data prior to immigration were retrospectively collected from immigrants living in the U.S. for 12 months or less. A sample of 527 RLI between the ages of 18-39 was recruited and interviewed at home or at a convenient place for them. The Timeline Follow-back Interview was administered to document quantity and frequency of alcohol use during the 90 days prior to immigration. Pre-immigration sexual risk behavior was measured using the Center for Disease Control's Risk Behavior Assessment scale. Structural equation modeling was used to examine the data. **Results:** Males, single participants, and participants with higher incomes reported more alcohol use. Higher alcohol use was associated with lower condom use frequency, having sex under the influence, and more sexual partners. Age and marital status were associated with condom use. Older participants and participants who were married reported less condom use frequency. **Discussion:** Results points to the importance of targeting adult RLI men, given their likelihood to engage in alcohol-consumption, sex under the influence of alcohol, and sex with multiple partners without using condoms.

RC14-58.3

ROJO, Raul-Enrique* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, raulrojo@ufrgs.br)

Du candidat "raul" au président "alfonsin". discours et histoires dans l'argentine post-dictatoriale (1983-1989)

Cette communication se propose analyser le discours politique de Raul Alfonsin comme candidat et premier président de la période post-dictatoriale en Argentine (1983-1989), concernant la démocratisation de ce pays,

ainsi que les histoires que lui et ses assesseurs ont élaborées, révélant l'imaginaire *alfonsiniste* autour de la notion de démocratie et du rôle que la Justice devait jouer pour exorciser les fantômes des "deux démons": la guérilla des années 1970 et le terrorisme d'Etat exercé sous le prétexte de combattre celle-ci. Sur ce point nous distinguons entre le candidat "Raul" et le président "Alfonso". Le premier a incarné le discours éthico-démocratique; le second un projet républicano-libéral. Pendant la campagne électorale, "Raul" était le candidat qui ne remporterait pas les élections et qui préparait l'opposition politique à un péronisme qui s'annonçait populiste, mobilisateur et dont les secteurs syndicaux avaient négocié le respect de l'auto-amnistie avec les militaires en déroute, en contre-partie de leur prééminence dans le mouvement ouvrier organisé. En revanche, "Alfonso" a été le prince modernisateur, responsable d'un gouvernement qui se présentait comme l'expression de la volonté de la majorité des Argentins et comme l'avocat d'un principe d'unité, de la construction d'un Etat présenté comme l'autre visage de la Nation, à l'opposé de l'Etat militaire, alibi des particularismes corporatifs. Les deux projets ne se sont pourtant pas succédés de manière réglée et ordonnée. Ils ont coexisté pendant la première partie du mandat d'Alfonso et il y eut même une sorte de recouvrement réciproque. Le président s'est appuyé sur le discours éthico-démocratique pour faire aboutir le projet républicano-libéral, attendant de la Justice et d'un secteur intellectuel l'ouverture d'espaces socio-politiques. Il espérait que leur succès lui permettrait ainsi créer un centre légitime de pouvoir qui pourrait se charger d'organiser l'espace contractuel d'un futur régime co-associatif de type social-démocrate. Mais échoua...

RC48-491.5

ROLDAN, Alejandro (UBA) and GUALDI, Ismael (UBA)

Movimientos sociales y estado en el kirchnerismo (2003-2009). La FTV y la gestión de políticas sociales

En esta ponencia tomaremos la experiencia de la Federación de Tierra, Vivienda y Hábitat (FTV) y su relación con el kirchnerismo entre los años 2003-2009.

Abordaremos las transformaciones en los esquemas de organización, movilización y construcción política que ocurrieron en diferentes movimientos sociales analizando el posicionamiento político, enmarcamiento ideológico y su caudaloso trabajo territorial y social.

Analizaremos la nueva articulación de los movimientos sociales con el estado (institucionalización) y el régimen político, los efectos de su incorporación al estado mediante la gestión de políticas sociales y los alcances y logros de la gestión desarrollada. Resulta interesante también indagar los efectos que supuso en el interior del armado político del gobierno, en las prácticas y formas de representación políticas y en las capacidades de intervención estatal.

Nos preguntamos entonces ¿Qué nuevas oportunidades abrió el kirchnerismo para el crecimiento de los movimientos sociales?, ¿Cómo incidió esto en sus estrategias organizacionales?, ¿Cuál es la dimensión efectiva del reconocimiento de las demandas del campo popular?, ¿han logrado tener éxito desarrollando sus políticas sociales desde el estado?, ¿supuso esta situación para el estado una mayor capacidad para responder favorablemente a las problemáticas sociales?

Por último nos centraremos en una de las experiencias más ricas y problemáticas del ciclo de institucionalización de la FTV que es su ingreso a Subsecretaría de Tierras para el Hábitat Social en el 2006. Es interesante además destacar que la cuestión del acceso a la tierra y la vivienda ha sido objeto de una fuerte lucha en los últimos años, por lo que nos preguntaremos de qué manera la FTV canaliza a través del Estado el conflicto social y como incide esta novedosa posición en las formas de intervención pública.

RC22-682.2

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Inmigración, cultura y religión. Rormas de racismo en Roma

La reflexión sobre inmigración, religión y racismo es el resultado de una investigación realizada en el marco de otra más amplia del título "Transformaciones de la población italiana" desarrollada para el Consejo Nacional de las Investigaciones (CNR) italiano. El análisis se concentra sobre el tema de la inmigración, de las políticas sociales de inclusión y del factor religioso y cultural de los inmigrantes presentes en modo estable en el territorio de Roma. Los motivos de esta investigación están relacionados al hecho que Italia sobre todo a partir de los años '90 - así como ha sucedido

en el "contexto global" - ha experimentado la movilidad masiva de personas provenientes de varias naciones. La diferencia con el pasado es que de exportadora de emigrantes, se ha convertido en los últimos años en una de las principales áreas importadoras de inmigrantes.

Esta investigación tiene como objetivo comprender los mecanismos y las acciones que facilitan la integración de los inmigrantes en la ciudad de Roma. A este fin han sido analizadas las actitudes de prejuicio y discriminación racial por parte de la población "autóctona" y al mismo tiempo se han relevado diversas políticas de integración propuestas por el Municipio de la capital. Se trata de diversas tentativas de inclusión, integración y participación de los extranjeros en la vida pública romana; un ejemplo de esto es la experimentación de la participación de los inmigrantes en el gobierno local por un lado y la creación de un espacio para el dialogo interreligioso, la "Consulta de las Religiones", promovida por la oficina para las "Políticas de la Multietnicidad y de la intercultural del Municipio de Roma.

TG04-694.4

ROLLWAGEN, Heather* (Ryerson University, hrollwagen@ryerson.ca) and GIBBS VAN BRUNSCHOT, Erin (University of Calgary)

Tracking risk: GPS electronic monitoring and the production of risk knowledge in different cultural contexts

Recent technological advancements relating to global navigation satellite systems (commonly known as "GPS") have reshaped offender management practices. GPS technology is used extensively in the United States, but has also been adopted more modestly in Canada, Australia and Brazil. The popularity of this technology among crime control practitioners is consistent with the goals of prevention, precaution and pre-emption that characterize the present culture of criminal justice (Rose 2010). Importantly, however, is that GPS technology has altered the way in which "risk" is conceptualized and assessed. GPS electronic monitoring technology allows crime control practitioners to monitor the movements of individuals in "real time". Information on an offender's specific location can be considered alongside information relating to his or her offense history and patterns. Together, these sources of information produce a new form of risk knowledge. While GPS technology itself remains similar across contexts, the ways in which this risk knowledge is used is culturally variable. This paper begins by considering the types of risk knowledge produced through GPS electronic monitoring. We then consider how this knowledge intersects with the cultural specifics in which the technology is employed, focusing on Canada, the United States, Australia and Brazil. We investigate how this risk knowledge intersects with cultural contexts to potentially alter the way in which offenders are categorized and managed. Our analysis provides insight into how the dynamics of risk are shaped by new forms of correctional technologies at the same time they intersect with factors that are culturally specific.

RC43-483.5

ROLNIK, Raquel (Universidade de São Paulo) and RODRIGUES, Evaniza* (Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo, evaniza@uol.com.br)

Derecho a la ciudad en la agenda de los movimientos populares

El artículo dedica a investigar el impacto de la entrada de la noción del derecho a la ciudad en la trayectoria de las luchas por la vivienda en Brasil, incluyendo otros elementos además de la propia vivienda, llamando atención para la proposición de nuevas formas de inserción en el espacio urbano que buscan romper con la exclusión territorial presente en nuestras ciudades

Además, en las disputas concretas frente al mercado inmobiliario, en los conflictos de desalojos de favelas e tomas de tierra, en los procesos de expropiación e destinación de terrenos para vivienda de interés social, los movimientos han enfrentado situaciones de gran complejidad. El artículo analiza la utilización y eficacia de los instrumentos urbanísticos y de otras herramientas integrantes de la plataforma de la reforma urbana por los movimientos en esas situaciones de enfrentamiento e resistencia frente a las acciones del poder público y del mercado.

Los movimientos sociales han elaborado propuestas de políticas y programas de vivienda social, como los programas de vivienda social en áreas centrales, y buscaran incidir en la adopción de esas políticas por el poder público.

El artículo problematiza con que énfasis las propuestas e perspectivas han sido agregadas en esas políticas. Será dada especial atención en el

actual programa "Minha Casa Minha Vida", del gobierno federal de Brasil, que tiene como objetivo la producción masiva de viviendas y cuenta con presupuestos significativos. Entretanto, la lógica financiera de estas inversiones ha prevalecido sobre la urbanística, reproduciendo la exclusión territorial y ignorando la agenda de la reforma urbana y del derecho a la ciudad.

RC18-587.2

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Poder de decisão, participação y financiación del desarrollo urbano en Brasil

La Constitución brasileña, aprobada en 1988, creó un nuevo paradigma para las políticas sociales del país: el compromiso de implementar un *welfare state* asociado a la democratización del Estado, a través de la ampliación de la participación directa de los ciudadanos en la definición de políticas. A partir de ese momento, la política de desarrollo urbano estableció esferas participativas en todos los niveles federativos. En el plano nacional y estadual, se constituyó un Consejo Nacional de las Ciudades que realizó cuatro procesos de Conferencias Nacionales, así como 18 consejos estaduais (en cerca del 66% de los estados). En el plano municipal, en el 90 % de los municipios, se constituyó por lo menos un consejo sectorial vinculado a la política urbana experimentándose además un avance significativo, entre los años 2001 y 2008, respecto al número de municipios que cuentan con un consejo de política urbana. Por otro lado, en el mismo periodo, los modelos de financiación del desarrollo urbano – fuertemente concentrado en los niveles federal y estadual – así como los diseños institucionales creados para la gestión de la distribución de los recursos en el área, no han dialogado con toda esa estructura de participación construida. En un estudio realizado, analizamos todas las formas de asignación de recursos federales en esta área y sus procesos respectivos de decisión, con la intención de identificar sus relaciones con los espacios de debate e instituciones participativas existentes, así como determinar la influencia que estas instituciones ejercen en la implementación de la política de desarrollo urbano en Brasil. Este análisis reveló una baja o ninguna incidencia de las instancias participativas en relación a los procesos de decisión de asignación de los recursos, así como una fuerte presencia de gramáticas clientelistas.

RC35-432.4

ROMERO, María Aurora* (CIECS-CONICET-UNC, maauroraromero@gmail.com) and **GONNET, Juan Pablo** (CIECS-CONICET-UNC)

Foucault y la sociología clásica: Un diálogo en tensión a partir del suicidio Durkheimiano

El presente trabajo buscará tensar el diálogo no siempre explícito entre Michel Foucault y Emile Durkheim, a propósito del caso del suicidio, tomando como centrales para el análisis el canónico estudio durkheimiano «*El suicidio*» frente al pequeño artículo de Foucault titulado «*Un placer tan sencillo*». En este marco de problematización, y en primer lugar, se buscará desarrollar sintéticamente ambas problematizaciones sobre el suicidio explicitando la red conceptual en las que las mismas adquieren sentido. En segundo lugar, se buscará complejizar la articulación de ciertas nociones presentes en las obras de los autores, como las de normalidad, disciplina, moral, normalización y anomia, para abrir una problematización de las normas sociales que nos arroja tanto algunas cercanías como algunas irremediables distancias en sus posiciones teóricas/epistemológicas. Por último, se expondrá la moralidad durkheimiana que constituye la sociedad, y que por tanto, se vuelve vital para la felicidad del individuo y para el funcionamiento de la sociedad frente a la politización foucaultiana de la muerte, donde se habilita un ejercicio de pensamiento sobre nuevas formas de vida que resistan a una determinada administración de la vida.

RC35-658.3

ROMERO CUEVAS, José Manuel* (Universidad de Alcalá, josemanuel.romero@uah.es)

Ignacio ellacuría: A critical theory from Latin America

Ignacio Ellacuría (1934-1989) is one of the most important figures of the Latin American Theology and Philosophy of Liberation. The present paper treats his philosophical-political thought, intending to make clear his ideas concerning the foundations of a theory of critical ambition, from the perspective of the historical and social-political situation in Latin America. It deals with his reflections on the attitude and commitment which define the critical theorist's position, with the notion of immanent critique, with the concept of historization and with the adoption of "the place" that, according to Ellacuría, "gives truth" in a global and plural framework. These reflections constitute relevant elements in order to rethink the normative grounds of any critical theory, beyond the limitations of more recent representatives of this theoretical tradition. In fact, both J. Habermas's and A. Honneth's theoretical perspectives are fixed on the context of the so-called first world, which has problematical consequences for their thinking about global problems. Ellacuría's starting point however is the awareness of the centrality of the reflexion about the *place* in a geopolitical framework, from which a critical theory must confront the problems of global reality.

RC38-721.3

ROMO BELTRAN, Rosa* (UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA, rosmar90@gmail.com)

Sujetos instituyentes e identidades profesionales

En el trabajo doy cuenta de los eventos que marcan la vida y progresión en la trayectoria de un grupo de académicos adscritos a la Licenciatura en Pedagogía de la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, México; durante el periodo de los setenta y ochenta, y con ello, la constitución de temporalidades institucionales y profesionales diferenciadas, lo que destaca la fuerza instituyente de los colectivos en las instituciones.

El trabajo aborda estilos de gestión diferenciados temporalmente, pero se encuentran articulados por la reflexión acerca de la forma en que los sujetos habitan las instituciones universitarias y el lugar en el que se colocan. Encontramos así, experiencias grupales que conforman identidades muy fuertes de tipo comunitario y que desde la colectividad construyen utopías que operaron como encuadre a proyectos institucionales, grupales y personales.

Frente a ello, florecen actualmente otros estilos de prácticas académicas y formas de adscripción institucional, que aunadas al periodo de vida profesional, si bien genera procesos de malestar y sufrimiento académico, nos muestra nuevos procesos de constitución identitaria, así como la progresión en las temporalidades institucionales y en las trayectorias académicas.

RC21-299.2

RONALD, Richard* (University of Amsterdam, r.ronald@uva.nl) and **KADI, Justin*** (University of Amsterdam, j.kadi@gmx.net)

The neo-liberalization of housing and the 'right to the city': The variagated experiences of New York, Amsterdam and Tokyo

Housing policy de- and re-regulation have played important parts in restructuring urban housing markets in recent decades. Transformations in housing policy and conditions have increasingly pressurized, marginalized or excluded lower income groups. In this paper the neo-liberalization of housing practices and conditions is examined in three highly differentiated global city contexts: New York, Amsterdam and Tokyo. Comparative analyses that consider both housing policy and market transformations focused at the city level have been rare, especially those that link different continents. This paper takes on three 'world cities' – where the deregulatory pressures have in principle been the strongest – that have demonstrated highly differentiated pathways in terms of housing policy and market restructuring. In these contexts the 'right to the city' has been highly mediated by local practices, institutional legacies and policy regimes. The meanings of rights and de-facto access to affordable urban housing have been transformed qualitatively and quantitatively in each city context but, as this paper examines, in remarkably different ways.

RC02-763.9

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Social topography of knowledge based economies

The success or failure of a social setting to adjust to challenges posed by global trends depends on its ability to form social topography conducive to knowledge based economy. Interestingly enough, sociological analysis of necessary and sufficient conditions of knowledge based economy remains curiously underdeveloped; economics, economic and regional geography and political science are in the forefront of this strand of research. However, sociology has much to offer through its analysis of the three social forces shaping social topography. First, sociological neo-institutionalism has much to offer in analysis of economic institutions. Second, social network analysis is one of the most thriving areas of sociological research in the past two decades, leading to important breakthroughs in economic sociology and research methods. Finally, sociology of culture provides us with theoretically informed accounts of cognitive frames' role in influencing social action.

Ability of a social setting to become a fertile ground for knowledge based economy thus depends on the three social forces: relevant institutions, social networks and cognitive frames. We have a rich body of literature in economic sociology at our disposal, providing evidence of each of them being relevant factors for a variety of economic outcomes. However, this literature usually fails to take into account that social forces operate interdependently, forming relational topography of social fields, making them more or less conducive to successful adaptation to global trends by determining the outcome of processes of knowledge (re)production and knowledge transfer.

In this paper we will conceptualise sociological explanation of factors and mechanisms by which social forces make social topography conducive for development of knowledge based economy, by applying Jens Beckett's theory of social fields.

RC35-561.4

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Social time and the problem of desynchronization

Social Time and the Problem of Desynchronization

The paper starts from the observation that the temporality of modern society is characterized by a continuing process of social acceleration. This, in turn, leads to serious problems of de-synchronization. De-Synchronization is caused by the fact that not all spheres and systems are equally capable of speed-up. Hence, whenever an actor, institution or process is accelerated, the surrounding and interlocking systems experience temporal pressure. De-synchronization will be explored on the following four levels:

- a) Inter-Economic: The speed of financial transactions and markets is too high for the speed of 'real' economic production and consumption
- b) Inter-Social: The speed of economic transactions, technological innovation and cultural change is too high for democratic political decision-making
- c) Environmental: The speed of social life is too fast for the environmental systems to reproduce resources and dispose of waste
- d) Psychological: The speed of social life is too fast for individual psychological dispositions; stress, depression, and burnout are the observable consequences

RC38-422.6

ROSA, Marcelo* (University of Brasilia, marcelocr@uol.com.br)

Biographical knowledge and its implication to activism studies: A case study about the landless peoples movement in South Africa

The paper analyses the effects of a long-term ethnographic research with a landless activist in rural South Africa. Arguing that the relations we establish with the individuals change substantially along the research, I state that much we know about them, less capacity we have to classify or attach the individuals to one single social narrative (i.e. activism). Following the everyday transit of the LPM major leadership for six years, within and outside the movement, this work stresses the discontinuities among the various roles he plays and the social controversies he is involved due to that. Through this case I aim to discuss the implications of this kind of research for a sociological theory of action.

RC21-738.4

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Usos y apropiaciones del espacio público en contextos de pobreza. Experiencias en Buenos Aires en el siglo XXI

Las dinámicas sociales construyen y son construidas a través del espacio público. En contextos de vulnerabilidad social, las alternativas de acción en torno a la construcción, uso y apropiación del mismo se encuentran atravesadas por biografías, potencialidades de actuar y capacidades de beneficiarse del accionar estatal. En tal sentido, por un lado se considera que el espacio público puede entenderse como una prolongación de los conflictos sociales en torno al uso y propiedad del suelo urbano, pues en aquel resultan evidentes las situaciones de disrupción de dimensiones centrales como el acceso, control y usufructo de dicho suelo. Por otro lado, el accionar estatal en materia de políticas para el espacio público nunca resulta neutral: qué actividades se aprueban, bajo qué criterio de economía y desde qué perspectiva política suele representar la ideología del gobierno que impulsa determinadas herramientas de intervención. Por lo tanto, esta investigación parte de un interés por indagar procesos sociales en los que sectores sociales vulnerables logran desarrollar acciones en torno al espacio público que habitan, generándose a partir de tal accionar tensiones respecto al diseño, implementación y uso de las políticas urbanas a distintos órdenes de gobierno. Para ello, se desarrollan distintas experiencias protagonizadas por sectores vulnerables (p.e. personas en situación de calle, asentamientos irregulares, entre otros) que propenderían a significar el espacio público en tanto instrumento para la búsqueda de una mayor equidad territorial en los ámbitos urbanos.

RC44-65.7

ROSALDO, Manuel* (University of California at Berkeley, manuel.rosaldo@gmail.com)

The power of "powerless" workers: Colombian waste picker cooperatives' struggle for social and economic inclusion

Traditional labor unions view informal sector workers as "unorganizable" due to their lack of legal protections and the fact that many are self-employed. Nonetheless, in recent decades, street vendors, domestic workers, home-based producers, and waste pickers in many countries have begun mobilizing. How do informal workers in hostile social, economic, and political contexts attain and wield power?

To explore this question, I investigate Colombia's largest and most established waste picker's organization, the Association of Recyclers of Bogotá (ARB), and its campaign to win inclusion in Bogotá's 2011 waste management tendering process. Based on ten weeks of ethnographic research, I investigate how the ARB responds to three key challenges: 1.) Waste pickers have no recognized employer, despite the fact that manufacturers, consumers, governments, and waste management firms all benefit from their labor. How and to whom do waste pickers make legal claims to win recognition and compensation for their economic, social, and ecological contributions? 2.) Due to their poverty and perceived lack of hygiene, Colombian waste pickers—traditionally known as *desechables* ("disposable people")—face public scorn, harassment by authorities, and threat of murder by "social cleansing" vigilante groups. How does the ARB convert stigma into a source of symbolic power, leveraging waste pickers' position at the bottom rungs of society to shame governments and businesses into action? 3.) City officials take advantage of the porous boundaries of the waste picking profession to undercut the ARB's negotiating power by promoting the creation of rival associations led by well-heeled government allies, including former military officers. How does the ARB draw upon transnational and domestic activist networks, as well its own membership, to gain legitimacy as an "authentic" representative of Bogotá's waste pickers? The paper closes with observations comparing the organizational challenges facing Colombian waste pickers with those confronted by waste pickers in Brazil.

RC44-537.4

ROSALDO, Manuel* (University of California at Berkeley, manuel.rosaldo@gmail.com)

Transnational networks and organizing in the informal sector: Waste pickers respond to challenges and opportunities of globalization

Informal sector work is intensely local in its economic organization. Yet in recent decades, street vendors, domestic workers, home-based producers, and waste pickers have begun collectively organizing to make their voices heard to governments and employers not only on the local and

national level, but transnationally as well. Such organizing models remain largely overlooked and almost completely untheorized. This paper analyzes the work of the Latin America Waste Picker's Network (LAWPN), the world's most active transnational waste picker's network. Building on fieldwork in Colombia (site of the first World Conference of Waste Collectors in 2008) and interviews with movement leaders from four Latin American countries, this paper assesses the extent to which transnational networks and organization building enhance the collective capabilities of this particular set of precarious workers.

LAWPN has four key functions. First, it facilitates exchanges of knowledge, technology, and strategies between member organizations through regional conventions, country-to-country delegations, telecommunications, and strategic reports. Second, it organizes transnational solidarity to aid in local battles. For example, when waste pickers in Montevideo needed support in a local campaign, member organizations across Latin America issued solidarity statements and pressured their national ambassadors in Uruguay to do the same. Third, LAWPN sends leaders from countries with strong waste picker movements to countries with weak movements in order to promote the development of new leadership and organizations. Fourth, LAWPN organizes global waste picker committees to make appeals for support to transnational governance organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the UN Convention on Climate Change, and the International Labor organization.

RC31-660.3

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The complex dance of diaspora and transnationalism taking place in the Euro-African secondhand cars exportation business

The growth in global circulation of people and goods challenge our understanding of the nation-state. Strong analytical tools are needed to describe the multiple involvements of migrants in homeland and host countries. That's why old concept such as diaspora or more recent one such as transnationalism are now widely used. Those two concepts, even if closely linked, describe different realms of the global circulation of people and goods. I will illustrate those differences and complementarities through a single case study; the Euro-African secondhand cars exportation business.

Intensive multi-sited fieldwork has been conducted to describe the exportation of secondhand cars between Brussels – EU's capital – and Cotonou, Benin. Interestingly, two very different profiles of cars importers can be found in Cotonou; Lebanese one, working as a business diaspora, and Beninese one having a profile of transmigrants. Lebanese cars importers never travel to buy their cars. A high level of enforceable trust between ethnic co-members allows them to rely on the Lebanese diaspora to send cars directly to Cotonou. As a community using its network of members to address technical problems linked to a common commercial activity, they can be described as a commercial diaspora. On the contrary, Beninese importers travel themselves in order to buy their cars. The poor level of trust and the absence of a strong Beninese community in business places such as Brussels oblige them to be present at each step of the activity. Working in Cotonou, but regularly spending long sojourns in Europe, they have the double involvement characterising transmigrant concept.

The discussion of this case study allow us to describe the complex dance concepts of diaspora and transnationalism are playing together in order to help us analyse new form of global circulation.

RC44-179.2

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Paradoxos do capitalismo e trabalho em call centers

O objetivo do estudo é compreender o contexto do trabalho na chamada sociedade da informação e as diferentes formas de trabalho que nela se desenvolvem, em especial o teletrabalho em *call centers*. Diante de um novo paradigma tecnológico característico da era da informação, trata-se de analisar as diferentes configurações do trabalho. Interessa-nos aqui investigar e analisar o trabalho ligado às Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação (TICs). Por um lado, estas tecnologias, por referirem-se a atividades de natureza compreensiva e imaterial, traduziriam uma redução da amplitude da divisão do trabalho entre os que concebem e os que executam, mas, por outro, a realidade do trabalho ligado às TICs mostra-se

complexa e ambígua pois há indícios de uma manutenção da divisão, ou mesmo a combinação, entre trabalhos "inteligentes" e trabalhos controlados e repetitivos. O trabalho em *call centers* parece condensar estas ambigüidades de um trabalho informacional com alto controle, o que o colocaria entre as esperanças do pós-taylorismo e os temores do neo-taylorismo. A Teoria Crítica de Axel Honneth permite-nos pensar a experiência do trabalho no seio daquilo que o autor intitula "paradoxos do capitalismo". O significado do trabalho em sua dimensão social ganha força ao ser demonstrado que o "novo capitalismo" logra produzir progresso moral, baseado nos legados do Estado Social e do modelo taylorista e fordista de trabalho, e, simultaneamente, produzir o seu contrário ao erodir o alcance emancipador dessas normas e valores. Os paradoxos do capitalismo em rede encontram no trabalho em *call centers* a produção exemplar desta contradição.

RC30-120.2

ROSENFELD, Cinara* (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia - UFRGS, rosenfeld@uol.com.br)

Pour surmonter la dichotomie entre travail décent et travail digne: Reconnaissance et droits de l'homme

L'objectif de ce travail est de faire une réflexion théorique et conceptuelle sur les notions de travail décent et travail digne, a partir de la confrontation conceptuelle entre citoyenneté et droits de l'homme. Notre argument est que le travail décent remet à la notion de citoyenneté et à une nature opérationnelle, selon ce qui est indiqué par l'Agenda pour le travail décent de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail (OIT), tandis que le travail digne remet à la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme (DUDH) et se montre dépendante d'un réseaux plus large de droits. Afin de surmonter cette dichotomie, nous proposons la notion de reconnaissance et un approche intégral des droits de l'homme, de manière à qualifier la notion de travail décent.

RC48-23.2

ROSENHEK, Zeev* (The Open University of Israel, zeevro@openu.ac.il) and **SHALEV, Michael*** (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, michael.shalev@gmail.com)

Distributive grievances and socio-political blockages: The role of middle-class youth in the Israeli social protest movement

The literature on new social movements argues that contemporary protest movements embody a postmaterialist shift, hence the propensity to protest rests on subscribing to particular values rather than on distributive grievances. Correspondingly, protests are primarily the tool of those advantaged by education and other resources. The recent wave of protest in Western countries, however, challenges this reading. While educated, post-materialist young people have clearly been the major players in these protests, their demands are squarely redistributive.

We study the Israeli case as a research site to examine interactions between distributive grievances and socio-political blockages as sources of the current wave of protest. The analysis of grievances focuses on the intersection between class and generational dynamics and their connection to the transformation of Israel's political economy. Towards the end of the decade which preceded the protests, perceptions of material conditions and prospects of young Israelis with middle-class backgrounds worsened in comparison with other groups. While rising living standards marked their formative experiences, as young adults many encountered declining opportunities in labor and housing markets to maintain the lifestyles experienced in their parents' households. At the same time, alienation from institutionalized politics, fed by a clash of collective identities with the currently dominant political forces in Israel, created both actual and perceived blockages to influencing policy through "conventional" means among the educated middle class young people who led the protests.

Our conclusion is that discontent fed by declining life chances, coupled with long-standing conflicts around the distribution of socio-political power and prestige, politicized distributive issues and fed demands for a more activist economic role for the state. Theoretically, we suggest that rather than treating materialism/postmaterialism as a dichotomy offering alternative explanations of protest movements, the current challenge is to conceptualize and empirically examine interactions between economic conditions, political power and socio-political identities.

RC22-80.7

ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, Kerstin* (Ruhr-University Bochum, kerstin.rosenow@rub.de)

Muslim organizations in Germany lobbying for rights of social minorities: Contested issues of naturalization and religious recognition

This paper discusses the advocacy of Muslim umbrella organizations in Germany for civil rights both in the sphere of religion and beyond, including an organizational-sociological analysis of underlying motivations and challenges.

The empirical and historical background is a so-called double shift in German legislation: On the one hand, changes in the German migration regime since the turn of the 21st century include an opening up of the ethnic nationality concept due to the introduction of *ius soli* elements in the Act on the Reform of Nationality Law in 2000. On the other hand, the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 were followed by a tightened security policy that has aimed at the fight against Islamist terrorism. Both developments coincided and affected the relationship between Muslims organizations and the German State

In light of the theoretical debate on securitization, which can be applied to the three security dimension state-, societal-, and human security, this paper highlights the political emphasis of a threat rhetoric, while analyzing its impact upon Muslim organizations. Especially, their responses to the changes in German nationality law and the still pending status of Muslim organizations within the German church-state relations are discussed based on empirical material gathered from six main Muslim umbrella organizations (including organizational documents from 2000 to 2010 and 11 semi-structured interviews).

The paper includes a discussion on the following topics related to the naturalisation debates: German language acquisition, integration courses, ability to ensure self subsistence, naturalisation tests, dual citizenship, and local voting rights. Furthermore, issues regarding the recognition of religious rights for Muslim individuals and organizations are discussed, such as the pending official recognition of Muslim umbrella organizations, the hampered introduction of Islamic religious education in public schools, contested issues around the wearing of headscarves, and exemption rights from school classes due to religious beliefs.

RC22-226.2

ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, Kerstin* (Ruhr-University Bochum, kerstin.rosenow@rub.de) and **KORTMANN, Matthias** (University of Amsterdam)

Muslims' struggle for recognition in Germany in the 21st century

Muslim organizations in Germany are not yet officially recognized as religious corporations according to public law despite various attempts to obtain this status which would grant them both legal rights and public legitimacy.

Since the 1980s, this collective struggle for public recognition has been spearheaded by the main Muslim umbrella organizations. Over time, however, new collective identities and forms of organization have emerged in the context of changing public debates.

This paper highlights these shifts in the organizational field from an innovative theoretical perspective—combining approaches from organizational sociology that focus on legitimacy concerns with concepts from political science which underscore the impact of the political environments in Germany and abroad.

This research perspective enables us to understand the manifold tensions Muslim organizations are faced with in Germany—a country that has just recently 'discovered' its religious pluralism and that still struggles with accommodating its 'newcomers'.

Based on over 30 interviews with organizational representatives from Muslim umbrella organizations, these changing public debates are critically analyzed from their perspective.

Organizational responses and claims in the areas of Islamic religious education, imam training, official recognition, and public dialogues are discussed, as well as the creation of a new Muslim peak organization in 2007.

Overall, it can be shown that the collective struggle for Muslim recognition in Germany has been influenced by changing integration and security debates. This has held in particular since the turn of the 21st century when the government finally acknowledged Germany to be an immigration coun-

try while demanding more integration efforts that are often interlinked with security concerns. At the same time a shift of discourse from "foreigners" to "Muslims" as the contested "others" in German society has occurred that directly affects the analyzed Muslim organizations. Their responses and challenges are highlighted throughout this paper.

WG02-282.1

ROSENTHAL, Gabriele* (University of Goettingen, g.rosenthal@gmx.de) and **RADENBACH, Niklas** (University of Goettingen)

Comparative biographical case studies in a processual perspective

This paper is meant to discuss our methodological principles and approach in comparative biographical case studies. We will point out the need to discover theory by means of open methods of data collection and data interpretation, using the example of family and life histories of ethnic Germans in and from Ukraine. By locating the cases in their social-historical context, in an intergenerational perspective, and in the reconstruction of the family history, we try to fulfill the demands of a socio-historical and figurational analysis and to avoid an 'individualizing' approach. It is our aim to overcome an ahistorical perspective, thus we embed biographies into the context of social history, particularly long-term processes of collective and socio-structural transformations and shifting balances of power. The case level of family histories and a timeframe oriented towards several generations — as opposed to a case level of separate life stories of individuals — enables us to reconstruct processes of development and changes in social phenomena over the *longue durée* and to analyze the family history as it is interrelated to the histories of larger groupings or collectivities. By conducting contrastive comparisons, theoretical sampling, and by taking into account various sources of data we intend to discover the subdued voices of the outsiders and the diversity of cases. Our empirical data show the difficulties to trace these voices which are excluded in the discourses of the we-grouping of ethnic Germans. Against this backdrop it is even more important to include them into the sampling in order to reflect the complexity of historical developments and to explain the relational qualities of established-outsider figurations in the present.

RC38-564.2

ROSENTHAL, Gabriele* (University of Goettingen, g.rosenthal@gmx.de)

Palestinians in the West Bank: Diverse collective belongings, varying collective memories and the experiences of discrimination in diverse interactional contexts

To which we-group do I belong in different social contexts, how do I have to present "us" and "myself" to someone from other groupings or from the "outside", to which collective memory or narrative do I have to refer and what shouldn't I tell? According to our findings in the context of a research project funded by the German Research Foundation our interviewees from the West Bank do not explicitly ask themselves these questions. Their self-presentations are more or less based on a tacit knowledge and a long training within their extended families and milieus. The interviews made very obvious that the members of different groupings (e.g. Muslims or Christians, people with rural or urban background or refugees from 1948) all have a strong need to present themselves to non-Palestinians as a homogeneous group which more or less has no internal difficulties, no internal conflicts and whose members live together in peace. But the contrastive comparison of members of these different groupings also showed considerable differences and very clearly that under these stereotyped images lie experiences of discrimination for example as "uneducated refugees" or "Christians with a lack of national identity", etc. Furthermore, we always have to take into consideration that these different experiences are connected with suffering and violence within the context of the Israeli-Palestinian resp. Israeli-Arab conflict, the political necessity of solidarity and various attempts at creating boundaries and disunion by the Israeli governments.

I will exemplify these findings by using several cases studies (case level: the family) from the areas of Bethlehem and Ramallah.

RC30-257.7

ROSINAITE, Vikinta* (American University of the Middle East, rosinaite@yahoo.com)

Organisational career is not dead

Some authors claim that the old (organizational) concept of career is no longer relevant in the Knowledge Economy. Therefore, it must be replaced by a new (individual) concept of career, along with the new forms of career that this concept would entail (the new career (Arnold, Jackson, 1997), the post-corporate career (Peiperl, Baruch, 1997), the intelligent career (Arthur et al., 1995), the protean career (Hall, 1976), and the boundaryless career (Arthur, Rousseau, 1996)).

The paper argues that the existence of an individual career cannot be denied, but should not be made absolute to all professions, economical sectors, labour markets etc. The unconditional transformation of the organisational concept to the individual is debatable.

The penetration and adequacy of the new concept of career (individual career) in the modern context is criticised with following aspects: the irrevocable replacement of the organisational concept of career with the individual one; the limitations of the situational context on the individual's autonomy to independently develop their career; the universality of the concept of individual career and its application to all professions and economic sectors; the tentative originality of the concept of individual career; the waning of organisational influence in developing personal careers; the marginalization of objective indicators of career success; the advantages of life-time employment to both individuals and employers; the dynamic nature of labour markets.

Individual career is considered as one of the career forms in Knowledge Economy in this paper - "either-or" approach between organisational and individual career concepts should be rejected while the "and-and" principle should rather be used.

RC09-217.3

ROSINAITE, Vikinta* (American University of the Middle East, rosinaite@yahoo.com)

The construction of Lithuanian migrants' professional career paths: Moving up and down career track

Recently the phenomenon of Lithuanians' migration on a mass scale has drawn attention of scientists, politicians and publicists. The main focus of the migration analysis points out the economic explanation of labour force flows as well as implying the understanding of diverse costs and risks migrants are taking. Scientists have mainly studied the change of Lithuanian migration pattern (Sipavičienė, 2006), the economic consequences of migration (Sarvutytė, 2011), the relationship with the family members who live in Lithuania (Maslauskaitė, Stankūnienė, 2007), the brain-drain (Kazlauskienė, 2006), the meaning of social networks in migration (Gečienė, 2009), as well as other aspects of this phenomenon. However the analysis of the changes in Lithuanian career paths has not been referred to so far, especially in migration analysis context. Therefore the goal of this paper is to analyse Lithuanian migrants career trajectories (movements up and down the career track) prior to migration and in the destination country.

The chosen theory of career construction provides the contextual approach to the analysis of career paths. According to this theory, the career is understood as a subjective structure that comprises the aspirations of the past, present and future (Savickas, 2002). The paper addresses the following questions: what are the contextual factors influencing individual career paths in migration context? What kind of career move: horizontal, vertical or multidirectional could be defined as typical for migrants? What is the role of qualification and education in shaping the career paths? How the migration decisions are related to the transformation of professional career moves?

The paper analyses transformations of professional career path of 89 Lithuanian migrants (with diverse socio-demographic characteristics) in European countries. The empirical analysis is based on qualitative research data which was conducted during the period of 2008-2010 in several European countries, including United Kingdom, Denmark, Spain, and Germany.

TG05-568.2

ROSOCHACKI, Sophia* (University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, sophiaroso@gmail.com) and **COSTANDIUS, Elmarie** (University of Stellenbosch, South Africa)

Visual interventions and community engagement through a university curriculum in South Africa

This paper discusses ethical and political issues which emerged through a university course which used visual methods to address local

social issues. Although not strictly classified as visual sociology, projects incorporated in the Visual Arts Curriculum at Stellenbosch University in South Africa, enabled sustained engagement between university students and a local community organisation. The partnership between the Visual Arts Department and a youth-focussed NGO working with adolescents from the nearby township of Kayamandi, facilitated close interaction between two groups of young people coming from very different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. This six year partnership, shifted from a teaching-based skills-transfer model of interaction to one of collaboration, knowledge exchange and applied visual activism. Students and adolescents partake in collaborative projects using photography, design and drawing to engage with self-chosen issues like HIV/ AIDS, education, racial discrimination, collective memory, social inequality and urban environmental degradation. This paper draws from the participants' written reflections, the visual projects themselves and relevant literature.

The visual projects are designed for application within the Kayamandi community as awareness campaigns, creative reflections on urban spaces and cultural practices etc. At the same time however, they are subject to a process of aesthetic judgement imposed by the managing institution. The tendency of these parallel expectations to pull in opposite directions hints at the deeper social and racial divisions which structure the interactions between the university and the community. This paper argues that although visual media can function as a powerful vehicle of social engagement and change, the politics and power struggles which are tied to all forms of visual and cultural production, must be taken into account. In order to create truly cross-cultural and emancipatory forms of cultural expression and visual communication, the deep-seated power imbalances in much 'development' and 'community' work need to be overturned.

RC11-737.1

ROSTGAARD, Tine* (Aalborg University, tr@dps.aau.dk)

Reform strategies in home care for elderly in Europe

The reform of old age care is high on the agenda of countries across Europe. The ageing of societies is increasing the demand for services, while purely family based care arrangements are becoming more unsustainable. Both developments occur in welfare states which have been predominantly characterised by financial austerity since the late 1970s. These broadly common challenges make it interesting to look more closely at how different European countries with each their care regime have responded. What are the specific drivers for reform and which particular set of actors have pushed for reform? Further, what are the specific strategies for reform? While there is a plethora of single country case studies addressing these types of questions, systematic comparisons across countries are much rarer.

A recent international research project Living Independently at Home (LIVINDHOME) investigated these issues in 9 European countries. This paper presents the comparative findings in analyzing the main reform strategies in home care for the elderly. The paper looks both at the drivers for change and substance of change, in terms the organisation, provision, regulation and quality of care.

RC51-256.3

ROTH, Steffen* (University of Geneva, dr.roth@me.com)

Spot on neglected function systems. Challenging the reigned trench warfare of politics and the economy by systemic constellations

Social systems theory suggests that function systems are of equal relevancy for society. Theoretically speaking there is indeed no reason for taking politics or arts for less relevant than the economy. However, observing concrete social systems we find that theoretically incommensurable function systems are actually ranked by relevance: It is not hard to imagine that the economy is more relevant to banks than to schools or to recall how the relevance of religion declined in the Occident.

In other words: There is something like a relative value of the individual function systems, which obviously varies between individual social systems and can also change over time. While this idea does not challenge, but rather support, the concept of the basic functional equivalence of the function systems, it nonetheless calls for new methods for both research on the preferences certain social systems have for certain function systems and research on how these preferences change over time (cf. Roth, Scheiber and Wetzel 2010).

Against this background, the present contribution transfers basic principles of systemic constellations to the realm of science and presents a framework for the analysis of the fashionable nature of function system preferences. The method will be demonstrated during the workshop. If applied, it allows for

a) The detection of dissonances between structures and semantics of function system (p)references of social systems.

b) A critical self-reflection of sociology, which can use it to wonder whether to follow or rather to reflect the detected trends.

The recently reignited *trench warfare* of politics and the economy can then be taken as a chance to challenge present 'doing more of the same'-strategies. The solution to the financial crises could be to drawing away the attention from apparently strong stimuli and rather put the spotlight on so far rather underexposed function systems.

RC10-341.3

ROULIER, Scott* (Lyon College, scott.roulier@lyon.edu)

Building civic capacity in a Mexico city slum community

For the past year I have been part of a collaborative project (sponsored by the departments of political science and psychology at my institution) to study the physical, mental and civic health of a slum community in the Mexico City metropolitan area. The goal of the project is twofold: first, we hope to establish baseline data for overall community health; second, we are partnering with and studying the programs implemented by a local NGO. By using a number of measures and indicators, we intend to assess the effectiveness of these programs. Early results seem to demonstrate that residents who participate in the NGO's programs, for example, a grassroots health initiative, have better physical, mental and civic health outcomes.

The modest gains that have been made with a very small group of people, however, are dwarfed by an enormous community-wide deficiency of social capital. Given this deficit—and a number of other social and political factors that I plan to address in my paper—civic capacity is very low.

Besides describing some of the civic capacity-building strategies of our partner NGO, the purpose of my paper is to explore alternatives, using the work of sociologist Xavier de Souza Briggs and others, in order to propose refinements to existing programs and to identify new initiatives. In short, my paper uses a specific case study as a springboard, on the level of praxis, to investigate some examples of "best practices" for increasing civic capacity and, at the level of theory, to test whether various models "fit" what is happening on the ground or to see whether there are untapped theoretical insights that could be operationalized.

RC37-50.4

ROVAI, Mauro* (UNIFESP - Federal University of São Paulo, maurovai@terra.com.br)

Belle toujours: Table conversations and civilization in Manoel de Oliveira's work

The aim of this paper is to point out at how the sociological elements in Manoel de Oliveira's film *Belle toujours* (2006) can be investigated by articulating some expressive resources of film, such as, on one hand, framing, music and dialog, and, on the other hand, the recurring enactment of certain sequences. The sequences to be analyzed are those taking place during meal situations (long takes which are rich in elements within the shots), a peculiar aspect in some of the filmmaker's works, such as *Non – ou a vã glória de mandar* (1990 – *Non – or the vain glory of command*), *Viagem ao princípio do mundo* (1997 – *Voyage to the beginning of the world*), *Um filme falado* (2003 – *A talking picture*) and *O estranho caso de Angélica* (2010 – *The strange case of Angelica*), among others.

The author intends to point out at how these meal situations serve as a support for developing that which is spoken in the film, and, based on that, (considering the proposal of session A of RC 37, "analysis of art works as a way to achieve social knowledge about societies or social groups"), explore how the play between dialog and silence, on one hand, and music, light and framing, on the other hand, makes it possible to build a perspective on western civilization and, very particularly, European civilization. Firstly, based on the temporal nature involved in said blocks of the film, since such situations produce a framework that breaks up with certain traditional schemes of action in film. In the second place, based on the dialogues maintained there. Thirdly, by exploring those aspects that the film does not directly show, but which allow for a sociological look, even if an oblique one, on certain civilizational themes.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC10-71.5

ROZANOVA, Julia* (University of British Columbia, julia.rozanova@ubc.ca)

The master of disguise: Hidden faces of participation, ageism, and their cultural meanings

Not available

RC38-170.3

ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, Elena* (national university Higher School of Economic, erozhdestvenskaya@hse.ru)

Visualisation of identity in context of e-interview

New information and communications technologies open large new opportunities for qualitative research, in particular for interviewing. This paper is based on the authors' experience of biographical deep interviewing with idea of visualization of life course. In an interviews face to face, we often use a tentative schedule of life line or a family tree to stimulate the narration. If the respondent painted on paper the line with positive and negative life events, it is easier to proceed the narration of controversial subjects.

Some novelty in the net-technology on Russian recruitment market open the perspective of other visual incentive for communication between interviewer and interviewee (the computer-based visualization of resume). In order to optimize business objectives, program developers created the form for import profile data to visualize educational and professional experience with some skills, hobbies and values. For the sociologist, it is important to distinguish the structure of life event on the level of biography and the narrative story about the life, especially for the phase of narrative inter-rogation in interview.

When we compared with the face-to-face interview, the e-interview entails two types of displacement, time and space. In relation to time, the interactions between interviewer and interviewee are likely to be asynchronous; while in terms of space, the relationship takes place "at a distance" through the screen-based text. Despite of a limited register for communication and partially presented identity, e-interview with pre-visualised data creates interesting and productive scenario for start of communication of both researcher and subject because of legitime form of representing personal data in Internet. Of course it is dependent on willing and competent access to net-technology on the part of researcher and subject, but this way of research conducting can be successful in access to certain types of sampling.

RC17-444.5

RUBBINI, Nora Inés* (Facultad de Ciencias Económicas - Universidad Nacional de La Plata, nrubbin@econo.unlp.edu.ar) and **SUAREZ MAESTRE, Andrea** (Ministerio de Trabajo de la Provincia de Buenos Aires)

Efectos del teletrabajo para el trabajador y la organización

El teletrabajo es una lógica de organización de la producción cada vez más presente en el mundo. En nuestro país varias organizaciones ya lo han implementado, por ejemplo: CISCO, Telecom, YPF, Tenaris, IBM, etc. No hay cifras oficiales, pero se estima que hay más de 1.300.000 "oficinas hogareñas" en nuestro país y se espera que continúen ascendiendo.[1]

Actores sociales a favor de la implementación del teletrabajo han resaltado los efectos positivos del mismo para el trabajador, la organización y la sociedad, y (en el mejor de los casos) han solo mencionado los riesgos que puede ocasionar.

No hay estudios empíricos difundidos que den cuenta de los esfuerzos diferenciales respecto del trabajo presencial que el teletrabajo requiere a quienes lo realizan y a las organizaciones que lo implementan.

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo abrir el debate sobre este tema. Se realizó un estudio cualitativo. A través de entrevistas en profundidad se relevaron experiencias de aquellos que teletrabajan o trabajan con teletrabajadores a una muestra no aleatoria. Con los resultados preliminares se conoció que: Sufren tensiones que en el trabajo presencial no aparecen, como ser:

- Dificultad para:
 - establecer lazos de cooperación con los compañeros de trabajo
 - separar el tiempo de trabajo del tiempo de no trabajo

- O (los jefes) dejar modelos de control basados en la supervisión directa
- Tener que ocuparse en simultáneo de más responsabilidades (las laborales y las familiares)
- Trabajar más horas y con mayor intensidad
- Afrontar el prejuicio: "Quien teletrabaja no trabaja"
- Vínculo con la organización restringido al supervisor directo
- Formalización de la comunicación
- Dependencia de la tecnología informática

[1] Diaz Viviana (2009). "Coordinación de Teletrabajo en el Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social de la Nación", ponencia presentada en el II Foro de Teletrabajo. Buenos Aires.

RC10-71.1

RUBBINI, Nora Inés* (Facultad de Ciencias Económicas - Universidad Nacional de La Plata, nrubbini@econo.unlp.edu.ar)

La gobernanza: Qué es y qué propone

En las últimas dos décadas la palabra "gobernanza" apareció, y cada vez con mayor asiduidad, en diversos ámbitos como por ejemplo el de la gestión de entidades privadas, el de las organizaciones internacionales, el de las ciencias sociales y el de las instituciones políticas tanto nacionales como regionales y locales. Sin embargo, no hay consenso en su significado. Asimismo, tal como sucede con el término "globalización", gobernanza es un término fuertemente ideologizado y polisémico.

En este trabajo no se ha pretendido aportar a la conceptualización de la gobernanza, sino hacer una revisión de la literatura sobre el tema. Se reúnen diversas definiciones del concepto gobernanza brindadas tanto por académicos como por organismos ocupados en la temática. Se detalla qué implica para ellos la gobernanza y cómo proponen llevarla a la práctica.

Se inicia el trabajo enunciando sintéticamente los orígenes del término y la evolución que el concepto ha tenido en los últimos cuarenta años. Se presentan distintas definiciones vigentes del concepto gobernanza, ofrecidas por diferentes autores según el ámbito, nivel o área de aplicación al que refieran. También se expone la diferencia entre gobernanza y otros términos a veces usados (a nuestro entender erróneamente) como sinónimo de ella: gobernanza y gobernabilidad.

Luego se desarrolla la concepción que en estos días se tiene de la gobernanza en los dos grandes ámbitos: la empresa y los asuntos públicos (ya sean estos a nivel local, nacional o supranacional). En el caso de lo público utilizamos algunos párrafos para describir qué se entiende por gobernabilidad y cómo a partir de la evidente brecha entre la gobernabilidad en la teoría y en la realidad es que se abre camino al concepto de gobernanza.

Como cierre nos permitimos plasmar algunas reflexiones que pudimos esbozar luego de todo el material consultado para realizar este trabajo.

RC21-228.7

RUBIALES, Miguel* (Universidad de Barcelona, mrubiale@gmail.com), **PUJADAS, Isabel** (Universidad de Barcelona) and **BAYONA, Jordi** (Universidad de Barcelona)

Élites y desigualdad urbana: Segregación residencial de las clases altas en las grandes regiones metropolitanas españolas 1991 – 2010

Las clases altas residentes en las ciudades de Madrid y Barcelona, han sido pioneras en el proceso de desconcentración de las áreas metropolitanas y de colonización de enclaves suburbanos. Durante los últimos años, el área de influencia metropolitana de las grandes ciudades se ha ampliado, generando transformaciones en la morfología de la segregación elitista. Este proceso ha ocurrido en el contexto de un modelo de crecimiento particular -donde la construcción y las transformaciones territoriales jugaban un papel muy relevante-. En esta comunicación, se analizan los cambios en los patrones, morfologías y dinámicas de la segregación de las clases más altas en las regiones metropolitanas de Madrid y Barcelona.

La comunicación tiene un carácter eminentemente cuantitativo y emplea una operacionalización multicriterio de la segregación residencial, aunque los grandes grupos de ocupación tienen un papel destacado. Se presta también atención a las diferentes escalas en las que se produce la segregación de las clases altas (municipal e inframunicipal). Así, en la co-

municación se analizan datos del censo 2001 estableciendo con precisión su morfología y evolución. Además, se exploran las posibilidades de su actualización a partir de los registros de la seguridad social, de las rentas medias municipales y de datos derivados del padrón continuo.

Esta comparación de la segregación de las clases altas en las principales metrópolis españolas, permite analizar hasta que punto las tendencias generales de convergencia entre las metrópolis tienen su correlato en una distribución diferencial de las élites; ponderar el papel que juegan las dinámicas de segregación interna y de desplazamiento hacia municipios elitizados de la periferia metropolitana en las estrategias de diferenciación residencial; y anticiparía indicios tanto sobre el papel que juega la segregación residencial elitista en la difusión urbana, como sobre su articulación respecto a los ejes de movilidad.

RC24-773.4

RUBIO, Ignacio* (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, UNAM, ignacihorc@hotmail.com)

Agua, vulnerabilidad e injusticia ambiental en México

Asentada en una cuenca endorreica, la ciudad de México ha sufrido históricamente problemas relacionados con el agua (inundaciones, escasez, hundimiento) que, sin embargo, ha podido enfrentar gracias a su posición económica y política central en la escena nacional. Esta misma posición ha permitido la formación de un sistema altamente complejo y frágil de manejo ambiental, además de particularmente injusto. Tal injusticia se expresa dentro de la zona urbana en la forma de una desigual distribución de servicios y riesgos, como hacia el exterior, mediante procesos de extracción de recursos y transformación ambiental que vulneran los medios de vida de los habitantes de las cuatro cuencas involucradas en el sistema de abastecimiento y disposición de agua del que depende la ciudad y su zona metropolitana. A partir de una revisión de los desastres relacionados con el agua en los últimos cuarenta años, así como de las políticas y conflictos disparados por la creación y distribución de riesgos, el trabajo busca dar cuenta de la producción de una estructura de vulnerabilidad social cuyo rasgo principal es la exclusión sistemática de amplios sectores de la población en la toma de decisiones, y la aplicación de tecnologías monumentales que refuerzan estrategias de control que minan las condiciones para un mejor y más justo manejo ambiental, al tiempo que exacerbaban los riesgos que enfrenta la ciudad como un todo. Este análisis busca fundamentar la idea de que existe una relación indisoluble entre seguridad y justicia ambiental, por lo que la construcción de un sistema social y ambientalmente sostenible de gestión del agua tiene como condición necesaria la consideración de los derechos, demandas, prácticas y racionalidades de actores históricamente excluidos.

RC21-758.3

RUDOLF, Florence* (Insa de Strasbourg, France, florence.rudolf@misha.fr) and **AMAT, Amandine** (Amup-Insa de Strasbourg, France)

Les échelles de l'action métropolitaine en matière de lutte contre le changement climatique en France

L'engagement des métropoles françaises dans les politiques de mitigation et d'adaptation en réponse au changement climatique se décline à travers des plans climats territoriaux non contraignants qui présentent l'inconvénient de devoir s'articuler avec d'autres documents d'urbanismes conçus pour d'autres usages. Il s'ensuit un casse-tête administratif qui se complique en raison de la décentralisation qui confère des compétences élargies aux communes. Il s'ensuit qu'il est très difficile de s'entendre sur une stratégie commune à l'échelle des agglomérations en France. En dépit de ces difficultés, le mérite des plans territoriaux climatiques demeure. Il sert d'orientation générale pour différents acteurs à l'échelle d'un territoire. C'est cet enrôlement que nous souhaitons aborder à travers la théorie de l'acteur réseau. Alors que les principaux travaux sur l'action des métropoles en matière de changement climatique portent sur les échelles des politiques publiques et les outils dont disposent les métropoles, notre investigation se propose de compléter cette approche par les différents relais susceptibles de découpler ces politiques. Nous explorons les synergies que les métropoles sont susceptibles de générer à partir de la mobilisation des acteurs impliqués sur leur territoire. Ces alliés sont disponibles partout où de nouveaux marchés de l'emploi sont disponibles. Notre étude s'appuie sur le réseau des conseillers en environnement, réseau fort de 20 ans de

pratiques et disséminé sur l'ensemble du territoire français. Les éco-conseillers conseillent les communes ainsi que l'ensemble de leurs partenaires publics et privés. Ils sont au contact des institutions publiques (comme l'éducation nationale et les centres hospitaliers universitaires), des acteurs privés (agriculteurs, petites et moyennes entreprises, etc.) et des organisations non gouvernementales comme les associations de citoyens volontaires du climat. L'élargissement de l'action métropolitaine à ces différents acteurs vise une cartographie des politiques de mitigation et d'adaptation au changement climat sous l'angle de la théorie de l'acteur réseau.

RC24-711.3

RUDOLF, Florence* (Insa de Strasbourg, France, florence.rudolf@misha.fr)

What's behind social and environmental risks?

What are the conceptual and practical significations of the social and environmental in current expressions like "social risks" and "environmental risks"? This question frames the conceptual and pragmatic exploration proposed in this communication. The empirical observation of social and environmental disasters shows that the representation of the collective involved in such disasters matters more than the nature of the perturbation at works inside the collective. Social disasters as environmental disasters as well affect humans and non-humans. Both cases are the result of the collapse of an inherited arrangement made out by humans and non-humans. Reversely, the language operates a tangible distinction and inflexion in the way the collectives represent themselves somewhere during the twentieth century. From the moment a new expression is available, it becomes necessary to choose between both existing expressions. The choices made by the collectives indicate how they represent themselves. Following this reasoning the difference between a social risk and an environmental risk steps first in the conscious that collectives have about their associations with non-humans and the networks they form with them. It is not a positive distinction. This proposition confirms the thesis of the symmetric anthropology according to which the "Moderns" think different from the others societies. They hide that they build associations with non-humans who commit them beyond what they identify as society. Once the Moderns have realized that their world is wider and more complex as imagined the real problems start. They have to learn to live in a world which seems suddenly and brutally open for entities the existence of which we had until then denied otherwise proclaimed that we contained them. Dealing with this new complexity starts with the evaluation of the inherited rules and norms through a new frame.

RC46-406.2

RUPELLAND, Isabelle* (Université de Montréal, ruellando@hotmail.com)

Pratiques de cogestion à visée critique et démocratisation des organisations publiques de santé Brésiliennes : Analyse critique de cas

La gestion définit l'ordre dominant des communications dans les organisations. Qu'en est-il des communications lorsque les discours et les pratiques de gestion sont majoritairement inspirés d'approches critiques – c'est-à-dire d'approches se proposant comme alternative à l'ordre dominant? Sans entièrement répondre à cette question, cette communication présente une compréhension des dimensions normative, méthodologique ainsi que des effets de pratiques de gestions inspirées d'approches critiques dans diverses organisations publiques de santé brésiliennes. Notre analyse repose sur des données issues de trois recherches ethnographiques auprès de personnes impliquées dans la création et la cogestion d'espaces de communication organisationnelle critique. D'abord intégrées par le mouvement de la Réforme des institutions psychiatriques, ces pratiques de cogestion d'inspiration critique fondent aujourd'hui l'organisation des services de première ligne du Système public de santé (SUS) de plusieurs municipalités du Brésil. Les résultats de nos recherches relèvent que bien que ces pratiques reposent sur des finalités critiques – favoriser la démocratie institutionnelle et l'émancipation des sujets impliqués dans la cogestion (gestionnaires, professionnels, citoyens-usagers) – sur le plan méthodologique, elles utilisent les mêmes dispositifs participatifs mis de l'avant par les approches pragmatiques et utilitaires de la *Nouvelle gestion publique*. Cette indistinction méthodologique entre des pratiques de cogestion d'inspiration critique et d'autres d'inspiration néolibérale pose de nouveaux défis pour

la recherche sur la démocratisation dans les organisations publiques du Brésil et d'ailleurs.

RC30-257.6

RUGGUNAN, Shaun* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, ruggunans@ukzn.ac.za)

Career mobility of anatomical pathologists from the public to private sector in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

The aim of this paper is to assess the reasons for and extent of the mobility of anatomical pathologists from the public to the private sectors. The literature on South Africa's health care workers is dominated by a focus on clinical practitioners. As a result, the work and careers of non-clinical medical specialists such as anatomical pathologists has been ignored. This paper represents the first study in South Africa into the careers of Anatomical pathologists. In 2011, in-depth interviews were conducted with 70% of the population of anatomical pathologists in Kwazulu-Natal. My fieldwork reveals that firstly Anatomical Pathologists are considered the invisible backbone of the health care system, remain in short supply nationally, and have preference to work in the private sector despite salaries being equitable between sectors. Secondly an examination of career pathing possibilities for these specialists in the public and private sectors reveals reasons for this mobility. These reasons include managerial styles, autonomy over career development, work flexibility, and greater long term financial rewards. Thirdly I contend that the nature of the work performed by anatomical pathologists requires their careers to be managed differently from clinical medical specialists. Fourthly I suggest that South African studies on medical doctors needs to distinguish between laboratory medical specialist and clinical medical specialists for more effective career policy interventions. Fifthly I suggest that the divide between public and private sectors with regard to anatomical pathologists is not useful and needs to be examined more critically. Finally I argue that South African industrial sociology, which has traditionally focused on work and occupations in the manufacturing sectors' needs to be more inclusive of the studies of professions and occupational groups in the services sector.

RC52-263.3

RUGGUNAN, Shaun* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, ruggunans@ukzn.ac.za)

Skill, gender and race: Shaping the labour market for chemical and anatomical pathologists in KwaZulu-natal

The aim of this paper is to assess the ways in which skill, gender and race shape the labour market for anatomical pathologists and chemical pathologists in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. In 2011, in-depth interviews were conducted with 11 anatomical pathologists and 9 chemical pathologists in KZN. My first finding is that even though both specialities are an outcome of equivalent years of training, the diagnostic work of anatomical pathologists is dependent on diagnosis by 'eye'. The diagnostic work performed by chemical pathologists is more technologically dependent and less dependent on interpretation by 'eye'. New technologies have not deskilled the interpretive work of anatomical pathologists but are perceived to have deskilled the work of chemical pathologists. The value of interpretation by sight instead of machine is reflected in the higher salaries paid to anatomical pathologists. Secondly, the labour market for anatomical pathologists is dominated by men, whilst the labour market for chemical pathologists is dominated by women. The increasing role of technology in routinizing the work of chemical pathologists has resulted in the profession enjoying more working time flexibility. This is cited as an important reason by women for choice of the profession. Intersecting with skill and gender in shaping the labour market is race. African doctors do not view laboratory specialities as offering quick occupational returns. This is compounded by racism in the sector. This is an important contribution to understanding how skill, technology, gender and race intersect to form labour markets of highly skilled professionals.

RC53-7.2

RUIZ BRY, Eugenia María* (miembro, [ylut@eldigital.com.ar](mailto:y lut@eldigital.com.ar))

Children, society and exclusions

Mayorías sociales signadas minorías-La minoridad en riesgo social y los Derechos Humanos

Me interesa ofrecer a la discusión algunas conclusiones provisionales sobre mi tesis doctoral en Antropología socio-cultural, *Mayorías sociales, signadas minorías. La minoridad en riesgo vital y los Derechos Humanos (2011)* Las mismas se remontan a un proceso de investigación que abarcó el período 2002-2005, en los cuales di cuerpo al objeto de estudio y, atendiendo a los objetivos que me propuse, realicé el trabajo de campo. La dirección de estuvo a cargo de Don Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, premio Nobel de la Paz 1980 y la Dra. Ethel W. Kosminski, Univ. de Sao Pablo-Brasil Di cuerpo a una etnografía sobre niños y jóvenes pobres, menores de dieciocho años, encarcelados en comisarías y denominados desde el campo jurídico "menor". Nuestros sujetos etnográficos están localizados en la ciudad de Rosario (provincia de Santa Fe), Argentina habitan en enclaves urbanos denominados "villa miseria" y barrios FONAVI, ambos en zonas periféricas de la ciudad. Si bien el título permite inferir un Referente Empírico de amplio espectro, depusimos a nuestro hacer la idea de abarcar la totalidad del fenómeno, y solo tomamos del mismo una porción en aras de lograr una etnografía "densa" en sí misma, que explore los puntos axiales a nuestros objetivos de investigación, contemplando asimismo incluir la emergencia de aspectos imprevistos que del campo surgieren, pero ineludibles a la construcción del objeto de estudio.

RC14-629.5

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, José A.* (Universidad Complutense Madrid, jars@ccinf.ucm.es), CACERES ZAPATERO, Dolores (Universidad Complutense de Madrid) and BRÄNDLE SEÑAN, Gaspar (Universidad de Murcia)

Conflicto y solución de conflictos entre jóvenes. Diferencias y semejanzas de la relación cara a cara y en internet

Nuestra comunicación se basa en un estudio mediante cuestionario a jóvenes (13-18 años) de Madrid realizado en 2010. Hemos pretendido estudiar la percepción del conflicto y sus vías de solución desde la comparación de los conflictos en Internet con los conflictos cara a cara.

De los datos se pueden extraer algunas conclusiones provisionales. Los adolescentes están *muy conectados*: más de la mitad se conectan muchas o varias veces al día. Los jóvenes perciben muy poco control parental: en 3 de cada 4 casos los padres no preguntan ni controlan lo que sus hijos hacen en Internet. Los adolescentes perciben prácticamente igual la interacción cara a cara y la virtual, como medio para expresarse.

En cuanto a las posibilidades de conflicto, perciben como muy semejante Internet y la comunicación cara a cara para insultar: les resulta ligeramente más fácil en Internet. Hay más adolescentes que declaran haber insultado cara a cara que en Internet a amigos, conocidos, compañeros y familiares. Cuando se trata de insultar a desconocidos aparece ligeramente más fácil insultar en Internet.

El trabajo aporta datos para abrir una reflexión crítica sobre si las relaciones de los jóvenes a través de las redes sociales facilitan o impiden los conflictos y sus soluciones.

RC14-424.1

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, José A.* (Universidad Complutense Madrid, jars@ccinf.ucm.es)

El desarrollo de herramientas de comunicación gobierno-ciudadano como riesgo para el desarrollo de las comunidades

El desarrollo de herramientas de comunicación que permiten la comunicación directa entre ciudadanos y gobernantes ha propiciado una creciente implantación de servicios que buscan que cada individuo pueda comunicarse directamente con los que gobiernan. Es frecuente que los ciudadanos dispongan de un correo electrónico a través del cual hacer demandas a los responsables públicos o que los gobernantes faciliten un espacio en la web o en las redes sociales donde poder interactuar con los ciudadanos directamente. Las ventajas de estas herramientas son ampliamente comentadas por los responsables políticos cada vez que se inaugura uno de estos servicios.

Sin embargo, estas herramientas –incuestionablemente necesarias– pueden generar una desmovilización de las agrupaciones que canalizan, las quejas y generan grupos de ciudadanos que agrupados tienen más fuerza. Esta comunicación plantea el riesgo de que el desarrollo de la comunicación directa ciudadano-gobernante pueda generar una caída de los movimientos asociativos y, lejos de favorecer el empoderamiento de los grupos sociales, haga a los ciudadanos más vulnerables por dejarlos

solos ante el poder. Estaríamos –en terminología de Robert Putnam– ante un nuevo déficit de capital social.

RC10-134.2

RUIZ URIBE, Martha Nelida* (Instituto Universitario Internacional de Toluca, nelly_ruizuribe@yahoo.com)

Latin American student protests in the contexts of the international youth movements for democracy and social justice

RC38-198.5

RUNGULE, Ritma (University of Latvia), **PRANKA, Maruta*** (Researcher, pranka@latnet.lv), LACE, Tana (Riga Stradins University), DZERVITE, Stefan (Riga Stradins University) and MIKLASEVICS, Stefan (Riga Stradins University)

Biographical experience of women with cancer

The paper discusses results of multidisciplinary research project realized in Riga Stradins University in which sociological investigation is allocated an important role alongside medical, genetic and biological research. The sociological research tasks are to investigate changes in quality of life, psychological and social problems after diagnosis of breast cancer or hereditary genome mutation, choice of risk decreasing activities, evaluation of social support and other social aspects.

The analysis of biographical interviews with hereditary breast cancer gene carriers from different typological groups (different age, both healthy and ill with breast cancer) is part of this research. Diagnosis of breast cancer or inherited breast cancer gene is a life break essentially changing attitude to the body as a value, to the identity, to the life style. This life break brings women to reevaluation of the life and to turn to searching of causation in the past, by analyzing their place and their role in the past events. The informants seem to have found explanation of many personal problems and their present illness in their own attitudes to their body. In cases of oncological diseases or in cases of inherited gene mutation of breast cancer women search help and consolation in different religion streams, alternative medicine, psychological support, considering that positive sense could be the base for the recovery of the body. The sense is considered as an active factor shaping the individual and the total world.

Research project financially supported by the European Social Fund.

RC38-170.4

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"Bodies that matter": Analyzing biographies as embodiments of the discursive

In this paper, I will discuss biographical research from the perspective of sociology of body and embodiment. I will firstly show how the question of the meaning of bodies and the idea of embodied biographical knowledge emerged during the interviewing and analyzing process. Secondly, I will discuss with the help of case study vignettes and interview sequences the nexus of discourses and their different embodiments in biographical narrations. Thirdly, I pose the question what kind of theoretical challenges the notion of discursive embodiment poses to the method of biographical interviewing in particular and to the biographical analysis in general and what kind of new ways of researching, writing and presenting biographical research should be followed from this.

RC09-634.1

RYAZANTSEV, Sergey* (Institute of Socio-Political Researches of the Russian Academy of Sciences, riazan@mail.ru) and PISMEN-NAYA, Elena (Institute of Socio-Political Researcher of Russian Academy of Sciences)

The modern migration policy of Russia: Problems and necessary directions of perfection

The Russian Federation has become one of the leading immigration receiving countries based on absolute number of immigrants. It is possible to identify two principal causes that determine immigration to Russia. The first is internal: the Russian economy has developed in a relatively successful way, demands for expanding the labour force have increased and relatives

of Russians who formerly lived in the USSR are now living in CIS countries. The external cause of immigration to Russia lies in the fact that Russia has potent demographic resources nearby. China, India and the Central Asian states represent this potential. At present these countries are home to nearly half of the world's population. In this article the modern migratory situation in Russia is considered. The major factors defining migration are analyzed. The analysis of labor migration, educational migration, migration of compatriots, internal migration is given. Recommendations about perfection of a migratory policy in interests of demographic and social and economic development of Russia are offered.

RC13-436.5

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Differences in leisure activities between older and younger Finns

As in many other industrialized societies, the proportion of the older population segments is constantly growing in Finland. We are currently witnessing strong generational differences regarding consumption and leisure activities between age groups. On one hand, younger population segments are increasingly spending their free time on the Internet and using the new information and communication technologies. On the other hand, there are more and more senior citizens who prefer spending their time on many of the traditional leisure activities such as reading, watching television and gardening. The aim of the paper is to provide an overview of the Finns leisure activities in the 2000s. We argue that a systematic comparison of leisure activities between younger and older population segments gives us significant information for understanding of some of the key features of the ageing societies. The empirical part of the article consists of the results of two nationally representative mail surveys conducted in 2010 and 2011. The first survey data (n=542) represent Finnish citizens aged 60 to 79. The second survey data (n=908) represent citizens aged 15 to 64. A total of 20 comparable leisure activity items were used in both of the survey questionnaires. In the analysis, we take a look at the generality of different leisure-time activities between age groups. We also ask whether or not the respondents' leisure-time interests are connected to other socio-demographic characteristics. The results indicate that, on average, Finnish seniors have many leisure activities when compared to some of the other age groups. However, it also seems that participation in certain leisure activities tend to decline as people grow older.

RC29-559.1

Sá, Leonardo* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, leonardo_sa@uol.com.br) and **BARREIRA, César** (Universidade Federal do Ceará)

Disincorporation and belief crisis on officership: The case of the Military Police Academy of Ceará

This paper discusses the deinstitutionalization of the Military Police Academy ('APM', from its original acronym) General Edgard Facó and its effects over the disincorporation of a military *habitus* within the training of Military Police ('PM') officers in state of Ceará, in Northeastern Brazil. For over decades (1929-2008), the APM was responsible for framing a *hexis* of the body for cadets through rituals of military institutions. The APM shut-down in 2008 soon revealed a belief crisis on this military model of internal social control, which affects the reproduction of personnel and officers as a corporate group. This analysis is based on the data from fieldwork research the authors conducted between the years of 1998 and 2000, furthermore new source documents were added, as the research was resumed in 2010, gathering newspaper stories and articles and interviews conducted after the school was closed, in order to recover the social memory of a decade (1998-2008).

RC46-159.3

SA'AD, Abdul-Mumin* (University of Maiduguri, amsaadj@yahoo.com)

Gender, sexuality, society/culture and HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Nigeria

Sexual activity poses great risks for the reproductive health of people particularly where sex education programmes are not widely available. In sub-Saharan Africa, the advent of HIV/AIDS epidemic has heightened

these risks especially amongst youths and women. In Nigeria for example, the prevalent rate is 4.5% and 35% of the infected are youths, while 68% are women. In the absence of sex education programmes, the Africans understanding of their gender and sexuality remain dominated by societal/cultural conceptions of gender and sexuality which place the male over the female in power relations. The unequal power balance in gender relations that favours men, translates into an unequal power balance in heterosexual interactions, in which male pleasure surpasses female pleasures and men have greater control than women over when, where, and how sex takes place. The focus of this paper therefore is to identify and discuss the different ways in which the imbalance in power between women and men in gender relations narrows women's sexual independence and expands male sexual freedom, thereby increasing women's risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in a sub-Saharan African Country, Nigeria.

RC46-406.1

SA'AD, Abdul-Mumin* (University of Maiduguri, amsaadj@yahoo.com)

Universal declaration of human rights and cultural diversity in Nigeria

This paper seeks to assess the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) vis-à-vis the cultural diversity in Nigeria. This will be done at the macro-level; meaning that the provisions of the UDHR will be examined as they relate to rights of Nigerians as peoples rather than as individuals. The paper will therefore begin by examining critically the extent to which the UDHR is universal and relevant to rights of Nigerians as peoples. In view of this it becomes imperative for the paper to first of all identify the genuine rights of Nigerians as culturally diverse groups. The paper will do so by locating Nigeria historically within Africa and the globe. If the identified genuine rights of Nigerians are not accounted for in the UDHR, where are they accounted for? Are they accounted for in for examples the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, 1958, or the Nigerian Constitutions? The paper will conclude with the discussion of the extent to which Nigerians enjoy the identified genuine rights of Nigerians as peoples. This will be done vis-à-vis the Nigerian political and socio-economic context of Nigeria.

RC43-15.5

SABATINI, Francisco* (Universidad Católica de Chile, 05.fran-cisco@gmail.com)

Viejos pero buenos barrios populares: Cuando la antigüedad no es decadencia, de gonzalo caceres y francisco sabatini

La ponencia analizará el desafío urbano que enfrentan muchos barrios populares auto-producidos desde hace medio siglo en las ciudades chilenas. ¿Cuál desafío? Fraseado en una pregunta general: ¿De qué modo han capitalizado los barrios populares pericentrales la cambiante geografía de oportunidad de la ciudad? Según su situación de segregación residencial, y la mutación de ésta a través de los nacientes procesos de gentrificación y otros factores, hay nuevas pero desiguales posibilidades de progreso material, de acceso al trabajo y los servicios, o de movilidad residencial. El artículo hará mención de experiencias donde se ha mantenido y hasta reforzado la identidad barrial pese a la relocalización de nuevos residentes de ingresos superiores al promedio. Los barrios populares suelen ser objeto de severo cuestionamiento. Incluso cuando han conseguido una afiada integración morfológica, la sospecha respecto a la idoneidad ética de sus habitantes se reproduce bajo la forma del prejuicio. De así necesitarlo, la sociedad urbana puede manufacturar sus preconcepciones hasta convertirlas en estigma territorial. Cuando se produce dicha transición, es muy probable que los fenómenos de "guetización" sean difíciles de evitar. A diferencia de lo que piensan muchos renovadores urbanos que confunden desarrollo parsimonioso con obsolescencia inexorable, los barrios populares son mucho más que un recipiente inmovilizado, una fotografía envejecida o una historia pasiva. La planificación urbana aparece desafiada para controlar los procesos expulsivos que muchas gentrificaciones parecieran incoar. Forjar una ciudad heterogénea pero cohesionada no es una utopía. Un camino para formar una nueva geografía social es la "gentrificación sin expulsión".

RC24-742.2

SABBATELLA, Ignacio* (Instituto Gino Germani, ignaciosabbatella@yahoo.com.ar)

La ecología política del petróleo argentino: De recurso estratégico a commodity (1989-2001)

El trabajo resume las principales conclusiones de mi tesis de maestría. El tema general es la reforma estructural del sector de hidrocarburos en Argentina implementada entre 1989 y 2001, mediante la desregulación del mercado y la privatización de la empresa estatal Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (YPF).

Desde la perspectiva de la Ecología Política se analizó el modo en que se produjo la transición de la concepción del petróleo y gas como "recursos estratégicos" hacia su consideración como simples mercancías exportables o *commodities*. La primera acepción formaba parte del acervo de la ideología del nacionalismo petrolero y su predominio durante décadas se correspondía con un determinado régimen de acumulación capitalista a escala nacional, denominado industrialización por sustitución de importaciones, y una forma de Estado interventor/productor, que controlaba la actividad a través de YPF.

A partir de la dictadura cívico-militar de 1976, ese régimen fue desmontado a favor de un patrón de valorización financiera y primarización de la economía, marcando el inicio de la hegemonía neoliberal a nivel nacional. Su consolidación a través del gobierno de Carlos Menem significó el desplazamiento definitivo del nacionalismo petrolero y desde el Estado se operó el pasaje discursivo hacia la mercantilización del petróleo y gas.

Por tanto, el objetivo general es comprender de qué manera se realizó la transformación de la concepción predominante de los hidrocarburos durante la desregulación y privatización de la actividad petrolera. A tal fin, utilizamos una metodología cualitativa con el respaldo de otras investigaciones de tipo cuantitativas que dieron cuenta de aquella transformación. En términos específicos, fueron indagadas tanto las representaciones de los principales actores políticos y privados, así como las valoraciones alternativas de actores opositores con el fin de evaluar el grado de conflictividad en el proceso de imposición de la representación mercantil.

RC04-496.1

SABOUR, M'hammed* (University of Eastern Finland, mhammed.sabour@uef.fi)

Education, knowledge and democracy: taking freire and bourdieu to the Moroccan academic field

Building on Freire's thinking of critical pedagogy and Bourdieu's theory of social reproduction the aim of this paper is to shed lights on the meaning of democracy, knowledge and education for Moroccan students from different social classes and academic disciplines on the one hand, and to assess their cultural and social awareness of the ongoing development policy and global issues, on the other.

Because of the demand for skilled manpower after the independence the first and second educated generations were integrated almost automatically in labour market of State institutions and its subsidiaries. Lately in the course of the last two decades or so this market has become saturated or very selective. Many students from lower classes with modest educational cultural capital with poor training and skills find themselves unemployed especially in some fields of social sciences, humanities and even national sciences (e.g. biology).

As it can be expected the middle class and moneyed stratum do not experience this process in the same way. In order to preserve their distinction and power (hegemony), they use their position and economic disposition by enrolling their offspring in the best educational institutions (e.g. private or foreign French, Spanish or American schools) instead of the overcrowded, poorly staffed and pedagogically inefficient public Moroccan universities. The social reproduction is directly or indirectly is assured among the elite. It goes without saying that this state of affairs gives rise to a deep malaise in Moroccan society and provokes feeling of resentment and disillusion and raise an awareness of the meaning of democracy and knowledge among the students. Although this study concentrates empirically on Moroccan society it will emphasise issues that are thematically common to all Southern Mediterranean countries.

RC26-339.1

SACCÀ, Flaminia* (Università della Tuscia, sacca@unitus.it)

Individuals vs parties: Changes in the political cultures of Italian younger politicians

In the last few decades the political situation in Italy has gone through deep changes. As far as younger generations are concerned, if during the 80's Italian studies (Cavalli et al.) registered a drop in youth attention towards politics and a renewed evaluation of the private sphere, in the 90's and the first years of the new Millennium what seems to be a deep process of changes has started to take place. Sociologists have started to wonder whether young people are retreating from politics or if they are simply activating new forms of participation. The paper will analyze political attitudes and values both of young politicians and of young people who have not chosen politics as an important part of their lives. The first results show us that the national political bribe scandal (Tangentopoli) in the early '90's, the Berlin wall crack, and the new International and Italian political asset has had a deep impact on both groups and on both political sides, making us speak of a generational bond (Mannheim).

Since the 90's younger generations have started to look at politics with growing contempt. Even those who have chosen politics as an important part of their lives and to candidate themselves, seem distant from political parties. The political socialization is growingly carried out by agencies other than parties or trade unions. We will analyze the implications and effects of this new political culture on the government of local institutions.

WG01-192.1

SACCÀ, Flaminia* (Università della Tuscia, sacca@unitus.it)

The glocality of political cultures

As Meyrowitz pointed out back in 1985 and again twenty years later (2005), every experience is eminently local. Nonetheless, new information technologies change our perception of time and space. Traditionally, the forming of political identities and cultures passed through local practices and face to face debates. But with the development of the mass media and Computer Mediated Communication (CMC), every local experience or indeed, political issue, can be shared at a local, national and transnational level, as have efficaciously pointed out the recent video's and blogs from Iranian, Libyan and Egyptian rebels.

Although participation through CMC does not always/often entail greater involvement of citizens in the decision making process, mass media and CMC strongly influence the ways citizens perceive the power in charge, reduce its "sacredness" and promote new actors proposing new issues for the local as much as the global political agenda. Making citizens feel they too, can be political actors. Influencing what they *know*, what they *feel* and how they *evaluate* politics: the three dimensions of a political culture, according to the classic Almond and Verba theorization. Allowing local, national, transnational political cultures to meet and confront. In short, new information technologies contribute to the formation of new interest groups, lobbies, activists, development of ideas and projects that can be local as much as global (Sassen 2008), while at a more general level, help the development of a more global public opinion exercising its influence on local, national and transnational political institutions, working at the making of a down-top agenda. So, while global economic dynamics weaken the decision capacities of governments within the nation-states (Beck, 1999), this enlargement in the geography of civil society seems to represent the growth of a global public sphere (Habermas). A slow and uncertain process, though.

RC41-47.3

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Demographic dynamics of buenos aires city middle class (1970-2010)

Objective: Identify the population-growth effects, dynamics, structure and spatial distribution of the economic model during (1970-2010) in the Buenos Aires middle class .

Specific objectives: Analyze the levels and trends of economic participation (composition by industry, category and occupational group), the supply of labor force, in terms of demographic factors (fertility, migration and mortality).

Analyze changes in age composition, sex and place of birth, family organization and reproductive behavior. Describe levels of morbidity and mortality, and specific migration patterns of the middle class.

Systematize and evaluate the outcome within the more general study of the correlation between demographic, political, economic and social processes.

Integrate data across a diachronic and comparative analysis with the aim of showing the relationships between social structure changes shown by the middle class, population trends and economic policy.

RC11-214.5

SACHMERDA, Nicole* (University of Leipzig, sachmerda@uni-leipzig.de)

"Because I do not want to be a burden – also beyond my death" – Results of a qualitative interview study on funeral decisions

To arrange the funeral for a deceased relative has been a traditional task of family members. However, today more and more elderly organize their burial matters on their own. Furthermore, they increasingly choose an anonymous grave, which means a burial in a community grave on a cemetery without any individual inscriptions in most cases.

Recent studies find that the absolute number and the share of anonymous burials are strongly increasing: Today, more than half of all funerals on cemeteries are held anonymously in some German regions. Therefore the questions arise, why this takes place and which motivations drive the individual decision for an anonymous burial.

In this study, guideline oriented interviews with people who want to get buried anonymously have been conducted in this study. First analysis reveal very interesting aspects and patterns of elderly's decision making: They are often afraid of getting a burden for their family – especially if problem of grave care arises because this often means lots of work for the next-of-kin in Germany, especially when relatives are geographically dispersed. So the decision for an anonymous grave is regarded as a strategy for relieving the next-of-kin from the duty of grave maintenance. However, it also often comes to conflicts within the family about the funeral decision when the relatives prefer a traditional grave as a place to mourn. So why do elderly people decide for an anonymous grave? And what does this decision imply for the role of older people within the family? By the qualitative interviews it is possible to understand the decision-making-process of the individual more deeply and thereby to answer these questions.

RC05-201.1

SADGROVE, Joanna* (Leeds University, j.e.m.sadgrove@leeds.ac.uk) and **VALENTINE, Gill** (Leeds University)

Silent narratives: Exclusion in the biographical research process

Biographical narrative methods are increasingly popular ways of understanding both personal and public identities in sociological research. Yet, fundamental questions about the informant that the biographical process favours and the informant who is excluded by the biographical process are not always adequately addressed. Drawing on narrative interviews in two contrasting contexts with a wide range of informants, this paper examines the relationship between biographical understandings of selfhood/identity and attitudes towards a range of differences including those of gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation. Exploring the context of the informants' childhood and their earliest memories of recognising someone as 'different' from them allows for deeper understanding of who has been recognised as the 'self' and how this shifting and intersectional self is reflexively articulated at different points in the life course. The study reveals important differences in the ways that various prejudices and discriminatory attitudes towards a range of 'others' are justified through personal narratives of exclusion and discrimination. However, a comparison of the narratives of informants living in Poland with those living in the UK revealed an important caveat which exposes how the biographical process itself privileges certain subjects (and experiences of exclusion) over others. Whereas those interviewed in the UK found a certain comfort in articulating their biographical histories, the same methods generated anxiety from many of the Polish informants. The process of biographical storytelling is frequently held up as a universal and egalitarian way of understanding how people make sense of their identities. Yet the employment of alternative methods to explore the discomfort generated by the telling of life stories in Poland raises questions around the ethics of biographical evocation and discursive and methodological privileging in ways which are not always recognised in scholarship around biographical processes.

RC05-36.3

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versity) and **MORALES, Maria Cristina** (University of Texas at El Paso)

The attack on Latina/o human rights in the United States: Theoretical and methodological challenges

Latina/os are the fastest growing racial/ethnic group in the United States. The Latino population has more than tripled in the last three decades. They now account for one of every two persons added to the U.S. population. Further, it is projected that the Latina/o share of the U.S. population will increase from 16% in 2010 to 30% in 2050 while that of the white population will decline from 65% to 46%. It is this divergent demographic future that has led to the rise of policy initiatives to halt Latina/o immigration and to apprehend and deport undocumented Latina/os.

This increasingly hostile environment has threatened Latina/o basic human rights. They are viewed as an invading threat that does not belong in this country. The antagonism against Latina/os is driven by racism and a fear that they are encroaching on the comfortable space where whites have been advantaged due to their whiteness.

Despite attacks on Latina/o basic human rights in the U.S., there is an absence of human rights concerns in research on Latina/os. This dearth reflects the U.S. practice of granting rights on the basis of citizenship rather than on the mere basis of being a human being. Nonetheless, attention to human rights issues affecting Latina/os has increased after 2001 with the heightened criminalization of immigrants and militarization of the border.

This paper has several goals. First, we provide an overview of the theoretical perspectives and sociological toolkits that scholars have employed in the study of Latina/os. Second, we provide the historical context in which whiteness became an asset for U.S. citizenship along with the racialization of Latina/os. Third, we overview the contemporary context in which Latina/os live. Finally, we conclude with a discussion of the sociology of Latina/os and its potential linkage to a human rights perspective.

RC54-162.2

SAENZ VALENZUELA, María Macarena* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, saenzmacarena@gmail.com)

Coreografía política y candombe. Un análisis desde videos en internet sobre la comparsa de candombe iyakereré

En la ciudad de Buenos Aires se conforma IyàKereré Leli kelén, una comparsa de candombe donde los tambores sólo pueden estar en manos de mujeres. Desde una lectura latinoamericana, bajo el marco de la sociología de los cuerpos y las emociones, se realizará un análisis de la participación de la comparsa en los videos de presentación del programa televisivo Se dice de mí mediante una etnografía digital.

Para tal cometido, se entiende al candombe como tambor y baile, se construye una matriz de análisis tambor-hombre-masculino y, su contracara, cuerpo de baile-mujer-femenino. El concepto de coreografía política de Valdés, como así también, geometría corporal en relación al cuerpo imagen, cuerpo piel y cuerpo movimiento de Adrián Scribano otorgan las líneas de observación, análisis e indagación.

TG07-521.6

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The blind flâneur

It is not without good reason that both, sighted and blind Flâneurs, carry a cane. Like Walter Benjamin has elaborated, strolling people do not have a defined destination. Strolling is an equivalent to faineance, to just walking around with a distance to people and things. And in order not to lose contact to the ground completely, the Flâneur uses his cane.

So the sighted Flâneur and the blind Flâneur share an identical situation. However, they clearly differ in their form of appearance.

For a blind flâneur, urban space is constituted through a blind way of walking, the blind style of perception. Soundscapes, smellscapes and the footing in the ground open The city as a landscape close to the body as an instrument of sensually enjoying and perceptually controlling the environment.

The sighted Flâneur enquires on the encountered pedestrians' physiognomies visually.

the blind Flâneur enquires on steps and voices. Brief conversations with strangers are important.

Benjamin has described, how the sighted flâneur walks incognito amidst the anonymous crowd in order to observe others more easily. Most of the time he is hidden in the crowd and for this reason becomes a sort of invisible man. This gives him a certain feeling of being invincible.

In contrast, the Blind Flâneur is not invincible. The crowd is invisible for him. The blindman's cane makes visible.

Following Simmel, the sighted Flâneur represents a typical product of modern individualism. He remains invisible and silent.

In contrast to this, the Blind Flâneur occasionally becomes a speaker. Strolling is less a game of being visible or invisible but more of audibility and speech. His individuality is aimed at the exchange with strangers.

Is this a new form of individualism?

An interactive mode of individualism that could characterize modern visualism too?

WG01-523.2

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Clase política en Argentina

En este trabajo el autor aborda una serie de cuestiones teóricas y metodológicas relativas a una investigación empírica sobre *clase política* y *profesionalización* en Argentina. Por *clase política* se está haciendo referencia aquí no tanto a un concepto teórico, sino a una corriente de investigación de sociología política que estudia sistemáticamente las carreras políticas del personal *parlamentario*, o más en general, del personal *electo* (diputados, senadores, gobernadores etc.). Importantes investigaciones a partir de la Segunda Guerra Mundial demostraron que, más allá de ciertos casos particulares, en Europa Occidental el tipo de *partido burocrático de masas* modeló el perfil profesional de los electos. Sus principales características son la existencia de una burocracia centralizada, pautas de validez universal para el reclutamiento político y la apelación a una subcultura política (socialismo, catolicismo, liberalismo, etc.). En Argentina, y en general en América Latina, los partidos históricamente han carecido de burocracias centralizadas producto, por un lado, a la presencia de liderazgos caudillistas poco propensos a favorecer pautas institucionales, y por el otro, a la autonomía de las entidades territoriales. Conforme a estas últimas características, en Argentina se pueden identificar tres tipos de perfiles profesionales de políticos: a) los políticos de *aparato*, cuya carrera sigue pasando principalmente por las estructuras locales de los dos principales partidos con arraigo nacional (el Justicialismo y el Radicalismo); b) los políticos *provinciales*, cuya carrera se restringe al ámbito provincial y; c) los políticos *independientes*, que es la más novedosa y se caracteriza por la apelación al público general, y carecen de soporte de estructuras partidarias estables. El autor se concentrará principalmente en este último perfil profesional, el cual en los últimos años creció notablemente como consecuencia de la desarticulación del sistema político tras la crisis del 2001.

RC53-423.2

SAEZ, Virginia* (Becaria Interna Doctoral de Conicet. Instituto de Investigación en Ciencias de la Educación. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Universidad de Buenos Aires. , saezvirginia@hotmail.com)

Niñez, violencia y exclusión en los medios gráficos

Este trabajo presenta parte de los resultados de una investigación sobre la construcción de los discursos acerca de las violencias en el ámbito escolar en los medios gráficos, y sus efectos sobre la doxa criminalizante. Los modos en que la prensa escrita construye la nominación violencia escolar como parte de una agenda mediática no son meros instrumentos de conocimiento sino que generan efectos de realidad: produciendo y reproduciendo representaciones e imágenes sobre la escuela y los sujetos que la habitan.

Desde una perspectiva disciplinaria de la Sociología de la Educación y a través de una trama teórico-empírica, se procura conocer cómo se construyen los discursos en una agenda mediática donde las notas sobre Violencia y Escuela predominan, mientras que las de Mortalidad Infantil o Situación de Calle son escasas. Las fuentes oficiales suenan hegemónicas frente a las voces de la sociedad civil y la de los propios niños y niñas. Las crónicas relegan a las investigaciones y el uso de términos peyorativos hacia los niños – principalmente menor- se ve muy arraigado.

En base a la recopilación y categorización de las noticias de medios gráficos de La Plata, se han analizado los siguientes ejes: la forma de presentar a la niñez y juventud, el reconocimiento de la de los derechos plenos de la niñez y la adolescencia, la contextualización de la noticia, el uso de fuentes, entre otros.

Los medios de comunicación transmiten información, pero también producen imágenes y prácticas cargadas de representaciones estigmatizantes que permanecen ocultos. Por lo cual es relevante el propósito de este análisis para edificar una alternativa teórica y empírica frente a las visiones hegemónicas judicializantes y estereotipadas sobre la infancia y la juventud.

RC14-334.2

SAFERSTEIN, Ezequiel* (UBA - CONICET, kielo84@gmail.com) and **SZPILBARG, Daniela*** (UBA - CONICET, danielaszpilbarg@hotmail.com)

Global publishers? New skills, practices and representations of publishers as opposed to a global publishing industry

Argentina's publishing industry has undergone profound changes since the 1990's. In particular, the configuration of the publishing field has changed by the acquisition of the publishing companies by transnational corporations. In parallel, the advent of the Internet and digitization has caused a number of changes in modes of production, marketing, distributing and consuming books. In this paper we analyze the characteristics of the "Global publishers," meaning that the new editors should deploy a range of skills and practices that distinguish them from older editors. Case analysis will take as publishers Siglo XXI, Eterna Cadencia and Editorial Funesiana, as representatives of three different editorial types. Our goal is to analyze the paths and actions of editors to observe how they manage an editorial venture, considering the changes that the emergence of information technologies and communication imposed.

RC53-109.5

SAGGERS, Sherry* (Curtin University, s.saggers@curtin.edu.au), **FRANCES, Kate** (Curtin University), **LARRANAGA, Juan** (Save the Children Australia) and **WHAN, Anthea** (Save the Children Australia)

Social investment, children's rights and neo-liberal policy: Balancing competing notions of the child in early intervention activities in the East Kimberley, Western Australia

In Australia, as elsewhere in the developed world, neo-liberal governments have turned to social investment in human capital (Giddens 1998), rather than direct provision of economic maintenance, to address inter-generational poverty. Since 2000 the Australian federal government has funded a *Stronger Families and Communities Strategy* through a competitive contracting regime preferentially to non-government organisations partnering with local community organisations to provide a range of early intervention activities designed to ameliorate disadvantage among isolated families (Kenny, 2002). Since 2005 in the East Kimberley region of Western Australia this has included playgroups and centre-based early learning and care, family support services, and arts-based activities for a largely Indigenous Australian population. *Save the Children Australia* (SCA) has been the facilitating partner for these activities with community partners including Indigenous community organisations, health services, and councils. This government investment in the early years has been accompanied by increasing regulation of children and parents, culminating in policies linking welfare benefits to school attendance in some regions. These policies raise questions about the rights of children and their families, in particular the positioning of children; as 'beings' in the present or 'becomings' in which children are considered "a-social, not-yet-social, in the process of becoming social and therefore in need of being made social" (Alanen, 2004:3) as increasing focus is placed on children's education and employment futures. *Save the Children* has established a strong international reputation as an advocate for children's rights and asserts its aim "...to give every child a safe and happy childhood". In this paper, collaboration between university researchers who have evaluated the East Kimberley activities for almost six years and SCA staff with detailed knowledge of the activities, we review SCA's struggle to meet the contractual obligations of government, whilst blending good community development principles and the rights of the child.

RC02-763.3

SAGIEVA, Galina* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, sagieva@hse.ru)

The development of knowledge and technology transfer in Russia: Challenges and opportunities

The increasing role of knowledge and technology modernization of the economy, together with the increased speed of trends and mechanisms of S&T activities are the major vectors causing radical shifts in Russian economy. These were predetermined by general requirements of development of the information society in which new knowledge and technologies led to increasing competitiveness and become key factors of economic growth and innovation activity. Patents being at the same time a form of presenting knowledge which is commercially significant for innovation activity and a unique source of technological information allow measuring, analyzing and evaluating economic performance and, as a result, rendering more valid decisions.

While patent data demonstrate there were no substantial changes in S&T activities, commercialization of technologies and all the more tech catching-up in Russia happened at a faster pace, allowing for economic growth and increase of R&D financing in the pre-crisis decade. As for S&T activities and commercialization of knowledge and technologies in Russia these areas developed independently. Separate approaches to problems of stimulation of IP creation, on the one side, constitute major hamper stones for both developments. This causes isolate processes of development of knowledge and new technologies from the real requirements of manufacturing. IP are generally created not for specific user but for an abstract one and ultimately stay unclaimed both for production and market use. More over the vast majority of R&D results in the country are still created by research organizations and higher education institutions incorporated as state-owned federal-level institutions whose rights and responsibilities are defined independently and are not subject to civil laws and budgetary restrictions.

The presentation will show key issues, identifying by statistical analysis. Measures and mechanisms of development of knowledge transfer in Russia will also be specified.

RC04-535.2

SAHA, Lawrence J.* (Australian National University, Lawrence.Saha@anu.edu.au)

Student perceptions of the "just world" of the school: Impact on future career and civic behaviors

Dispositions and motivations toward future adult life are crystalized during adolescence, and one of the key agents in this process is student experiences in the school. Adolescent students can be very sensitive to the differential treatments of teachers toward them and their fellow students, particularly with respect to fairness and justice. In many respects, their perceptions of the way adult society works is influenced by the way their school and classroom work. To this extent, fairness and justice in classrooms is comparable to a civics "hidden curriculum". Using the data from the Longitudinal Study of Australian Youth (LSAY), this paper analyzes the school and classroom justice perceptions of the 1998 Year 9 cohort of a representative national sample of students (N= 9289) and the extent to which these perceptions uniquely affect civic behavioral dispositions (such as trusting government, volunteering and political engagement), future university attendance, and entry into the job market by 2008. The justice scale includes seven items relating to fairness in grade allocation, teacher attention giving, teacher listening, and student feelings of comfort and security. The importance and implications of perceptions of fairness and justice in school contexts is discussed with respect to future individual level attainments and civic behaviors, and the impact of these justice perceptions on future civil society.

RC38-106.6

SAHIN, Nevin* (Middle East Technical University, nevinshahin@gmail.com)

"Göçmen Konutları": The wealthy ghettos of the metropolis

During Zhivkov regime, the assimilation policy of Bulgaria resulted in the expulsion of about 360.000 Turks from the country in 1989. Those people of Turkish origin were welcome by the republic, being offered residence

in different parts of the country or being allowed to settle down with relatives who had immigrated before 1989 and witnessing the construction of satellite towns in metropolitan cities like İstanbul. But this was not the case for their Turkish neighbours, which forced them to dwell in those satellite towns or turn back to Bulgaria immediately after the fall of Zhivkov regime and the policy change of the government. As the metropolitan cities keep growing immensely in population, new satellite towns have been built around those immigrant towns and the satellite towns of the Turkish immigrants from Bulgaria have turned out to be ghettos for the residents of the surrounding satellite towns. How have the immigrants adapted and been adapting themselves to the Turkish republican way of life? How did they come together once more in those satellite towns and how did this gathering affect their experiences of Turkey? How do they cope with the experience a ghetto life in satellite towns? The answers to these questions are to be found in an ethnographic field research among the immigrants residing in the "Göçmen Konutları" site in Başakşehir-İstanbul and the data to be presented in this paper has been collected among both the immigrant groups and the "indigenous" groups, as the immigrant groups call them, residing in this area.

RC14-629.1

SAID-HUNG, Elias* (Universidad del norte, saide@uninorte.edu.co)

Participación ciudadana móvil en jóvenes en condición vulnerable en Colombia

Esta ponencia espera explorar el grado de apropiación y el modelo de participación ciudadana, a través de la telefonía celular, en los jóvenes en condición de vulnerabilidad, registrados en el Sistema de identificación de beneficiarios potenciales para los programas sociales (Sisben) en los niveles 1 y 2, habitantes de Colombia. Para tal fin, se aplicaron, en el primer trimestre de 2010, 383 encuestas aplicadas en el Distrito de Barranquilla (Colombia), los cuales ayudaron a la ponderación de los resultados para toda Colombia, a partir de los registros existentes en el SISBEN de la población de estudio a nivel nacional. Los resultados que se esperan exponer indican que a pesar de que gran parte de estos jóvenes están en posesión y hacen un uso personal de teléfonos móviles, la participación social y relación con organizaciones sociales es incipiente. Se concluye explicando que la participación se da aún en escenarios tradicionales y que el modelo comunicativo predominante entre los jóvenes vulnerables es el de receptor pasivo.

RC14-681.1

SAID-HUNG, Elias* (Universidad del norte, saide@uninorte.edu.co) and **ARCILA-CALDERÓN, Carlos** (Universidad del Norte)

Participación y relaciones sociales desde los líderes de opinión online de Twitter en América Latina y Medio Oriente

La presente propuesta de ponencia, parte del trabajo iniciado en 2011 "Participación y relaciones sociales desde los líderes de opinión online de Twitter en América Latina y Medio Oriente", realizado por los proponentes, desde la Universidad del Norte. En él se busca analizar como es construida la participación y las relaciones sociales entre los usuarios Top20, más vistos en los países seleccionados como caso de estudio en América Latina y Medio Oriente. Al partir esta propuesta de un trabajo ya iniciado en 2010, la hipótesis central que parte esta propuesta es que "las redes sociales virtuales están incidiendo en la promoción de nuevos movimientos sociales, a partir de la generación de un nuevo modelo de participación y relaciones sociales desde estos escenarios virtuales". Esta propuesta parte, como resultado de la búsqueda de escenarios académicos que permitiesen actualizar y extender los resultados obtenidos en el proyecto "Participación y relaciones sociales desde los líderes de opinión online de Twitter en Colombia, Venezuela e Irán", realizado en 2010, en el que se confirma el modelo de flujo de comunicación propuesto por Jensen, en el que la formación de nuevos líderes de opinión online parece estar condicionados por aspectos ajenos a los avances TIC.

RC22-152.5

SAIZAR, Maria Mercedes* (National Council of Scientific and Technological Researches, m_saizar@yahoo.com)

The ideas of God, good and evil in the refigured yoga practices in metropolitan area of Buenos Aires City (Argentina)

Yoga is a widespread therapeutic option; it is the most popular among the oriental rooted medicines. Is accepted and recommended by biomedical doctors like a complementary medicine. Currently, in a context of alternatives therapies offer, yoga appears like one of the disciplines which certain individual uses at least once in their ways of health search. The variety of options, cost and modality of the practice, the appropriation of dissimilar groups, the proposal of a delicate physical exercise, the compatibility that users find between their system of beliefs and the proposals of this discipline with the possibility of enjoying their benefits without adopting a new life-style, has positioned the practice of yoga as a popular choice and possible way of initiation in other searches associated to the context of the New Age. From the point of view of the social actors, yoga is understood as a medicine that includes very diverse practices. The process of appropriation of the Eastern practices, has implied a phenomenon of re-meaning of the main concepts and Eastern structures of thought - aura, chakra, atman, karma, dharma- in terms of values, categories and western experiences of the religions and philosophical currents, those that add essential dichotomies to these conceptions like good and evil, sin and punishment, spiritual and material, radically transforming the Eastern knowledge. In this opportunity, our interests focuses on investigate the slight knowledge of God, Good and Evil, that emerge from such appropriation processes that cross the yoga practices, conceiving it like a totality, in the context of the alternative practices and the phenomena of New Age. The present paper is based on field work's material from extensive and open interviews to users and specialists of yoga in Buenos Aires, as well as from observation and participant observation in different yoga's centers in period 2003-2010.

RC31-124.4

SAKAI, Chie* (Kansai University, csakai@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Living between two societies: Japanese women's experience in China

Economic relations between China and Japan have been growing since the 1980s, and an increasing number of Japanese are now going to China in search of a larger market. We tend to regard men as the primary migrant, but a number of women are going abroad for various reasons. In Japan, women are expected to marry a breadwinning husband, concentrate on domestic chores, and care for children. The strict gender division in workplaces and families has made them go abroad, recently to China.

Based on my own research since the mid-1990s, this study examines Japanese women migrants' sense of achievement and their anxieties about the future. They quit their jobs in Japan after working for a few years and found more-satisfying positions intermediate between Japan and China at Japan-related companies in Chinese big cities.

Many of them strongly intended to return to Japan before turning thirty, believing that being any older would make it more difficult to find a job and to marry. However, their stays in China tended to be longer than expected. Growing older, they had to cope with their sense of instability from living abroad caused by, for example, their anxiety for the future, their lack of social security, and their guilt at having abandoned their aged parents at home.

Some of them married local Chinese men and decided to stay in China for a while. However, they felt it became more difficult to return to Japan with a family, and they worried about their children's education and their own lives after retirement. This study also discusses how female Japanese migrants negotiate these problems and share their information among friends, who have the similar situations. That's why they eagerly make friends in a graduates' association, in children's schools, or in the neighborhood to create a network.

RC52-456.3

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Professions, democracy and marginality: Orthodox medicine and complementary and alternative medicine

This paper considers how far professional groups in modern liberal democratic societies themselves form democracies, particularly in relation to groups of practitioners defined as at the margins of orthodoxy. It is illustrated with particular reference to health care - and specifically the position of practitioners of complementary and alternative medicine in the professional pecking order. The ideology of professions is typically that they are collegial groups, consisting of communities of equals serving the public good. However, it is argued that persisting hierarchies of income,

status and power both within and between professions suggest that such groups may be operating in an undemocratic manner - as epitomised by the case of health care in the Anglo-American context. This is exemplified most starkly by the relationship between orthodox medicine and marginal health professional groups at the edges of orthodoxy. An analysis of the group interests involved from a neo-Weberian perspective indicates that professions may be far from democracies when it comes to decision making - and also raises issues regarding the extent to which professions serve the public interest.

RC31-452.5

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Temporary labour migrants' experiences of working conditions and social protection in Finland

Finnish immigration policy was quite restrictive until the 1990s. Nevertheless, immigration policy has been loosened up and since then, and immigration to Finland has been on the increase during the last two decades. Furthermore, temporary labour migration has accumulated lately. In this new situation different institutional stakeholders have expressed diverse standpoints. For employers -both on the national and the transnational level - the opening up national labour markets has entailed new possibilities of making profit. Some trade unions have raised concern of social dumping of working conditions by the use of migrant workers -especially by migrants staying only short periods in Finland. The role of the state is more ambivalent than that of employers/trade unions. A best case scenario is a "triple win situation" in which the host country, the sending country, and the temporary labour migrant benefits from the process.

In this paper the focus is on the temporary migrants' experience of working in Finland. The results show that temporary migrants face particular problems regarding working conditions and access to social protection. Information of recruitment, working rights, the Finnish taxation system, and of the Finnish social security rarely reaches the labour migrants. This is partly due to migrants' lack of Finland-specific knowledge but also due to their weak bargaining position in relation to the employer. However, working in Finland is a way of raising living standards for migrants coming from countries with lower wages such as Russia or Estonia.

Our data consists of 50 semi-structured interviews conducted among cleaners, bus drivers, and seasonal agricultural workers. We have also conducted virtual ethnography by analysing Internet-forums where migrants discuss work related issues. Additional data comprises of background interviews among different societal actors and court decisions of cases where temporary migrants' rights have been undermined.

RC32-726.2

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A paradoxical reconciliation: The headscarf issue as a search for social justice and democratization

The number of women who prefer to cover their heads in the public sphere has dramatically increased in the last two decades in Turkey while also both the meaning and the style of wearing a headscarf have significantly multiplied. It is no longer just a matter of piety, nor does it constitute a strong challenge to the secular regime, but it continues to be a matter of democratization, social justice and Islamic accommodation. This paper examines how and why wearing a headscarf continues to be a fault-line between the ideals of democratization and the republican project of modernization. The former promised the entailment of the individual freedom of expression, whereas the latter gave priority to the secularization of the public sphere before anything else. Considering explicit and implicit reflections of the headscarf controversy on women's social position in the society, it focuses on the questions of women's agency, representation and civil rights in the face of the emergence of diverse women's identities sharing similar demands for freedom of expression but having different understandings of women's rights and equality.

RC54-628.2

SAKUMICHI, Shinsuke* (Hirosaki University, sakumici@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp)

The enactment of anger in the sandal divination among the Turkana, pastoralist of northwestern Kenya

This paper aims to discuss the socio-cultural functions of emotion both as an index of memories and as a resource of ethics, presenting a case study of the sandal divination among the Turkana, pastoralist in northwestern Kenya.

The Turkana regard the anger (*angoit*) for a dangerous emotion causing misfortunes or calamities. They would visit a sandal diviner, sensing the anger of adversaries behind their unusual experiences. A diviner throws a set of sandals on the hide, asking questions and reads the configuration of sandals as the answers. Sandals lead a client to evoke the memories of conflicts with familiar persons: friends, family members, kin or affine. A client finally specifies whom he offended. Then, he begins to narrate and enact the episodes accusing of the adversary's offense; "it was I that got angry". This paper focused on the enactment of the conflicts with the adversary in the familiar relationship. We found the enactment of episodes in twenty-four divinations out of fifty-eight by the video analysis. A client finally came to recognize both himself and adversaries were mutually in anger. The results of a divination were transmitted to the adversary family, for a diviner advised a ritual of reconciliation done by both sides. The cognition of the mutual anger made it possible to inhibit acting out of aggression and live together with anger.

The anger in the divination enables the Turkana to scan familiar relationships, to evoke the conflictual memories with specific others and to take an action for maintenance. It is the embodiment of social relationship. The linkage between emotion and ethics has developed according to the Turkana nomadic life of high mobility in the wide semi-desert area. We proceed to a comparative study among societies of different life forms.

RC30-488.3

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Social-environmental responsibility: State, market and work in the sucroalcooleiro sector of the ribeirão preto/SP region

Currently, Brazil is characterized as one of the largest producers of sugar and alcohol in the world. The 2008/2009 crop production reached 572.64 million tons of sugarcane. The sector in the region of Ribeirão Preto / SP, has the most developed forms of technology and organization of production, and is a center of national ethanol production. The restructuring process initiated in the 1990s has brought to rural workers precarious working conditions, with high rates of productivity, combined with unemployment of workers. We emphasize the intensive mechanization of cane cutting, and from the year 2000, changes in ways of organizing production, caused by debates about environmental crisis, the search for alternative energy sources and sustainable development. In this sense, the sector is to incorporate environmental responsibility programs as a way to reintegrate workers in manual harvesting of sugar cane, unemployed by mechanization. The practice of Social-environmental responsibility is present in the business environment in general, and also is arising in the alcohol sector. Discussed in a perspective quite endogenous, especially the areas of administration and business management, we aim to enter the practice of environmental responsibility in its wider context, placing them in a process that has legitimized the possibility of a "social economy" and strengthening the idea "solidarity", based on the division of responsibilities between government, third sector and market. This perspective of analysis is necessary since the emergence of such practices goes along with changes in contemporary relations between capital and labor and the consequent reorientation of trade union practices and strategies. We observed the appropriation of the discourse of environmental responsibility on the part of unions and investigate if such means of action constitutes a viable alternative to the massive unemployment of workers cutting cane.

RC21-446.5

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Auto-segregación de las élites en santiago, Chile: De la fragmentación identitaria a la fragmentación espacial

A largo de los siglos XIX y XX las élites en Santiago se concentraron espacialmente en ciertos puntos de la ciudad. Si bien su localización iba variando, el desplazamiento se realizaba por el conjunto: gran parte del grupo social migraba, por ende las familias de altos ingresos mantenían su concentración en el espacio. Esta alta concentración espacial de las élites comenzó a variar a partir de los años 1980's cuando algunos hogares comenzaron a desplazarse hacia comunas periféricas como Huechuraba o Peñalolén, o bien, a retornar hacia el centro de la ciudad, o directamente a optar por localizaciones rurales como Colina o Calera de Tango (Sabatini & Salcedo, 2011). El presente trabajo se pregunta por las condiciones materiales y culturales que hicieron posible la dispersión territorial de las élites. La hipótesis central que se plantea es que hoy en día existirían solidaridades y lealtades basadas en identidades que exceden a la simple pertenencia a una clase social. Así, la dispersión territorial de la élite sería el producto de la fragmentación valórico - cultural que dicho grupo social ha experimentado (y no sólo consecuencia de la extensión de infraestructura de transporte y su consiguiente mejora en conectividad). De acuerdo a esto, el trabajo posee dos objetivos principales: (1) Explorar las distinciones al interior de la élite santiaguina en términos culturales y de ciclo vital de los hogares, ligando los distintos sub-grupos con una determinada localización y estilo de vida urbano; y (2) Dar cuenta de los procesos -nacionales e internacionales- tras el surgimiento de la fragmentación de este grupo social.

RC46-604.1

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Metáforas del sufrimiento laboral

Estudiar el sufrimiento en el trabajo es una tarea de primera importancia, no sólo por la relevancia teórica del problema sino también porque nos permite reflexionar sobre los mecanismos subjetivos de la reproducción social, en particular, sobre la transformación conceptual y política del trabajo, que ha dejado de interpretarse como un derecho para convertirse en un privilegio. En una sociedad donde sólo unos cuantos tienen trabajo (así sea inestable, precario), el sufrimiento psíquico es considerado como un mal menor e incluso como algo "normal", toda vez que a fin de cuentas, trabajar se ha convertido en un privilegio. Y los privilegios no se cuestionan, no se critican, por el contrario, se "gozan". En este escenario, el management tiene prácticamente campo abierto para actuar con total impunidad, sabedor de que las posibilidades de resistencia frente a sus embates pueden ser fácilmente desguazadas, toda vez que la acción política se debilita cuando se defiende "privilegios", y no derechos, de trata.

El trabajo enfatiza el análisis de las metáforas con las que se enfrenta el sufrimiento y/o malestar laboral. Este encuadre ofrece al menos tres grandes posibilidades de análisis: a) En primer lugar, permite recuperar las voces y expresiones concretas con las que las y los sobrecargos expresan su situación laboral, específicamente el sufrimiento; b) en segundo lugar, el enfoque centrado en las metáforas del sufrimiento posibilita el análisis -a contraluz por así decirlo- sobre las mismas metáforas que fundamentan las prácticas de gestión de las empresas contemporáneas, sobre todo la de la guerra; c) Por último, la focalización del análisis en las metáforas del sufrimiento laboral nos permite "des-psicologizar" el estudio, esto es, trascender la perspectiva exclusivamente psicológica del problema para instalarnos en una dimensión propia del análisis organizacional, desde una perspectiva socioclinica.

RC33-541.3

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La construcción del dato en el análisis organizacional: Una reflexión desde la investigación del turismo de aventura en México

En este trabajo se exponen algunas reflexiones de índole metodológica sobre la investigación -en curso- titulada *El clúster ecoturístico de Jalcomulco: la responsabilidad social de los emprendedores y las redes sociales en la generación de empleo en un contexto rural*. El objetivo de la investigación apunta a dilucidar cómo ha sido posible que en un contexto económico orientado al sector primario, se haya logrado impulsar con éxito una importante oferta de empleo en el ramo del turismo de aventura, al punto de que el modelo de negocio del agrupamiento empresarial de Jalcomulco (Veracruz, México) es punta de lanza a nivel mundial en este sector de la actividad turística. La proposición principal de este trabajo es que el eclecticismo metodológico en las técnicas de acopio de información aporta mayor densidad y profundidad al análisis organizacional, en la medida en que el dato se construye desde diversas perspectivas. La encuesta, la entrevista a profundidad, el análisis de redes sociales y soportes visuales como la fotografía y el video se ponen en juego en esta investigación. La multireferencialidad en la construcción del dato es de enorme relevancia, por cuanto nos permite no sólo establecer diálogos entre la información acopiada sino también, y más importante, instaurar en la investigación pautas de emocionalidad, sensibilización, reflexión y análisis que sólo se pueden generar al alero de determinados dispositivos metodológicos. No se trata sólo de cruzar información, sino de establecer diversas disposiciones emocionales, afectivas e intelectuales para enriquecer la investigación. Consideramos que esta forma de ver, de encarar, la investigación va mucho más allá de la mera elección metodológica cuantitativa-cualitativa puesto que lo que busca es promover o facilitar disposiciones intelectuales, emocionales, estéticas, afectivas, lúdicas, críticas, etc. que se traduzcan en la posibilidad de construir datos desde diversas miradas, con diferentes enfoques y bajo emocionalidades diferenciadas.

RC09-671.2

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Networks and structuration processes

Proposing here the concept of *active reticular structure*, I suggest that complex, large-scale structuration and change processes cannot be understood without analyzing the role of networks articulating human actors and corporate actors that succeeds in imposing a model, which then locks the paths of change. Beyond the initial active network, a new structural configuration emerges, which, by limiting available choices, renders the model increasingly constraining under the action of actors and followers. In this sense the network becomes an active structure.

I will give two inter-related examples of active reticular structures. The first one show how the interfirm Auto-Oil-Rubber network under the leadership of Alfred P. Sloan, President of GM and Pierre S. DuPont, his predecessor, played the bus, automobile and highways against railways and electric tramways giving birth to a gigantic *active reticular structure* structuring our material civilization at the global scale. The second refers to the active reticular structure of fossil fuels.

This analysis leads to an understanding of (a) the initial structuration process, often put in place in a context of *rival practices* between diverging network configurations where flows of various types are organized and circulated; (b) the resultant of this structuration process engaged by the predominant network, which gradually imposes its hegemony and prestige, by configuring concepts, models, actions, adapted goods, services and infrastructures, calling for the adherence of a large number of agents and becoming more stable through the reproduction of circuits and flows, except if a crisis arises to alter or halt this reproduction process; (c) the local or regional, national and international expansion process associated with an increasing number of actors and followers, who through the extensive reproduction of practices strengthens the model thanks to hegemony thereby acquired, a model that becomes constraining for a lack of concrete alternatives.

RC02-717.4

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The quality of life concept in Jurerê internacional territorial development

To understand the progress of nations isn't a recent task, scholars of distant dates were concerned with this mission. The understanding that particular aspects of the places are crucial factors in their success of its development, revealing the importance of the territorial notion. Thus, the territory appears as a central element of some economic sociology approaches that understand the development through the analysis of the territories. In front of the latest concept of territorial development, this research intent to understand the formation of an internationally known territory: *Jurerê Internacional*, in the north of the island of *Florianópolis (Santa Catarina, Brazil)*. *Jurerê* assume a distinct status beside conventional beaches because of its quality of living pattern. The aim of this study was to investigate the historical process of setting the territory of Jurerê Internacional and to identify the notion of quality of life for its residents. To this end, we analyzed the neighborhood newspaper that is bimonthly published by the Association of Residents of *Jurerê Internacional (AJIN)*, considering samples of 2001 and 2011, comprising an interval of ten years. Through the cross-sectional analysis performed in this study, the concept of quality of life that emerges can be summarized in two broad categories: order and tranquility. To sustain these categories, the *AJIN* directs several actions to promote discipline, safety, preservation of culture, preservation of the space, actions of partnerships and performance of the state. Finally, we find that this is a dense and complex territory where diverse interests are manifested, being the defense of the privileged stronghold a common goal. *Jurerê Internacional* was formed to serve the interests of an economically privileged minority. This characteristic suggests a form of highly endogenous development as evidenced by exclusiveness required by the actors. We can only ask: development for whom?

RC49-438.5

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Narratives about illness by military police officers in Ceara

The present study analyzes symbolic categories elaborated by military police officers taking leave of absence for psychological assistance, aiming to understand how these social actors create meaning on the process of illness in relation to their work. We investigate the trajectory of these police officers, taking health into account as a thread of narrative. Furthermore, we discuss the process of treatment provided by the military police institution until the readmission to working activity. Those narratives are grounded on police officers' everyday lives, based on morally produced categories such as humiliation, shame and fear. Such representations may point out to a reality socially and historically constructed, with roots in the processes of idealizing the context of work, which in some cases may generate psychological suffering. Officers under medical assistance consider that their work offers unhealthy conditions, as expressed in discourses of denouncement, through which they present themselves subjected to exhausting routines associated to physical exhaustion, stress and suffering, besides the risk of death involved with the practice. These aspects inflict on psychological damages, at times even permanently, which in severe cases have led to suicide. Such a pressure on the body, and the building up of the self under this pressure of exercising duty, may ignite the appearance of a symptomatology, leading to serious health problems, especially related to mental health such as depression. In other cases, these pressures are used to justify violent or illegal acts. In this sense, this paper is based on fieldwork conducted at the facility responsible for the assistance of military officers taking leave of absence for health treatment, with in-depth interviews with these social actors in the context of interaction with the medical staff inside a clinic.

RC44-693.5

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Las tensiones de la igualdad en las empresas recuperadas

Uno de los fenómenos emblemáticos de la acción colectiva de inicio de la Argentina del siglo XXI refiere a la recuperación de empresas por sus trabajadores, conjunto heterogéneo de procesos en los cuales empresas en crisis son controladas y puestas a producir por sus trabajadores (Rebón: 2007).

En su sociogénesis el proceso encuentra su principal elemento estructurante en la crisis del comando capitalista sobre las unidades productivas, en un contexto social de crisis generalizada.

La recomposición económica y política a partir 2003 no implicó la clausura del proceso. Pese a la reversión del contexto de crisis que constituyó su sociogénesis, el proceso, aunque con menor intensidad, se ha extendido a nuevas unidades productivas (Rebón y Salgado, 2009; Programa de Trabajo Autogestionado, 2010; Programa Facultad Abierta, 2011). Por otro lado, las empresas recuperadas en el nuevo contexto han mostrado una importante continuidad y sostenibilidad productiva (Rebón y Salgado, 2009). La experiencia ha sido eficaz en evitar el cierre de las empresas y el desempleo de los trabajadores, conformando en origen empresas más equitativas y democráticas que las fallidas. Ahora bien, a la par de esta capacidad de mantenimiento de la fuente de trabajo y de sostenimiento productivo es menester preguntarse por las transformaciones en el carácter socio-productivo de estas experiencias, en sus potencialidades transformadoras y sus limitaciones estructurales. ¿Cuáles son las dimensiones a tener en cuenta para pensar ese carácter? ¿Qué transformaciones se observan luego de 10 años de las primeras experiencias de recuperación? La presente exposición focaliza sobre el análisis de las transformaciones en una serie de dimensiones que se consideran centrales para dar cuenta del carácter socio-productivo: las formas y mecanismos distributivos y el ejercicio de la función de dirección.

RC33-541.2

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The impact of job quality and pay on the exit-voice behavior of French employees across different unionized settings

In the Hirschman's theory, the concepts of quality of product and the price of product have a central place. This theory states that individuals who are not satisfied with the quality of product are more likely to voice. In contrast, individuals who are more concerned with the price of product are more likely to exit. Insofar, most of the research papers using Hirschman's exit-voice theoretical model in the labor market tried to explain the phenomenon of turnover in relation to job satisfaction or job tenure. However, they did not stress the attention on testing the effect of exit-voice strategies in relation to job quality. The communication is grounded on a study whose aim is to explain why individuals choose either to leave the firm (exit), or to stay and express their dissatisfaction (voice). It follows a longitudinal perspective to predict the exit/voice strategies of individuals for a middle stretch of time in the labor market system in France. Hirschman's assumptions about quality and price will be employed in order to examine under which conditions French employees working in firms are more likely to exit, and under which conditions they are more likely to voice. Moreover, it discusses the traditional view of unionism as a form of collective voice and focuses on the situation in France. For the purpose of analysis, the current paper uses French REPOSE surveys which provide information about the occupation of employees, their history of salaries, the main motivation of individuals of participating in collective action, and the perceived role of unions. The relevance of studying job quality and pay in relation to the exit/voice strategies across different unionized settings are strongly supported by the first findings.

RC49-17.2

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Interacting mechanisms between general psychiatry, forensic psychiatry and the prison systems and their influence on admission rates

Alongside great advantages, the shift from hospital based to community mental health care has also caused problems, e.g. a high frequency of involuntary re-admissions to psychiatric hospitals. To analyse whether or not the process of deinstitutionalisation in general psychiatry might have gone too far, studies are needed that cover general psychiatry, forensic psychiatry, and penitentiaries and analyse the interdependencies among these sectors.

We combined epidemiological and service utilization data from three recent European studies that explored legal frameworks and practices of involuntary treatment in general mental health care, the care of mentally disordered offenders in forensic care and the care of mentally ill inmates in the European prison systems.

Time series from several European Union Member States suggest that intrastate civil detention rates remained more or less stable during the 1990s, although on varying levels across countries. Admissions to forensic psychiatric facilities have increased during the same period. Data on the mental state (or on rates of psychiatric morbidity) in European prison populations are hardly available – aside from the prison suicide rate. Cross-sectional data from selected countries suggest that changes to the legal framework in one sector may considerably affect admission rates in others.

Better national data-bases and more international studies are needed to analyse the linkage between sectors and to identify inappropriate detention or patient shifting, as pathways to these sectors are strongly affected by legislation and the overall frameworks of national health care and criminal justice systems.

RC38-721.5

SALLING OLESEN, Henning* (University of Roskilde, hso@ruc.dk)

Professional identity and gender

Autobiographical and life history research provides a holistic framework of understanding the relation between societal institutions and individual lives. But how can we avoid to 'individualize the individual', i.e. abstract the individual from his or her life context? This paper will offer a life history approach focussing on societal experience and ambivalences of individual life experiences with a special view to the gender dimensions of professional work and professional identity. Examples are drawn from empirical studies of general practitioners, nurses, engineers and teachers. It is argued that a detailed interpretation of life stories enables an understanding of the ambivalences and dynamics in the identity processes, and an interpretation of an autobiographic case from research into engineers' career and life experience is being presented to illuminate this point.

RC38-721.2

SALLING OLESEN, Henning* (University of Roskilde, hso@ruc.dk) and **ABRAHAO, Maria Helena M Barreto*** (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS) Porto Alegre, maria-helena@uol.com.br)

The foundation of professional identities in life experiences

The authors have studied biographies and life histories in two different ways, aiming at the same objective: To understand how professional identity building is founded in personal life experience in its societal context. Our approaches have been developed in widely different cultural and theoretical contexts, and our paper will explore this background by contrasting similar research interests. One approach has focused on autobiographies of teachers/educators in their social and historical context, methodologically aware of the temporal and narrative nature of memory, looking for the way in which narrators have developed their personal and professional identity in this context. The other one has interpreted accounts of professional experience and learning, with a focus on the psycho-societal aspects of collective professional discourses (in-depth hermeneutics). Our paper will present the main features of each approach, and discuss their relevance for professional education and learning. A potentially common denominator in the interpretations in the form of key concepts (comprensión escénica, scenic understanding respectively) will be considered theoretically.

RC21-142.3

SALMAN, Lana* (American University of Beirut, ss.lana@gmail.com)

Ethnic integration, or spatial segregation? Negotiating technical expertise in the making of the Shemlan master plan in Lebanon

In 2008, a Master Plan (MP) for the Shemlan region (in Lebanon) was approved as the statutory framework organizing the built environment. Within a historically conflict-ridden context between Maronite and Druze communities (1975-1990), and Shiite and Druze communities (May 2008), the MP focused on zoning for land use and building ratios.

This paper investigates the complexity of overlaps and intersections between technical expertise and political interferences, and the ongoing negotiations between the two in the MP's production process. Findings indicate that planning initiatives meant to consolidate post-war reconciliation between Druze and Maronite communities reified the emerging conflict between the Shiite and Druze ones. Planning practices became part and parcel of a continuous and evolving conflict, instead of effective tools for promoting ethnic integration. In parallel, private initiatives unrelated to the master plan, in particular, a "Peace Park" and a higher education institution in the area seem to have tackled ethnic diversity with a more subtle understanding.

The research builds on a comparison with similar case studies in other contexts such as Bilabao, Belfast and Johannesburg. Characterized by a general alignment between central state, local agencies, and planners, attempts for coherent processes of "ethnic mixing" have taken place. Unlike such contexts, Lebanon is a model of a weak, fragmented central state. Central planning agencies, local agencies, municipalities, and private political and professional actors do not necessarily agree on, let alone promote, a single vision and goal.

The paper builds on 8 months of fieldwork (May- December 2010), 35 interviews with dwellers of the region, bureaucrats at public planning agencies, planners, and members of political parties. This data is accompanied by an investigation of the 2 MP proposed alternatives and a discursive analysis of local newspapers' reports published between 2002 and 2008, the period during which this planning exercise took place.

RC23-337.4

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The world of our models: Making traffic simulation models work as problem-solving devices

Ateneo de Manila University is one of the major traffic generators and attractors which contribute massive peak-hour daily traffic along a major road in Metro Manila, Philippines. One of the core problems is the increasing demand generated by Ateneo which exceeds the supply during rush hour. The key to solve this particular traffic problem, therefore, is to reduce the volume of car traffic generated by Ateneo along the major road by letting the internal Ateneo road network – and not the external road network along the major road – shoulder the effect Ateneo-generated traffic. Prior to execution, his traffic management scheme required the development of certain "models of the world" such as pedestrian simulation models and flow matrices computing actual (instead of predicted) flow on various areas of a network facility. This paper examines the "world of the models" in order to detect the nature of the interfaces between science and society; in particular, between university-based knowledge production and utilization (by the university itself), and between scientific models and the fluid structure and active agency of individuals.

RC07-354.3

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Entre pasado y futuro. Las memorias de lo/as oficiales del ejército argentino

La temporalidad de la memoria de lo/as oficiales del Ejército Argentino no se reduce a las interacciones que establecen con un pasado de violencia y autoritarismo, que resulta marcadamente controvertido para la construcción de la memoria institucional de la fuerza, sino que se proyecta y se prolonga también hacia el futuro. Ubicar temporalmente la memoria de lo/as oficiales en actividad, quienes en su mayoría ingresaron al ejército después de 1983, significa hacer referencia al espacio vivo que se produce en la intersección entre las experiencias transmitidas por las generaciones anteriores, las condiciones del presente en su vínculo con la sociedad de la que son parte y las expectativas futuras de dignificación y reconocimiento de la profesión militar. En tal sentido, el propósito de esta ponencia será identificar los sentidos y representaciones de futuro a través de los cuales lo/as oficiales del Ejército Argentino incorporan el pasado institucional al presente de su actividad profesional. Sea como obstáculo o como posibilidad, como final o como principio, como fijación o como transmisión, como secuela o como legado, como repetición o como elaboración, como abuso

o como aprendizaje, lo/as oficiales del Ejército Argentino construyen su memoria colectiva entre pasado y futuro.

RC04-229.8

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Educational inequality and social mobility in Argentina

A mediados del siglo pasado con el estructural-funcionalismo se comenzó a difundir la sugestiva afirmación que en la tipología de las sociedades industriales modernas la posición social de los individuos no estaría mayoritariamente influenciada por el origen social (adscripción) sino que estaría adquirida principalmente por el individuo mismo durante su trayectoria vital (adquisición o logro).

Sin embargo, posteriormente la evidencia internacional fue convergiendo paulatinamente hacia la idea de que entre las diversas formas de la desigualdad social, la desigualdad de oportunidades educativas, junto a la desigualdad económica, son las más refractarias al cambio y las más insensibles al desarrollo de las sociedades modernas industriales. Esto podría ser todavía más importante para el caso de muchos países de América Latina y especialmente para la Argentina en donde hay una creciente evidencia de que más allá de algunas mejoras, se sigue manteniendo una desigualdad económica mayor a la media mundial.

Dentro de este marco se analiza, con datos de la EDSA para la población urbana Argentina mayor de 18 años, la influencia tanto del origen como del logro educativo para llegar a la actual posición social a través de variadas técnicas como la estandarización de marginales con sus respectivas tasa de ingreso y salida como también el ajuste de distintos modelos log-lineales para captar la estructura de la desigualdad educativa.

RC55-20.3

SALVIA, Agustin* (IIGG-Universidad de Buenos Aires / ODSA-Universidad Católica Argentina, agustin_salvia@uca.edu.ar)

La medición del desarrollo social a partir de un enfoque de derechos

Una parte importante de los actuales estudios sobre el desarrollo se orientan hacia una representación del progreso humano asociado al concepto de "calidad de vida" ampliando la mirada clásica sobre el "bienestar". Pero este avance resulta insuficiente cuando se consideran de una perspectiva histórica que el desarrollo humano no tiene límites y que su construcción social tiene como protagonistas a los propios pueblos y sujetos que disfrutan o sufren sus consecuencias. En este contexto, el trabajo que se presenta para su discusión propone un significado histórico objetivable –aunque relativo– al concepto de "desarrollo social" a partir de un enfoque de derechos sociales, a la vez que presenta una experiencia concreta de medición multidimensional del mismo para el caso argentino.

RC02-642.3

SALZINGER, Leslie* (University of California at Berkeley, lsalzinger@berkeley.edu)

Beneath the model: From "Developing Nation" to "Emerging Market," deal by deal

In recent decades, Mexico has shifted, in tandem with much of the rest of the global south, from a "developing nation" obligated to its national citizenry to an "emerging market" obligated to its transnational investors. Transnational currency markets are one of the sites in which these shifts are being enacted, and in this talk I trace the processes through which complex, masculinized national/transnational subjects are hailed, as well as the impact of their emergent selves on the markets they inhabit. The talk focuses on the alternately frantic and boring daily life of the Latin American currency-trading desk of a major transnational bank I call Globank where these processes become visible. The desk is the physical hub of a set of fiber optic spokes entering all the major Latin American capitals, creating an outpost of "Latin America" in New York. Its referent is not Latin America as it is lived however – embodied, heterogeneous, internally incommensurable – but Latin America as a financial market – composed of disembodied, commensurable units. Recapitulating this process, traders on the desk emerge as hyper-masculine and nationally marked – selves incited

and then commodified for market utility. Globank strategists have managed to create a vibrant, marked, highly masculine and "Latin" social universe, organized for an unremarkable goal – profit. The ethnography delineates these processes, thus illustrating how a global assemblage is made and its consequences for both the people who populate it and the world(s) their actions constitute in turn.

RC09-634.4

SAMAL, Kanak* (KET'S VG Vaze College, Mulund, Mumbai, kanaksamal@gmail.com)

Migrant women contribution to urban informal sector business in Mumbai

Abstract. Tamil women from places like Salem, Villipuram, Ullandurpettai, Tirunelveli in Tamilnadu a southern state of India, who were migrated to Mumbai more than 45 years before and subsequently, are in control of this profession. Over the years this small household business and caste-based occupation spread over in sizes, but significantly it has not lost its exclusive Tamil character, because most of the participants are Tamil women. Examples from rags to riches are galore in this informal sector business, which has helped for their socio-economic development. The mothers prepare the *gajra* in the platform and their young daughters sell these in the ladies compartment of the local train.

There are examples of women who initially came to Mumbai and started this business and have been quite successful in producing highly educated grandchildren and at the same time retaining the family tradition of selling flowers (*gajra*) by daughter-in-law are exciting notes. This study is based on empirical research carried out in Mumbai. The study has been devoted to acquire the reason of the heir migration, to acquaint with the socio-cultural pattern and the strength of these women belonging to specific caste groups to be in this trade for such a long time despite changes. Some of them have been able to provide a decent life to their children whereas some are still struggling.

RC48-318.6

SAMAMÉ, Soledad* (Iniciativa Social Blanco y Negro, samameperu@gmail.com)

Exclusión: La visión de los actores sociales

La exclusión y la injusticia social en el Perú se han acentuado debido a una política económica neoliberal concentradora de recursos y de poder. Los medios de comunicación y la publicidad de las grandes corporaciones promocionan el consumismo, presentándolo como un mecanismo de inclusión y hasta de movilidad social. No obstante, la incorporación al mercado o el tipo de consumo que se promueve no garantizan la salida de la pobreza ni el desarrollo humano; más bien disfrazan y ocultan realidades económicas de actores sociales que es necesario visibilizar.

Lo que queremos presentar en esta sesión es la experiencia de trabajo de Iniciativa Social Blanco y Negro (ISBN), una asociación que desde el 2006 realiza talleres fotográficos en poblaciones en situación de pobreza, discriminación y/o exclusión. Su finalidad es producir información visual que permita dar cuenta de la desigualdad social existente en Perú. A este efecto, entrega cámaras fotográficas a diferentes actores sociales para que documenten su realidad. La difusión gráfica de estas realidades permite generar conciencia gradual de la situación de vulnerabilidad, riesgo e injusticia social en la que viven. Conciencia que se trata de promover tanto entre los actores sociales productores de imágenes, como entre los espectadores de las exposiciones fotográficas y videos que ISBN realiza. Asimismo, se promueve entre la población el uso de las imágenes producidas para fortalecer acciones de participación ciudadana; o para visibilizar la diversidad cultural que en muchos casos sufre discriminación. La experiencia de ISBN está referida a diversos actores sociales: promotores de salud, indígenas awajún, adultos mayores, jóvenes con quemaduras, educadores medioambientales, pobladores urbanos marginales. Lo que se pretende presentar en esta sesión es cómo el uso de la fotografía y una metodología de co-gestión en los talleres pueden generar o fortalecer una acción ciudadana de participación y de cambio.

RC29-83.6

SAMANES, Graciela Cecilia* (PECOS-IIGG-UBA, ceciliasamanes@yahoo.com.ar)

Democracia y leyes antiterroristas. El control social sobre los discolos de la democracia Argentina post-dictatorial (1984-2011)

Cada período histórico se construye según las pujas persistentes entre los diferentes actores sociales, éstas moldean contextos sociales, políticos y económicos particulares.

Simultáneamente, la gubernamentalidad adquiere las especificidades necesarias y suficientes para conducir las conductas dentro de los marcos que establece el orden social dominante.

En este sentido, con la apertura democrática Argentina desde diciembre de 1983, los diferentes gobiernos se abocaron a la tarea del control social sobre los discolos por medio de la legalidad como estrategia de reafirmar la vocación democrática, de sostener la restauración institucional y de minimizar cualquier riesgo de desviación de los sujetos y de la protesta social.

Nos valemos de la noción de archivo como estrategia para el análisis de las Leyes Antiterroristas prescriptas por los Gobiernos post-dictatoriales. Entendida como el conjunto de discursos efectivamente pronunciados, que continua funcionando y que se transforma a través de la historia, esta herramienta permite establecer sus múltiples relaciones y hallar sus regularidades.

Trabajamos a partir del Decreto Nacional 83/89 firmado por el Dr. Raúl Alfonsín, luego del asalto al Regimiento de Infantería Mecanizado 3 "General Belgrano" con asiento en La Tablada por parte de militantes de Movimiento Todos Por La Patria en enero de 1989, continuando con el Decreto Nacional 327/89, atravesamos las distintas leyes que los sucesivos Gobiernos instauraron hasta llegar al proyecto de Ley del 13 octubre de 2011 firmado por el Dr. Julio Alak, Ministro de Justicia, y el Dr. Anibal Fernández, Jefe de Gabinete.

Haciendo uso de la legalidad institucional el orden social se prepara para contener las protestas sociales que genera este modelo económico cada vez más inequitativo -a pesar de los buenos discursos-.

RC29-247.2

SAMANES, Graciela Cecilia* (PECOS-IIGG-UBA, ceciliasamanes@yahoo.com.ar)

Memoria y memoriales. Las baldosas en Argentina como expresión de las memorias resistentes

Algunos miembros de las Asambleas Barriales nacidas al calor de la lucha callejera del 19-20 de diciembre de 2001 en Argentina, entraron en contacto con organizaciones preexistentes y fundaron, durante el año 2005, "Barrios x Memoria y Justicia".

Desde el seno de la ciudadanía, en torno a la figura de los luchadores populares muertos y desaparecidos, se tejieron redes sociales, se recuperaron espacios públicos, se recuperaron sus historias de lucha y de vida y crearon dimensiones propias e innovadoras de memoria colectiva.

Reflexionando sobre la pugna entre las diferentes memorias y la musealización de los DDHH se rescata aquí la hechura y colocación de Baldosas en la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires como construcción de una novedosa forma de expresar la memoria desde los ciudadanos y de visibilizar a los militantes populares de los años '70.

A pesar de la instauración de una fuerte memoria oficial con grandes espacios destinados a la apropiación de la historia reciente, la cuestión estética y arquitectónica de las memorias resistentes da lugar a la presencia de la ausencia en el ámbito público de lo cotidiano.

Con una estrategia cuasi etnometodológica participamos en la hechura y colocación de Baldosas para explorar su funcionamiento, a su vez, los diálogos informales permitieron conocer los acuerdos y discrepancias que dieron origen a los textos sintetizados en las Baldosas y el análisis de los dos libros que editaron nos facultaron a comprender la historia procesual de cada grupo que conforma "Barrios x Memoria y Justicia".

RC05-441.5

SAMPAIO, Daniela* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, danirics@yahoo.com.br)

Minorities' integration process: French case analysis

This work aims to demonstrate a minority's integrative process to a new state, nation, and society. Based on the adaptation of Ager and Strang Conceptual Framework for Migrants, this work proposes a new conceptual arrangement capable of analyzing the integration of newcomer groups already settled, considering, therefore, their subsequent generations. The

French case is addressed as exemplary for the application and comparison of these two arrangements. In the first moment, the economical nature of migration, the establishment of the group in temporary and distanced housings, and their non-intention of setting in France, characterized the way the group was received and perceived by the host society. With the end of the Migration Program in 1974, the Muslims workers decided to settle at the hexagon, constituting a new minority. As France traditionally assimilates, formally and substantively, foreign populations inside the nation in a two-generation-space, the second and third generations necessarily would be totally French. Although the *jus solis* guaranteed the formal assimilation, providing the citizenship that connected citizens to the state; the substantive assimilation was not achieved. This non-integration could be perceived by the political decentralization and lack of legitimate political representativeness, by the high unemployment rates and criminality, and by the low educational level of this specific group, when compared to the host population. The political and socio-economical marginalization is intensified by the non-identification of the group with the values of French nation. Hence, Islam starts to be culturally appropriated by those who was not feeling completely bonded to nation and by those feeling discriminated by society. Therefore, the integrative trajectory of Muslims in France follows three belonging standards: citizenship with the state; national belonging perception with nation; and tolerance with society. Through the developments of these foundations, it is possible to identify potentialities and pitfalls towards a minority's integration.

RC33-765.4

SAN JULIÁN, Dolores* (Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad de Buenos Aires, lolasanjulian@gmail.com)

Formas de interpelación sobre el pasado reciente: El "día nacional de la memoria" en el ex centro clandestino de detención mansión seré-atila

El presente trabajo forma parte de una investigación en curso sobre el proceso político-institucional y social de constitución de un lugar de memoria en el predio donde funcionó el centro clandestino de detención conocido como Mansión Seré-Atila durante la última dictadura militar en Argentina (1976-1983). Una de las preguntas que guían dicha investigación refiere a las formas bajo las cuales los actores sociales involucrados en la construcción de la memoria social sobre la dictadura buscan interpelar a la sociedad. A través del análisis de un caso, como es el programa institucional de memoria desarrollado en Mansión Seré, intentamos responder a esta cuestión, indagando en los discursos y las prácticas que los diferentes actores despliegan en él.

En este trabajo nos proponemos analizar, desde una perspectiva etnográfica y retomando el concepto de "situación social" (Gluckman, 1987), uno de los eventos realizados anualmente en el predio, con motivo de la conmemoración del "Día Nacional de la Memoria", cuya fecha señala el último golpe de Estado. Ese día los operadores del programa de memoria y otros actores vinculados a él y convocados para la ocasión, organizan diversas actividades que van desde visitas al ex centro clandestino, homenajes a los detenidos desaparecidos, proyección de películas sobre la temática, hasta una maratón. Consideramos que este evento es un escenario interesante para indagar sobre la problemática planteada puesto que en él confluyen prácticas de rememoración, conmemoración y transmisión a través de las cuales los actores vinculados al programa construyen formas de interpelación sobre el pasado reciente. El objetivo es comprender los sentidos que sostienen cada una de esas prácticas.

RC33-480.3

SANA, Mariano* (Vanderbilt University, mariano.sana@vanderbilt.edu), **WEINREB, Alexander** (University of Texas at Austin) and **STECKLOV, Guy** (Hebrew University)

Testing social theory with a survey experiment: Simmel's stranger and social distance

Simmel's conception of the stranger as someone objective, reliable, and to whom individuals are willing to disclose their secrets has long influenced the practice of survey research: interviewers are almost always "strangers" to the respondents. This idea, however, has never been experimentally tested and is at odds with a large body of research that suggests that intimacy, truth-telling and trust are all more likely to happen when individuals know each other, and strangers are the usual victims of decep-

tion. The same can be said about other longstanding practices in survey research that are based on the idea that reducing social distance between interviewer and respondent – e.g., by matching them on gender, race, place of residence – will improve data quality. Here, too, there is almost no experimental literature to shore up methodological claims.

We tested these assumptions by means of a carefully designed experimental survey in the Dominican Republic in the summer of 2010. We systematically randomized interviewer assignments so as to produce interviews that allowed us to control for the type of pre-existing relationship between interviewers and respondents. Most of the questions asked were similar to standard questions typically asked in social surveys. Other questions were introduced to allow for validity checks. Overall, the questions in the instrument ranged from relatively innocuous to very sensitive.

Results are mixed. We find evidence for and against the Simmelian view and the emphasis on reducing social distance. Our study gives us the opportunity to test long-held assumptions about social interaction in data collection settings, and thus challenge established sociological practices. We discuss the implications of these findings for both survey research and social theory in general.

RC11-107.6

SANBRN, Beverly* (Belmont Senior Living, BSanborn@belmont-village.com)

Mental fitness for dementia patients: Can it work?

This is an exploratory study translating research into a program designed to maintain mental fitness in a population of assisted living residents who have mild cognitive impairment (MCI) or mild dementia. The participants did not live in a secured perimeter environment; they were struggling with managing in an assisted living environment. The program, called Circle of Friends, is a structured 7-day-week, 8-hour day activity provided by dedicated activity leaders especially trained to conduct 6 research-based domains of mental workout. Domains include: 1) Practice Organizing Ideas; 2) Learn Something New; 3) Exercise Long Term Memory; 4) Exercise mind/memory simultaneously through word games; 5) Exercise mind/memory/body movement (such as dancercise) simultaneously; 6) Analytic thinking and math problem-solving. All Mental Fitness protocols emphasize speed-of-processing, are novel and involve a mental "stretch." Three communities in the Belmont Village company were selected, based on quality of activity leader skill. Twenty-nine residents participated in the study. Selection of residents was based on daily attendance and achieving at baseline a Folstein Mini-Mental (MMSE) score of 18 to 28 and a score of 9 or higher on the Clock Drawing Test (CDT) (Below 18 indicates dementia). At baseline and at 6 months, residents were given the MMSE and the CDT. Our preliminary finding was that out of 29 full time participants who completed the program, 20 out of 29 maintained or improved on the CDT (ie, only 8 lost more than 1 point); 21 out of 29 maintained or improved on the MMSE. Thus it was concluded that the Circle of Friends program was able to sustain mental fitness over a six months period for residents who are in the mild to moderate range of dementia and at high risk of decline. All residents in the sample were able to continue living in the least restrictive environment.

RC29-185.1

SANCHEZ, María Soledad* (CONICET/UBA, sanchez.masoleidad@gmail.com) and **BLANCO, Ana Belén** (CONICET/UBA)

Prohibición y transgresión en la obra de bataille. El problema del crimen y el criminal

La presente ponencia se propone abordar los desarrollos teóricos de Georges Bataille, problematizando la paradójica relación entre lo prohibido y la transgresión, a fin de poder dar cuenta del lugar que ocupan el crimen, el criminal y las reacciones sociales que suscitan dentro de su dispositivo conceptual.

Bataille se inscribe dentro de una tradición de autores que postulan la necesidad de una exclusión radical para la fundación de todo orden social. Es decir, que todo conjunto social para ser tal debe apartar y mantener a distancia determinados procesos, conductas, objetos, afectos e individuos, construyéndolos como lo completamente otro de sí. Las prohibiciones operan dentro de este esquema como el límite último de lo social, instituyendo como violencia al anverso lógico del orden. La violencia, sin embargo, nunca puede ser erradicada. De allí que la prohibición

no pueda ser separada para Bataille de la transgresión: ambas categorías conforman un núcleo.

Así, el crimen podría pensarse como un tipo de acontecimiento de aquella violencia que rompe el tejido sociosimbólico y el criminal como un punto de imputación de los antagonismos y los afectos que se debieron instituir como exteriores para la conformación del orden.

A través del análisis del corpus bibliográfico, buscaremos explicitar las categorías sociológicas fundamentales y sus relaciones lógicas, a fin de poder aprehender la íntima relación entre cultura y crimen en la perspectiva batailleana, tan influyente en el pensamiento criminológico contemporáneo, en particular en el campo que ha sido denominado Criminología Cultural.

RC19-761.3

SANCHEZ, Ximena* (Universidad de Playa Ancha Valparaíso Chile, xsanchez@upla.cl), ARCOS, Estela (Universidad Andres Bello) and MUÑOZ, Luz Angelica (Universidad Andres Bello)

Social policy on health in Chile, for poor women

This paper presents part of the results of a quantitative study with secondary data held in Chile in 2010 and 2011, in a community with high poverty levels located in the capital of the country. It is noted that in Chile there is currently 15.1% of poor and is the country with the most unequal income distribution of countries of the OECD: the lowest income group (decile I), received 1.1% of country's growth in comparison with the highest income group (decile 10), which receives 42.3%. The research was aimed at evaluating the implementation of a Social Policy Program called "Chile Grows with You (CHCC)," designed to reduce inequity and vulnerability from birth until the age of four years, in mothers who belong to 40% poorest in the country.

The total number of cases studied was of 1656 pregnant women, attending their prenatal care assistance in care centers of the health public network of the Pudahuel town. The results allow to point out the existence of a great vulnerability into expectant mothers and their families, lack of precision and integration between different public records that establish the indicators for access to the benefits, as well as the difficulties in focusing the program to support the increase the equity from a human rights perspective

RC54-162.4

SANCHEZ AGUIRRE, Rafael* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, verderoots@gmail.com)

Regulación emocional y música: Perspectivas acerca de las relaciones sociales

En esta presentación se busca reconocer y resaltar algunos rasgos alusivos a las dinámicas de regulación emocional a través de la música. Se presta especial atención al texto musicalizado como eje desde el cual se establecen pautas que asumen continuamente los individuos y los grupos al modelar sus acciones. En la primera parte se desarrolla un ejercicio de reflexión sobre el sonido humano, sobre la voz humana y el discurso, de modo que se constituyen en bases de la configuración de lo *musical*. En la segunda parte, se presentan algunos ejemplos que muestran formas de organización del sonido, que son entendidos como ejercicios de regulación de las sensibilidades y que conforman ejercicios políticos con miras a la reproducción de mensajes musicales, sonoridades y prácticas sociales.

RC49-438.2

SANCHEZ CASTILLO, Rocio Elena* (Residencia Salud Mental Comunitaria Provincia de Chubut, rosanchezcastillo@yahoo.com.ar) and **VIDAL, Nilva Carla*** (Residencia Salud Mental Comunitaria Provincia de Chubut, nilca@hotmail.com)

Diagnostico comunitario participativo "barrio pujol" una mirada de las prácticas discriminatorias en la adolescencia

El presente trabajo se enmarca dentro de la Residencia Interdisciplinaria de Salud Mental Comunitaria de la localidad de Puerto Madryn. La tarea que nos propusimos fue realizar un diagnostico comunitario participativo en el área de influencia del Centro de Atención Primaria de la Salud René Favaloro, en el cual nos desempeñamos actualmente, con la finalidad de orientar acciones a futuro.

El enfoque de la Ley Provincial y Nacional de Salud Mental establece como línea de acción de todas las intervenciones, el trabajo con y desde la comunidad para la promoción, prevención y asistencia en acciones de salud. Desde este paradigma se privilegia un abordaje que no se centre en reparar aquello que pueda leerse como patológico en un sujeto o grupo, sino la promoción de elementos preventivos y protectores de la Salud Mental. Es decir que las acciones se centraran en los aspectos vinculares y comunitarios, entendiendo que el lazo social es el eje principal de la salud mental (E. Galende: 1991).

A través de una metodología cualitativa, nos propusimos hacer un análisis de las prácticas discriminatorias de los y las adolescentes en un barrio marginal de la ciudad, con una importante proporción de población migrante de países limítrofes, donde el ser migrante está asociado a una pertenencia étnica, de clase y a una forma de ocupación territorial siempre marginal. El objetivo final de este trabajo es echar luz sobre la forma en que se desarrollan estos vínculos de manera tal de poder trabajar sobre ellos a través del fortalecimiento de prácticas de inclusión e integración buscando contrarrestar y prevenir los efectos negativos que esta dinámica pueda generar sobre la subjetividad de esta población.

RC07-705.1

SÁNCHEZ ESTELLÉS, Isis* (University of Essex/Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, isanch@essex.ac.uk) and **PÉREZ LEON, Rebeca** (University of Essex)

How can we create more democratic futures

This paper starts from the assumption that the current political culture of European democracies is not altogether consistent with the democratic ethos understood as openness to differences. From this assumption, the question that guides this paper is, how to configure a system/process of education that instead of being defined in terms of universality, identity and certainty is configured according to the values of singularity, otherness and possibility? How to reconcile the values of singularity, otherness and possibility with the creation of a sense of community, both of which should be taken as aims of formal educational processes? In order to respond to these questions we analyse the syllabus of specific subjects taught at primary school level of two European countries (Spain and UK) and show the correlations between the contents of the syllabus, the values that define them and the dispositions they foster. The last part of this paper makes concrete suggestions of changes to the syllabus considered, and show the probability to develop dispositions consistent with the democratic ethos, in comparison to its initial diagnosis.

RC46-111.4

SAND, Hans Petter* (University of Agder, Hans.P.Sand@uia.no)

Investigating power and democracy

The first of two investigations of power and democracy were conducted in Norway from 1972 to 1981. The final report appeared in 1982. It was initiated by the Norwegian parliament. The investigation was led by sociology-professor Gudmund Hernes and was inspired by, at that time, recent American sociology and game theory and based on Max Weber's definition of power. The report focused particularly on the increased power of mass media and organized interest groups and on how the state was split into sectors where the negotiating parties had more common than conflicting interests. This was called the theory of "the segmented state". The second investigation was also initiated by the Norwegian parliament, named the "investigation of power and democracy" and ran from 1998 to 2003. The investigation was led by professor of political science Oyvind Osterud. Osterud was working in the tradition of the well-known Norwegian political sociologist Stein Rokkan. Another central actor in the investigation was sociology-professor Fredrik Engelstad. They found that the most important change of power relations in Norway was that democracy as a formal system of decision-making was retreating. What happened in the formal political channels got less significance. Public reform movements and mobilizing mass-parties were weakened.

These themes will be the topic of my paper. As a central work of clinical sociology in Norway it will be viewed in the context of clinical sociology in the country

RC15-140.3

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What do the SSRI pills do? Users experiences of antidepressants at the crossroads of bodies, minds and medicine

This paper explores the experiences of users of SSRIs, the antidepressants that were launched in late 1980s and early 1990s. The focus is on the experiences and understandings of how the pills work, from the users' perspective, put in dialogue with current theorizations of the body and the mind.

The starting point is the tensions that understandings of depressions opens, as it is on the one hand a psychiatric/psychological/mind problem, on the other that it is diagnosed and recognized to a large extent through bodily signs and behaviors, such as not eating, not sleeping, crying. It is also today mainly a problem that is treated by SSRIs/pills, with the popularized idea that SSRIs work through changing the body, the chemical balance in the brain. Theoretically I will draw on Nikolas Rose's conceptualization of the Neurochemical self, as well as Elizabeth Wilson's effort to build models that opens up for interactions and fluidity between mind, brain and body. Through the interviews I will tentatively explore how the body and biology figures in the experiences of the users of SSRI.

Analytically I will suggest that even when users' experience the drugs to work, their experience is characterized by instability, uncertainty and unpredictability. This in relation to how the pills work, if they work, if something has changed, and what has changed, as well as why change has occurred. The imagined clarity of biological explanations are nowhere to be seen.

Finally I will make an effort to place the experiences of the users in a wider societal context: what kind of subjects are they becoming and how does that relate to normality and pathology?

My study is part of the larger project AFTER THE SUCCESS WITH THE NEW GENERATION ANTIDEPRESSANTS: EXPERIENCES, PRACTICES, DISCOURSES AND CHANGES OF THE SELF.

RC41-47.1

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Inequidades en mortalidad materna por departamentos en Colombia para lo años 2000, 2005 y 2008

La salud de las maternas es uno de los ocho Objetivos del Desarrollo del Milenio, donde se planteó la disminución de la mortalidad materna en un 75% desde 1990 hasta el 2015; meta que no ha sido alcanzada. En los países en desarrollo, entre estos Colombia, se presenta el 99% de los casos. El objetivo de este estudio ecológico es describir las inequidades en mortalidad materna a partir de la evaluación del exceso de riesgo por departamentos colombianos, comparados con las mejores Razones de Mortalidad materna (RMM) del mundo, para tres años.

Se calcularon las RMM para todos los departamentos Colombianos y para todas las causas de mortalidad para los años 2000, 2005 y 2008. Se describieron las principales causas de mortalidad materna en Colombia y se calculó el exceso de riesgo a través de la Fracción Atribuible (FA), comparando cada departamento con la mejor RMM del mundo.

Para estos años en cada departamento colombiano las peores RMM estuvieron entre 100 y 1000 por 100.000 nacidos vivos y las mejores entre 10 y 100, mientras que la mejor del mundo estuvo entre 1 y 10. Las principales causas de mortalidad materna en Colombia, para estos años fueron: otras afecciones obstétricas no clasificadas y trastornos hipertensivos del embarazo, parto y puerperio. Se encontró un exceso de riesgo en la mortalidad materna para todos los departamentos mayor al 90% para los años evaluados.

La gran brecha existente entre departamentos Colombianos y entre Colombia y los países desarrollados en las RMM, evidencian una clara inequidad en salud, dado que estas muertes son innecesarias, evitables e injustas. Esto implica la necesidad de generar estrategias para disminuir la inequidad a partir de las políticas sanitarias en salud materna.

RC24-740.2

SANDRONI, Laila* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ), lailasandroni@hotmail.com)

The late entrance of Brazilian social sciences into the biodiversity conservation debate

This article intends to describe the insertion process of Brazilian social sciences in the environmental debate and, more specifically, in the discussion on biodiversity conservation. It aims to demonstrate the primacy of natural scientists in the initial construction of the field, outlining some explanations for the abstention of the social scientists in this first period. Following the process of incorporation of social sciences into the debate, this article tries to show the main contributions of anthropology, sociology and political sciences to the matter, and to map the debate in the Brazilian academic context. At last, we introduce the expectations of the main authors in the debate about the future of social research in the nature conservation field.

RC43-434.4

SANFELICI, Daniel* (Universidade de São Paulo, danielsanfelic@gmail.com)

Steps towards an understanding of financialization's impact on Brazilian cities

An unprecedented connection with financial markets has characterized Brazil's real estate markets in the recent years, as a range of institutional and regulatory reforms have been implemented with the aim of turning the urban built environment into something closer to a financial asset. One side of these developments has been the possibility of securitizing mortgage debts by standardizing contracts and protecting lenders from default risks. The state's role in promoting a market for mortgage-backed securities in Brazil is undeniable, even though the market itself is still incipient when compared to other countries. But the other, and equally important side of the picture, has been the growing (and unprecedented) number of large developers issuing stocks and bonds in Brazil's stock exchange from 2005 on. This paper aims to discuss some of the consequences of this process by looking, first, at how access to financial markets has allowed real estate developers to expand vigorously in the past five to ten years, opening new branches and establishing joint ventures in major metropolitan areas across the country. Secondly, we attempt to understand how this increased interpenetration of financial and real estate markets has promoted huge changes in major cities in Brazil by encouraging large-scale developments such as multifunctional projects and gated communities. A key theoretical conclusion seems to be reasonable in the light of this study: as finance has flooded the real estate circuit with return-seeking money, developers have engaged in ambitious, and sometimes risky, ventures to increase their revenues and boost their profits in order to please their shareholders. The recent property boom in Brazil has been, therefore, mostly beneficial to financial investors, especially foreign-based. This is consistent with theories that have been dealing with the financialization of the capitalist economy.

RC32-181.2

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In the middle of the story: Reflecting on feminist theory, epistemology, and practice in engaging gender non-conforming persons on the Cape Flats communities of South Africa

This presentation will reflect on the ways in which feminist theory and epistemology may both enable and disable reflexive research practice when engaging gender non-conforming subjects, specifically women, who reside on the Cape Flats of post-colonial South Africa.

Very little research has been conducted on the Cape Flats in the Western Cape of South Africa, and there are similarly minimal accounts of feminist engagement with the Cape Flats' communities of South Africa. Although most persons in the Western Cape, and concentrated on the Cape Flats in particular, are raced as 'coloured' (of mixed racial ancestry spanning over approximately the last three hundred and fifty years) and predominantly working-class, these communities and the persons who inhabit them, have generally not been the subject of research in current South Africa. As both insider and outsider to the Cape Flats, where racial, class, and gender dynamics operate in complex and often contradictory ways, I am interested in reflecting on the multiple ways in which my posi-

tion as a feminist researcher in a specific space within the post-colony, raced as 'coloured', both allow and disallow an articulation of experience by gender non-conforming subjects, women in particular, who live on the Cape Flats. How is feminist theory and epistemology useful in this specific engagement? What does the space, between insider and outsider, allow for feminist practice? And how, in this 'in-between' space occupied by a feminist researcher, liaising with subjects as authors of their lived experience, is feminist theory made?

RC11-737.4

SANHUEZA, Javiera* (Universidad de Granada, España, j.sanhueza.chamorro@gmail.com)

Asistencialismo y salud en el marco de las políticas sociales dirigidas a personas mayores en Chile: El caso del programa vinculos (Servicio Nacional del Adulto Mayor, 2008)

El imaginario social exagera los atributos negativos de la vejez, degradando a las personas mayores. Respecto a lo físico-cognitivo, se han desarrollado una serie de imágenes que los discriminan por no responder fielmente a los patrones de agilidad (física y mental) y juventud imperantes en los tiempos actuales, relacionando a la vejez con la incapacidad, la precariedad y el deterioro. El paradigma de la desvinculación social -como postura teórica e imaginario social- estigmatiza a las personas mayores bajo el supuesto de que su retiro es funcional tanto para la sociedad como para ellos, presión bajo la cual asumen la pérdida de vitalidad y el corto periodo que les resta por vivir. La sociedad obliga a abandonar una vida social productiva, no siendo esto, en ningún sentido, un proceso inevitable o deseado. Bajo la creencia que son inherentemente inactivos-dependientes, dicho paradigma actúa como una mera justificación para ocultar el trato asistencialista-paternalista que el Estado tiene frente a ellos. Las personas mayores suelen ser consideradas una "carga social", lo cual explica el exclusivo énfasis en políticas de seguridad social y salud. Esta última -con el único objetivo de prevenir la generación de enfermedades crónicas que significarían enormes costes para la salud pública-, pretende mantener las capacidades funcionales de las personas mayores mediante la promoción de "estilos de vida saludables"; tendencia fuertemente transmitida también en aquellos Programas diseñados para el desarrollo de otros tópicos. La ejecución del Programa VÍNCULOS demuestra ser parte de dicha inclinación al poner por sobre sus objetivos formales, el desarrollo de un "activismo" centrado en la "vida saludable" y el entretenimiento, desdiciendo el rol protagónico de la persona mayor organizada, en la producción creativa de su propia intervención en salud.

RC11-163.3

SANHUEZA, Javiera* (Universidad de Granada, España, j.sanhueza.chamorro@gmail.com)

Imaginario sobre la vejez de jóvenes universitarios: Un estudio comparativo entre alumnos de medicina, psicología y trabajo social (Universidad de Granada, España)

Todo imaginario social se define a partir de los elementos que constituyen el tiempo y espacio social en el que se encuentra asentado.

La valoración de la juventud por sobre la vejez se ha radicalizado en nuestros días. En una sociedad basada en el trabajo-consumo, el concepto productivo-joven domina, y todo aquello que encierre el peligro de alejar a los individuos de su potencial físico y mental, es considerado una enfermedad.

Existe un temor generalizado por envejecer ("gerofobia"), basado en la supuesta improductividad, dependencia, y deterioro físico-cognitivo de las personas mayores.

La subvaloración social que sufren las personas mayores en función de este imaginario, se traduce en su exclusión social. A nivel personal, las afirmaciones estereotipadas contenidas en el imaginario se convierten en profecías autocumplidas en las vidas de las personas mayores, situación -cuyo no cuestionamiento- garantiza la repetición conservadora de lo instituido.

Considerando los efectos negativos del imaginario, es indispensable concertar esfuerzos en pos de un cambio social que elimine la discriminación y permita la participación activa de las personas mayores.

La presente investigación pretende dilucidar el tipo de imaginario (negativo/positivo) de los alumnos de licenciatura, cuya eventual salida laboral es el trabajo con personas mayores desde una perspectiva "Bio-Psico-So-

cial"; alumnos de Medicina, Psicología y Trabajo Social de la Universidad de Granada, España, durante el año académico 2011/12.

El estudio, haciendo uso de un cuestionario de diferenciales semánticos que aborda a las personas mayores desde las perspectivas: biológica-sanitaria, psicológica-conductual y social-relacional, establece interesantes diferencias entre los alumnos según disciplina estudiada, lo cual permite llegar a importantes conclusiones y reflexiones referentes a la postura que estos jóvenes tienen frente a las personas mayores, y cómo esto puede repercutir en las condiciones de vida de este grupo etario en el futuro.

RC23-337.5

SANNAZZARO, Jorgelina* (Instituto Universitario de Estudios de la Ciencia y la Tecnología, Universidad de Salamanca, jorisdjay@hotmail.com)

Saberes expertos y participación ciudadana en conflictos medio-ambientales en Latino América

Cada vez con más intensidad, la sociedad civil reclama tener mayor participación en políticas públicas y en la toma de decisiones que las afectan directa o indirectamente, especialmente en temáticas vinculadas a la actividad industrial y más aún cuando ésta conlleva impactos ambientales y para la comunidad. En estos escenarios, nociones como "sociedad" y "ambiente" se presentan interrelacionadas, dando paso al surgimiento de nuevas caracterizaciones, conceptos, problemáticas y movimientos en el ámbito de lo "socioambiental".

Por otra parte, es indudable que existe un incremento de controversias en relación a materias científicas o tecnológicas que exceden a las comunidades usuales (expertos científicos y tecnólogos) y que este aumento adquiere una especial configuración en el escenario Latinoamericano.

Interesa el llamado "giro participativo", que alude a como la academia teoriza acerca de la irrupción de la ciudadanía en temas científicos, pero fundamentalmente nos interesa analizar y comprender la construcción de estrategias y posiblemente de saberes expertos por parte de la ciudadanía para constituirse en una voz privilegiada en estas temáticas.

Tomaremos casos de estudio que involucran a aquellos conflictos con más incidencia en el debate sobre lo ambiental en la Argentina y Chile.

Interesa analizar el papel de los expertos en la construcción del reclamo que realizan asambleas ciudadanas enfocadas en problemáticas ambientales, indagando cómo se relacionan saberes expertos y sociedad civil.

RC24-492.6

SANT ANNA, Fernanda* (Universidade de São Paulo, fermsa@yahoo.com.br) and **RIBEIRO, Wagner** (Universidade de São Paulo)

El conflicto por el uso de los recursos hídricos en la cuenca del río napo (Ecuador y Perú)

El objetivo de este artículo es analizar el conflicto por el uso de los recursos hídricos en la cuenca del río Napo en los territorios de Ecuador y Perú. Para tal, está basado en fuentes documentales y en entrevistas con líderes de los movimientos sociales de los dos países, que son discutidos con la literatura acerca de la gestión transfronteriza y la del conflicto socioambiental.

Esta cuenca es compartida por dos países que ya estuvieron en guerra por territorio. Sin embargo, hoy se encuentran iniciativas de cooperación en las zonas de frontera entre los dos países. La integración sur-americana también hay visado el mejoramiento de los transportes entre los países, contribuyendo con la cooperación.

El río Napo es un afluente del río Amazonas, y su origen es en Ecuador y flui para el Perú, donde desagua en el río Amazonas, cerca de Iquitos. Este río es muy importante para el transporte fluvial, regulado por el Tratado de Comercio y Navegación entre Ecuador y Perú. En la cuenca del Napo hay varias áreas protegidas, como el Parque Yasuní en Ecuador, pero también hay muchos lotes de concesiones petroleras. La explotación del petróleo en Ecuador especialmente, pero también en Perú, dejó un camino de contaminación de los recursos hídricos, en la Amazonia. Esta contaminación es una fuente de conflictos con las poblaciones indígenas que viven en la región. Además, en esta región hay el proyecto de hidrovia del río Napo, uno de los proyectos de la IIRSA, que visa mejorar el transporte del continente.

En texto apunta que las tensiones tienen origen en las distintas evaluaciones de la naturaleza de los grupos sociales involucrados en la cuestión.

Y indica las relaciones de fuerza entre los actores que determinan las decisiones sobre el uso de los recursos hídricos.

RC24-591.2

SANT' ANA, Daniela* (Student, dancisantana@gmail.com)

Collective action on natural resources: The participation of rural communities in the management council for the environmental protection area of Guaratuba

This paper aims to discuss the relationship between the rural communities from the Southern bay of Guaratuba, Parana, and the Management Council of the Environmental Protection Area of Guaratuba, an instrument for public environmental management institutionalized by the process of implementation of this Conservation Unit. The spatial arrangement for use and management of natural resources prescribed by the Management Plan has not contemplated the internal rules of the community concerning the control and use of the resources. The Management Council of this Conservation Unit, taking for granted its democratic, participationist and deliberative basis, would be the next step towards the inclusion of these subjects in the public arena of negotiation. Through documental analysis and direct observation of the participation of these communities in the Management Council, however, it's possible to say the collective action is linked to historical territorialization processes constituted before the creation of this Environmental Protection Area.

RC35-61.4

SANT' ANA, Daniela* (Student, dancisantana@gmail.com), SOUZA-LIMA, José Edmilson (Ciências sociais) and FLORIANI, Dimas (Universidade Federal do Paraná)

Limits of the new social movements theory to comprehend the environmentalism of the poor: A brief tematic overlook

This presentation raises questions for the post-materialist analysis of the New Social Movements Theory for understanding the (re)emergence of social movements from less urban and less industrialized Southern societies. In the Brazilian rural context, these movements highlight the new statute of the so-called Traditional Peoples and Communities. The text is empirically based on the political struggles of the social movement known as *Articulação Puxirão de Povos Faxinalenses* in the state of Paraná, which resembles some of the political initiatives of organized indigenous and peasant populations in countries such as India, Mexico and Kenya. It was produced as a response to conflicts and controversies concerning ecological distribution. We thus attempt to identify the contributions of the environmentalism of the poor or of political ecology to this perspective, as suggested by Martinez-Alier, Ramaschandra Guha, Boaventura de Sousa Santos and Enrique Leff, as a possibility for new epistememes derived from new practices with great significance to the recent social transformations underway in Southern countries.

RC14-478.3

SANTAMARIA, Carlos* (Universidad de Guadalajara, santamaria@profesores.valles.udg.mx), BRUNET, Ignasi (La vinculación de las instituciones de educación superior en México.) and CALDERÓN, Eduardo (SEP)

La vinculación de las instituciones de educación superior en México

La presente ponencia expone parte de los resultados de la explotación y análisis de una encuesta que se realizó durante los años 2009 y 2010 a una muestra de instituciones de educación superior mexicanas. La encuesta tenía por objetivo general conocer las capacidades de vinculación del ámbito de la educación superior con los sectores privado-productivo, público-administrativo y civil-social. Los resultados que exponemos en esta ponencia son dos: 1) servicio social: se refiere a las relaciones formales o permanentes con instituciones de gobierno, empresas públicas u organizaciones de la sociedad civil que concreta la institución de educación superior para que sus estudiantes realicen su servicio social y 2) vinculación social: se refiere a las actividades que desarrollan las Instituciones de Educación Superior para apoyar a la comunidad, a algún grupo vulnerable o al medio ambiente, son actividades sin fines de lucro.

RC35-621.2

SANTANA, Fernando* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, fernandosantana@rocketmail.com)

Traditional sociability as modernity: Critical reflections on some conceptions of "traditional" sociability in Brazil

When we speak on modernity some basic concepts come up, for example, well-established boundaries between public and private, free and rational individuals to act as they please and the rationalization and efficiency of the most distinctive institutional frameworks that make up society. These are basically some key ideas that underpin the concept of modernity sociologically, although contemporary studies show that in the West such proceedings were not historically developed with completeness and accuracy. Anyway, it was with this narrow and provincial conception of modernity that interpretations and analysis on the institutions and Brazilian sociability were performed, so that the diagnosis often resulted in the negativity of national modernity for non completion of those conceptions guiding. Aiming extend the sociological dimension of the concept of modernity, basing it on a concrete historical process, we aim at the way understood as traditional sociability, more specifically those in which there was the presence of a free man and dependent on the Brazilian slave society, to related and entangled with modern institutions and some imaginary, so to only exist through them. Relations which prevailed all kinds of domination and submission and that not had reference explicit to rules institutional or moral between formally free men before demonstrating a pre-modernity or a unconcluded modernity in Brazil, shows a proper configuration of modernity that cannot be understood with only the nation as a guiding methodology and those key ideas of the concept of hegemonic and Eurocentric modernity. Thus, from the Brazilian experience, to understand more fruitfully modernity and its settings in non-Western and peripherals societies is need to resize critically and extend the epistemological foundations of the concept.

RC32-130.2

SANTHI.S, Angammal* (NIFT Chennai, anga123@rediffmail.com)

Gender mainstreaming in police and apparel companies in Tamil Nadu for human resource development and improving organizational effectiveness

Need for gender mainstreaming in Apparel companies in Tamil Nadu for human resource development and improving organizational effectiveness.

The efficiency and effectiveness of any organization depends on the optimum utilization of the Human Resource in the organization. Presently with this objective there has been a converted move in India to provide for 33 ½ % reservations to women in government sector employment. This move and the large intake of women in other organisation poses several pertinent questions with regard to gender bias, right organization climate affecting the optimum utilization of the women employees for achieving the objectives of the organizations and fulfillment of the needs of the women. Gender equality is an integral part of human rights that aims to promote the full participation of women and men in society.

Since the introduction of liberalization policies in 1991 there has been considerable growth of export earnings in Apparel companies with its advantage in low production costs, abundant resources of raw material and unskilled /skilled labour forces.. The Apparel in India boom facilitated the setting up of production units that employees skilled and unskilled labour of which 80% are women workers. The phenomenal growth of use of female labour is being observed. Nevertheless women are in fact under - represented in managerial jobs although they are over presented in the sewing, finishing and packaging sections.

With an objective of integrating women employees into the mainstream functioning of the organization, the descriptive and cross sectional study was conducted on a sample represented by women workers in Apparel companies in Tamilnadu.

Data were collected, analyzed and the findings resulted in making recommendations to address the various intervention that needs to be taken for mainstreaming of gender in Tamil Nadu for Human Resource Development and thus improving organizational performance.

TG04-459.1

SANTIAGO, Elvira* (A Coruña University, esantiago@udc.es)

Sea risk and refuge areas. Analysis of the governance process and public participation in the decision of the refuge areas in Spain

The main purpose of this paper is the study of maritime risk controversy and the governance process, using the analytical tool ANT we will try to map the controversy on the establishment of refuge areas for ships in distress in Spain. Using a Qualitative Analysis of the ten discussion groups conducted in the project (Ref. CSO2008-00 324) we analyze the differences of the risk perception between the population of the atlantic and the mediterranean areas and the solutions proposed by the stakeholders involved in the decision process.

On the 25th of April, 2007 the European Parliament agreed the modification of the directive 2002/59/EC which establish that Member States should draw up measures to give refuge to ships in distress in their ports or in any other sheltered areas in order to limit the consequences of accidents at sea. The directive indicate that Member States should compile previous information about possible sheltered areas on the coast. The previous information should include a description of the physical, environmental and social characteristics of the places and the means and facilities available to assist the ships that had an accident or those which are fighting against the consequences of a polluting spillage.

We understand that the Directive of the European Union about Refuge Ports opens a new controversy in the context of maritime security, the importance of social aspects when it comes to determine the shelter areas or ports of refuge in Spain is nowadays one of the biggest problems to apply this Community Directive. The solution of the problem, the informatic program PRISMA announced by the Ministry of Public Works in Spain in February 2011, will be well received by the population as representing a protocol in emergency situations. But this program does not take into account the specific regional demands.

WG02-326.6

SANTIAGO MARTINS BERNARDINI, Camila* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ (UFC), milabernardini@yahoo.com.br)

Aspects of inequality in Brazil: Cases of socioenvironmental injustice in Fortaleza – Ceará

In societies under the capitalist system, the access to goods and services differs according to social strata, mainly in Latin American countries. Such inequality becomes apparent when the focus lies on the situation of housing. Studies about the growth of Brazilian cities indicate that the housing areas addressed to high-middle class and to lower class are not equally spread, especially in areas of great real estate appreciation. In Brazil, urban problems are an expression of environmental injustice, since they are produced within a setting of power relations and struggle, which favors social inequalities. Under the perspective of social theory and the symbolic comprehension of space in socio-environmental conflicts taking place in the city of Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil, this research aims at analyzing how socio-spatial inequalities play out in low-income and high-middle class housing in areas of environmental vulnerability. The analysis is based in a comparative study of two cases located in the Papicu neighborhood: the *favela Pau Fininho* and the gated community *Village San Carlo*, which were built in the 1980s and are both deemed irregular in socio-environmental aspects. Considering the local history of urbanization, we will shed light on social and environmental contrasts as features of a reproduction of inequality. This study demonstrates the existence of long-lasting urban problems which, related to social and political limitations, add up to the situation of socio-environmental injustice and socio-spatial inequality in this Brazilian city. The right to the city and to environment as well as the improvement of urban replanning remain the greatest challenges for reaching a sustainable and equal society.

RC29-83.3

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Dry law in Belo Horizonte: Evaluation of the profile of the drunk driver

Traffic accidents kill many people in Brazil. Thus proposed laws that could contain high levels of violence in traffic between the laws highlight the new traffic code and Prohibition(11.705/08), which brought major changes in the level of alcohol allowed in the blood of drivers Brazilians.

In this sense the aim of this paper is to analyze the profile of drivers caught driving drunk in traffic inspections of traffic in the city of Belo Horizonte / Brazil in the year 2011. The methodology was based on the collection of information contained in police reports (BO) produced in the years 2010 and 2011 - occurred when the inspections and interviews with the creators of the campaign to curb the transit of drunk driving drivers. It is noteworthy that in Brazil, drunk driving is a crime, but no victim. In this case a moralizing aspect of social order to be able to control drunk drivers. It is known that 95% of drivers who drive drunk are young and male

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RC43-582.2

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30 years later - From access to housing to consolidation of housing settlements: Revisiting the case of Recife, Brazil

Housing deficit has been addressed by the markets and by government policies worldwide. Since public policies are the means that has been used to address this issue, they have become crucial to partially ensure access to housing to the low income population. Most governments went through a phase of denial of the problem, followed by the adoption of actions for the removal of poorly constructed homes. Thereafter, policies were adopted towards direct provision of new housing units, later perceived as ineffective in targeting the poorest. There was a shift in this paradigm from top-down to bottom-up approaches. It is noteworthy that this housing issue suffers interference to a greater or lesser extent, of different ideologies and interests ranging from the capital expansion in three levels: internationally, nationally and locally. The Brazilian case, for example, is influencing as well as been influenced by Latin American experiences. From what can be observed today, it is possible to claim that most governments have become more tolerant to people's initiatives to housing themselves, looking for alternatives towards the regularization of land tenure and the improvement of housing conditions to ensure the necessary framework for the permanence of residents in already occupied settlements. This paper expands this debate by providing evidence from a case study in Recife, Brazil in dealing with these issues over the last thirty years.

RC34-79.3

SANTOS, Charles dos* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos - UFSCar, charlagoano@hotmail.com)

Juventud y trabajo en la agroindustria cañaviera de alagoas (Brasil)

El estado de Alagoas, en el Nordeste de Brasil, fue recién elegido en una encuesta como titular del peor Índice de Desarrollo de la Juventud (IDJ) del país. Eso significa que el público más joven de aquel espacio se encuentra en graves dificultades en las áreas de educación, trabajo, seguridad, salud, etc. En este contexto se destaca la industria cañaviera local, que a pesar de haber disminuido su participación en el PIB (Producto Interno Bruto) del estado en los últimos años, sigue siendo el sector que emplea a más personas de las zonas económicamente menos desarrolladas, como la "Zona da Mata" y el "Sertão" de Alagoas. Para muchos jóvenes - especialmente los que tienen un elevado déficit educativo - la entrada en la producción de este sector es la única alternativa para construir una carrera sentada en garantía de los derechos laborales. Sin embargo, si por un lado la usina de azúcar y alcohol pone a disposición de los jóvenes algunas ofertas de empleo - en su mayoría en las zonas rurales - y no requiere una rigurosa formación académica y técnica, por el otro hay un marcado deterioro de las condiciones de trabajo, las que provocan un alto desgaste psicofísico de los trabajadores. Así, el estudio aquí presentado intenta captar los significados que los jóvenes construyen de su trabajo en una industria que sigue siendo sinónimo de precariedad y sobreexplotación de mano de obra; sigue intentando detener a sus percepciones y demandas más allá del mundo del trabajo, que implica la comprensión de su relación con el medio familiar, escolar y otros dotados de carácter socializador. La metodología consiste en entrevistas semi-estructuradas con los jóvenes - niños y niñas -, miembros de la familia y los empleadores de las ciudades de Alagoas (Brasil) Teotônio Vilela e Água Branca.

RC24-592.1

SANTOS, Deborah* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo - Campus Guarulhos, dehdeh1986@gmail.com) and **SANTOS, Deborah*** (Universidade Federal de São Paulo - Campus Guarulhos, dehdeh1986@gmail.com)

Limites e possibilidades da governança da Água - O caso da bacia hidrográfica da Billings

O conceito de governança compreende a ação conjunta do Estado e da sociedade civil na busca de soluções e resultados para problemas comuns. No entanto, nessa relação os conflitos são latentes, pois entendemos que a noção de governança da água inclui não só aspectos de gestão, mas também aspectos sociais bem como questões políticas que envolvem poder e conflitos, justificando, portanto, a apropriação dos conceitos gramscianos de Estado e sociedade civil para subsidiar nossa análise. Assim, ao partirmos das Leis Estaduais nº 9866/97 e nº 13.579/09 como exemplos da busca pela institucionalização de um novo modelo de gestão das águas, em especial no que diz respeito aos órgãos colegiados e participativos da Bacia Hidrográfica do Reservatório Billings, bem como da noção de governança da água e dos conceitos gramscianos de Estado e sociedade civil, procuraremos lançar um olhar crítico acerca da adoção deste novo modelo de gestão das águas, pois acreditamos que embora elas representem um aumento da possibilidade da participação social, também fazem parte de algumas medidas adotadas no âmbito de uma reforma neoliberal do Estado brasileiro

RC38-656.5

SANTOS, Hermilio* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS) Porto Alegre, hermilio@puers.br)

Young female engagement in delinquency in south Brazil: Biographic and visual narratives

Young female engaging in delinquency in south Brazil: biographic and visual narratives Hermílio Santos (PUCRS, Brazil) hermilio@puers.br This paper analyses the interpretation of "life-world" of young females with direct experience with violence, i.e., that committed offences. It analyses how and why female adolescents are engaged in the "world of crime", exploring not the elements usually discussed in the sociological literature concerning this issue – that means, the objective conditions of life of those youths –, but the subjective interpretation of the actors on the social context (analyses of the life-world). In opposition to the post-structuralist approach, that do not recognize to the subject any relevant role on the knowledge that could be obtained of the reality, the paper is based on biographic and visual narratives, and analyzes: a) how these youths narrates and interpret their biographies; b) the subjective mechanisms of meaning construction on the life-world, with special attention to the experience with violence, and c) the forms of subjective foundation on the belonging to their life-world. Here biography is understood as the description made by the individual themselves, of processes and experiences that extended through the life, that means, written or oral presentation of history of life. In this sense, biographies and biographic trajectories are not purely individual phenomena, but social ones, since they are made of specific sequences of isolated actions among the possible actions in the social world. The biographic narrative offers important elements for the analysis not only on the narrators life, but especially on the connections between the individual and his group or community, considering however that any narrative is an interpretation based on a specific biographic situation, according to Schutz. In this sense, the access to the experiences accumulated and consolidated in their biographies permits the analysis of the subjective interpretation of the actors.

RC44-65.6

SANTOS, João Bosco* (Universidade Estadual do Ceará, bosco_feitosa@yahoo.com.br) and MEIRELES, Gustavo (Universidade Estadual do Ceará)

Precarious and informal work of street scavengers in Fortaleza, Brazil

The crisis of unemployment and the emergence of recycling industries has favored an increase in the number of trash scavengers in large urban centers, in associations or private junkyards, small-scale businesses, first links of the recycle chain. In the city of Fortaleza/Brazil, around 9 to 10 thousand people work as street scavengers. The aim of this study is to

understand the working conditions of associated as opposed to unaffiliated scavengers working in private junkyards and to identify the impact of this activity in the health conditions of these informal workers in a precarious activity. The qualitative method consisted of interviews, focal groups and ethnography. The scavenging work consists of collecting recyclable materials in the streets, empty lots or dumpsters of houses and apartment buildings. The average daily earnings are very small and the extreme poverty of these workers is obvious. In relation to health, workers report back pain, traffic accidents, infections and injuries. However, associations can be a way to give the workers a sense of identity and inclusion. Although the scavenging activity remains an informal, unsecured and precarious work in both organizations, associations can promote a process of "symbolic deprecariatization", which can be beneficial to street scavengers and a model to workers in informal precarious activities.

RC29-322.10

SANTOS, Liliane* (UERJ, lmottadossantos@yahoo.com.br)

La violencia escolar

El estudio de la violencia en la escuela presenta algunos retos para los que proponen su análisis sociológico. Estos desafíos son los principales aspectos de la definición conceptual del término violencia, las diferentes formas presentadas por el fenómeno, así como la multiplicidad de factores que pueden interferir con la producción. Por lo tanto, este estudio tiene como objetivo determinar que los actos considerados violentos dentro de la escuela por los diferentes actores involucrados en este espacio y entender sus significados. La preocupación que guía la producción de este trabajo es que algunos actos considerados violentos pueden perturbar la escuela y su crecimiento, actuando sobre los actos de proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje, por lo tanto, en el logro educativo de los jóvenes y la calidad de la educación. El escenario elegido para la investigación fue una escuela estatal, que se encuentra en las tierras bajas de Nilópolis del Estado de Río de Janeiro. Centrado la atención en dos clases de segundo grado de la escuela secundaria y observó la dinámica de las relaciones que se proporcionan en el interior de la escuela. Estas dos clases se eligieron a este nivel y grado, ya que más se escucha las quejas de la 1ª y 2ª grado de la escuela secundaria.

RC31-384.3

SANTOS, Miriam* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, mirsantos@uol.com.br) and ZANINI, Maria Catarina (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria)

Food as an identity mark between Italian immigrants and their descendants in the south of Brazil

At this presentation we aim to analyze the role of food for the Italian descendants that migrated to 'Rio Grande do Sul' at the beginning of the century. From our point of view, food is used as an identity symbol and its abundance is associated with prosperity. In the south of Brazil, European immigrants settled in small colonies, that even under the Brazilian policies' parameters, it aimed to reproduce the European peasant model. The colonization process in the mountain region of Rio Grande do Sul state begins in 1875, while the colonization process in the central region, in 1877-78. These immigrants were mostly poor Catholic peasants. This family migration was marked by the expectation of the Cucagna, a land where salamis grow on trees and the conquest of wealth would be a matter of time and some work. That is, apart from rising socially and becoming land-lords, these populations wanted food, and in abundance. Food is a process that depends on family and collective work organization, specially among peasants. For the case of Italian descendants in Rio Grande do Sul, the difference does not rely only in the food's choice, but mostly in the constant confirmation of abundance of food and great variety of dishes. We believe that the emphasis in abundance represents the prosperity and the wish to perpetuate it, but it also works for a cultural differentiation. It is important for us to understand the preservation of an Italian cuisine such as grostoli and fortaia, as well as the replacement of some typical peasant dishes, such as minestra, by other more identified with the urban culture, such as capeletti soup. On the other hand, we also observed the incorporation of typical Brazilian dishes, such as barbecue grill and a hybridization of Italian and Gaucha cuisines, such as galeto (cockereel).

RC52-456.2

SANTOS, Mónica* (Instituto de Sociologia da Universidade do Porto, 88.monica@gmail.com)

The progressive democratization of higher education and the challenges to social closure of legal professions

The present paper aims to contribute to the articulation between the graduates' transition studies and the sociology of professions, starting from the analysis of the restructuring of policies, labor markets and the higher education democratization that, in different ways, shape the professions and career paths of Law graduates.

In the last three decades, university education expansion, particularly in Law area (known to be highly selective in terms of social class), both in terms of courses and vacancies number, allowed the widespread access to higher education, greatly increasing the relative and absolute volume of these graduates. Simultaneously, there have been profound recompositions of labour markets and occupational structure in legal professions, changes which are associated with the emergency of economic markets globalization, such as the growing of salaried professionals and the emergence of law firms, the privatization of sectors formerly under state domain and the spread of atypical forms of employment, visible in progressive flexibility and job insecurity. Considering these scenarios, we try to reflect about the ways in which different actors, such as State and Law professional groups, historically associated with social and economic privileges, a specialized body of knowledge, autonomy and professional exclusivity, experience and respond to these changes and reconfigurations. In other words, we try to understand how higher education democratization affects the monopolistic strategies of legal professions.

This reflection will benefit from the confrontation of different sources of analysis and its preliminary results: analysis of statistics and indicators about the evolution of graduates; content analysis of institutional and political documents that take into account these changes and trends and the strategies promoted to face them.

With this paper it is expected to foster a broader theoretical discussion about the contexts and challenges faced by legal professions, while attending to the specificities of the Portuguese experience.

RC11-534.1

SANTOS, Mônica* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, moniele-nunes@bol.com.br)

Familia (s): Las distintas prácticas de la "solidaridad" en el mundo contemporáneo

La familia es cada vez más objeto de la atención de los científicos sociales por la diversidad de formas que se desarrolla, así como su importancia como un valor social y moral. Partiendo el principio de que todo fenómeno social, situado en una determinada tiempo y el espacio, debe ser entendido a través de una dimensión relacional con otro fenómeno o evento social, quiere decir que hay un análisis de las formas de sociabilidad en las familias sin tener en cuenta las influencias de carácter político, social, económico y cultural de la sociedad. La familia en el contexto contemporáneo se configura como una geometría variable y elástica. Cuando se presiona por el cambio social, adquirirán una pluralidad de los intercambios sociales y entre generaciones cada vez más complejo, que abarca no sólo el espacio de la casa, sino también el espacio de la calle (vecinos, instituciones, etc.) En este contexto, este estudio pretende analizar la correlación entre los cambios sociales en la sociedad contemporánea y sus huellas en los arreglos familiares diferentes de las dimensiones sociales de género, clase, raza / etnia y edad de generación / ampliar el horizonte en busca de nueva discusión marcos interpretativos en la dialéctica de la vida social. Desde esta perspectiva, nos encontramos con que la vida política, económica y social como el proceso de globalización, la reducción del papel del Estado en garantizar los derechos sociales, las relaciones laborales precarias y la falta de políticas públicas causar cambios significativos en las familias de la sociabilidad, en la que los ancianos surgen en este contexto como sostén de la familia, el proveedor de la generación más joven, así como cambios en el desempeño de roles sociales en su organización, los vínculos sociales y emocionales y tensiones intergeneracionales que penetran a través del tiempo.

TG03-519.4

SANTOS, Mônica* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, moniele-nunes@bol.com.br)

La institucionalización de niños en Brasil: Trayectoria histórica, prácticas y políticas (des) protección social

Hay una larga historia y perverso de la institucionalización de niños y adolescentes en Brasil. Las políticas sociales para los niños y adolescentes en situación de vulnerabilidad social representa una instituciones selectiva, discriminatoria y excluyente de la recogida de los individuos en total consideran una amenaza para el orden social y moral de la sociedad. Los internados y orfanatos se han convertido en un lugar sombrío de la maldad y la violación de los derechos sociales, por lo que es una política de protección de adentro hacia afuera. Así, esta investigación presenta una trayectoria socio-histórica de las políticas sociales destinadas a ayudar a los niños y adolescentes brasileños

RC37-601.2

SANTOS, Myrian* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, myrian@uerj.br)

The AfroDigital museum: Art works, citizenship, and technology

This paper is about the creation of the AfroDigital Museum, a national project that aims to question and overcome socially embedded classifications and hierarchies. A broad consensus seems to have been reached in Brazil that Afrodescendants have the right to reparation and justice. A digital media offers new opportunities since information forgotten by traditional institutions for archiving and displaying art works, documents and collective memories can be quickly recovered, reproduced and made available to a wider public. This paper's objective is first of all to analyze the artistic potential of a digital museum. The paper will evaluate aspects that are very often assumed to be inherent to the language of digital media. Aside from the restriction on access faced by poorer sections of the population, the text will point out the limits imposed on creativity, interactivity and communication. Despite all these aspects, the paper will analyze how digital museums have allowed new experiences which are potentially different from those provided by traditional museums. The second point to be explored concerns the relation between art works and the emergence of social movements that fight against discrimination. Identities are always constructed and perceiving how actors and motivations can be represented in such constructions is essential to evaluating the development of digital museums.

RC14-258.1

SANTOS, Myrian* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, myrian@uerj.br)

The AfroDigital museum: Citizenship, identity and technology

This paper is about the creation of the AfroDigital Museum, a national project that aims to question and overcome socially embedded classifications and hierarchies. A broad consensus seems to have been reached in Brazil that Afrodescendants have the right to reparation and justice. A digital archive offers new opportunities since information forgotten by traditional institutions for archiving and displaying objects, documents and collective memories can be quickly recovered, reproduced and made available to a wider public. This paper's objective is first of all to analyze the emergence of social movements and public policies intended to strengthen the identity of Afrodescendants. Identities are always constructed and perceiving the actors and motivations involved in such constructions is essential to evaluating the development of the new museum. The second point to be explored concerns the communicative potential of a digital museum. The paper will also evaluate aspects that are very often assumed to be inherent to the language of digital media. Aside from the restriction on access faced by poorer sections of the population, the text will point out the limits imposed on interactivity and communication.

WG02-569.3

SANTOS, Reinaldo* (UFGD - Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados, doc.rei@uol.com.br) and SARAT, Magda (UFGD - Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados)

Civilizing process and political struggle: Violence, emotional control and political participation in the information society

This paper discusses changes in contemporary forms of political participation, linked to information and communication technologies, particularly the prospect of emotional control and mitigation of violence in the forms of political protests in Brazil of the XXI century. Performs a reflection on these changes as the civilizing process of contemporary politics in the light of conceptions of political theorists such as Bernard Manin, Jurgen Habermas and the concepts of tecnificacion and civilizing process and the sociologist Norbert Elias. Discusses how the flash-mob, performative protest, criticism on social networks, the polish and smoothness of the parliamentary debates arise as a counterpoint to strike, to picket the invasion, the march. Considers the tendency of a less violent political action, more emotionally controlled, finally, more civilized, as the prospect of formation of new modes of consciousness and political action.

TG03-412.3

SANTOS, Roseniura* (UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO SALVADOR - UCSAL, roseniura@gmail.com)

Public policies of social assistance: Fundamental human right - Seeking alternatives to the effectiveness and responsibility of states

The globalization of the economy in the current phase of capitalism led to break with the social protection mechanisms. Mechanisms built-throat competition with adverse effects on social inclusion policies. The various reforms guided by neoliberal principles guided the contempt for international human rights treaties. This process spanned a political and legal. The present study intends to examine the parameters characterizing the international normative social welfare policy as a human right and also aims to propose legal arms able to give you effective. The study is the analysis of international documents and the comparative examination of the jurisprudence of the Supreme Courts of Mercosur member countries.

RC14-258.5

SANTOS, Vinicius Wagner Oliveira* (State University of Campinas (Unicamp), viniciussrs@hotmail.com)

Information society, public policies and the social management of the subjectivity

The subjectivity of contemporary subjects have now more market and political value. Companies profit from invested advertising with the main target (or "good") being individual and collective subjectivity. Governments also benefit through a series of public policies that aim to tell a better quality of life and an inclusion in a supposedly "new" society. The 'other side' is the constant feedback, with the "political profit" increasingly present. The objective is to understand how governments and private companies appropriate individual and collective subjectivity for earning their characteristic profits in the current context of cognitive capitalism, from the traditional financial profit to the power and political profit, having the discussion about citizenship and democratic participation as a great backdrop for the affirmation and perpetuation of public policies aimed at "inclusion". Among the issues that I intend to expand, I emphasize a reflection about situating subjectivity in the information society. I start from the assumption that institutions increasingly aim the subjectivity of contemporary subjects, whether public or private. I also assume that the public policies of digital inclusion are presented in two ways: 1) reaffirm the common sense of social inclusion, citizenship and improved quality of life, 2) make a profit with the political policies toward "inclusion". Such initiatives are presented as power ideological instances that promote an effect of repetition and constant feedback of their own policies, outlining a scenario in which these "initiatives" are "always necessary" and "always promote" inclusion, appropriation, citizenship etc., having the social management of subjectivity as central to the "success" and multiplication of these programs. For the theoretical framework, I mobilize authors as Guattari (2000), Foucault (1999, 2006), Mattelart (2005, 2006) and Pasquinelli (2008).

RC19-761.2

SANTOS, Yumi Garcia dos* (Centro de Estudos da Metrópole-CEM/Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia-INCT, yumigds@uol.com.br)

Are social rights knocking on the door or are there new forms of regulation of poor women? The new welfare service in Brazil and its recipients

Poor women, especially mothers, have historically been target of regulation from public power so that they can discipline the rest of the family as collaborator of the state. In Brazil, welfare system has recently been organized to permit its universal and continuous access, breaking its tradition of offering punctual services. In this sense, three levels of social care services have been established based on the level of complexity of social vulnerability. The purpose of this paper is to analyze what is called "low complexity services", whose target is composed by poor families living in areas classified as "highly or very highly vulnerable" in a social point of view, as well as women's role to carry out this new approach to population that traditionally has been excluded from social rights. In a local level, assistance offices have been set and a social work team established to attend registered families, including home visits by street level caseworkers. In the Brazilian city of Sao Paulo, the service is outsourced to NGOs, which implies a blurring of the boundary between public and private and impacts on its users according to the characteristic of each organization. A case study about a protestant organization that, as partner of the municipality of Sao Paulo, implemented a family assistance program reveals how this new policy leads, at least locally, to the (re)production of "deserving poor" and "undeserving poor" categories. In this sense, in the context of modernization of social policies in the country, the access to social rights seems to paradoxically go on a par with a new form of regulation of poor people and, ultimately, to lead to a production of new form of inequalities between welfare recipients, women in the majority of cases.

RC32-131.3

SANTOS, Yumi Garcia dos* (Centro de Estudos da Metrópole-CEM/Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia-INCT, yumigds@uol.com.br)

Women autonomy and social policy: Community, religion and new welfare programs at São Paulo, Brazil

In Brazil, welfare system has recently been organized to permit its universal and continuous access, breaking the tradition of offering punctual services. In addition, systematic cash transfer programs have been implemented as one of the principal instrument to fight against extreme poverty. The consolidation of social policy in the country has led to a massive entrance of the poor in the category of welfare recipients, especially women. They are effectively target of Brazilian new welfare services which are essentially family based, what in general rely on women's disposition to care for family. Thus, rather than being recognized as an independent moral agent, poor women are viewed as strong ally of the state, so that social programs can be successful. This mean to provide women with normative action-guiding principles which are often translated as "helping their autonomy". The purpose of this paper is to analyze, in a local level, how those familist/normative new welfare programs have penetrated in poor women's everyday life and how they articulate them with their traditional sociability like community relationships and religious (especially neo-Pentecostal) practices. Ultimately, the study ought to reveal, from the standpoint of feminist ethics, the conflict between those programs and other strategies used by women to pursue autonomy. We take as case study clients of social assistance and health care programs living on the outskirts of the municipality of São Paulo that we have researched over two years, based on ethnography and analysis of life history.

TG03-146.4

SANTOS JUNIOR, Jaime* (University of São Paulo, jaimesjr@usp.br)

The right of autonomy: Gender and social justice in democratic societies

The emergence of demands from different social movements in recent decades, elicited a reflection within the social sciences about how such claims could be set out. The universalistic content of republican principles is faced with the plurality of values which emanate from the claims of such movements. This is the ground where specific policies are formulated to promote women's autonomy; one of them is the entry into the labor market. If the relation between employment and female autonomy is far from been clear, we mobilize in this article the Rawlsian argument for social justice as

a fertile analytical resource to thinking about how such claims may be dealt with in democratic societies.

RC04-499.5

SANTOS LENOIR, Luciana* (Unimontes - Universidade Estadual de Montes Claros, lucianalenoir@bol.com.br)

Globalization and the paradigm of democratic education in Brazil

The article refers to the paradigm of democratic education in Brazil from the 1988 Constitution until the consolidation of neoliberal policies in the globalization's context. Exhibits, critically, how the strategies to universalize the school's reform fulfilled the needs of labor market and has adapted to the demands of business productivist models

RC14-743.4

SANZ HERNÁNDEZ, Alexia* (Universidad de Zaragoza, alex sanz@unizar.es), **MONTERO LAURENCIO, Reineris*** (Instituto Superior Minero-Metalúrgico, alex sanz@unizar.es) and **PÉREZ GALLO, Víctor Hugo** (Instituto Superior Minero-Metalúrgico)

Cultura energética y comportamiento organizacional. Dos estudios de caso en instituciones universitarias

La ética ambiental ha ido ganando presencia en las instituciones universitarias en los últimos quince años especialmente. En el marco de asunción progresiva de la responsabilidad social y bajo criterios de sostenibilidad, las universidades han ido incorporando a sus estructuras organizativas unidades especialmente dedicadas al diagnóstico y gestión ambiental. Este proceso es generalizado y se ha vinculado con lo que podemos entender como una aprehensión organizacional de la importancia de la responsabilidad social corporativa en el seno de las organizaciones y una progresiva expansión de las tesis conservacionistas y *eficientistas*. Otra cuestión es hasta qué punto las actuaciones impulsadas en el entorno universitario han coparticipado en la generación de una cultura y conciencia energética en sus comunidades y en el entorno en el que ejercen su función.

Para abordar los principios que sustentan esta política energética universitaria y sus efectos, la comunicación profundiza en contextos socioculturales, políticos y económicos muy diferentes. El primer caso que se presenta es el modelo de gestión de la cultura energética del Instituto Superior Minero Metalúrgico de Moa (Cuba) partiendo de la labor realizada desde el Centro de Estudio de Energía y Tecnología Avanzada. El segundo se centra en el modelo de la Universidad de Zaragoza, (España), a partir del análisis de la política energética, canalizada como en la mayor parte de las universidades públicas españolas, a través de las denominadas "oficinas verdes". En ambos casos, conservación del ecosistema, eficiencia y sostenibilidad son los principios incorporados al comportamiento organizacional universitario con el objetivo de trasladar un renovado concepto de energía no solo como recurso sino fundamentalmente como valor limitado.

RC17-444.7

SANZ HERNÁNDEZ, Alexia* (Universidad de Zaragoza, alex sanz@unizar.es) and **RAMOS MARTÍN, Manuel** (Universidad de Zaragoza)

La recuperación del ciudadano en la política cultural local

Uno de los rasgos más característicos de la política cultural local de los ayuntamientos españoles desde su conformación al inicio de la transición democrática española ha sido la progresiva usurpación del papel del ciudadano por parte de las instituciones públicas y la implantación de una política cultural que olvidaba precisamente a aquel que discursivamente aparecía como la razón de ser de la acción política en materia cultural: el propio ciudadano. Este se convierte no en sujeto creativo y participativo sino en simple demandante de oferta.

El objeto de esta comunicación es profundizar en las estrategias que en el marco aragonés, en concreto desde el ayuntamiento de Zaragoza (España), se están poniendo en marcha para recuperar al ciudadano, fomentar la cultura democrática y la democracia en cultura.

El análisis estructural de la organización pública local, de las políticas diseñadas y de los actores culturales y sus flujos relacionales, nos permiten analizar el papel que ha jugado la ciudadanía hasta fechas recientes y el cambio que recientemente se está animando. Este proceso de "vuelta a la sociedad civil" tiene sus antecedentes más relevantes en el proceso de participación ciudadana que se desarrolló con motivo de la celebración

de la *Exposición Universal de 2008* y ha culminado con el diseño de la *Estrategia cultural Zaragoza 2010-2020*.

La comunicación describe la sociogénesis de un proyecto participativo que es básicamente la narración de un proceso transformador de la propia política cultural local de la ciudad de Zaragoza, ahora inmersa en la revisión del renovado papel que debe jugar la ciudadanía.

RC17-307.1

SAPINSKI, J.P.* (University of Victoria, sapinski@uvic.ca)

Corporate elite organizations and the legitimization of carbon markets: An analysis of the environmental policy-planning network 1996-2010

Carbon markets represent a case in point for the study of the organization of neoliberal markets. Like any market, they have been created and are being regulated by a variety of public and/or private organizations interested in their effective functioning. Carbon markets rely on a specific discourse, corporate environmentalism, according to which environmental destruction is best avoided through market mechanisms and the privatization of environmental goods. It is this discourse that asserts the legitimacy required for the creation and continued functioning of carbon markets.

This paper considers environmental corporate policy groups, such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the G8 Climate Change Roundtable, as sites of production and dissemination of corporate environmentalist discourse on which carbon markets ultimately rest, and looks at the corporate-policy network in which they are embedded. I first present results from a repeated cross sectional analysis of the links between environmental policy groups and the world's 500 largest corporations between 1996 and 2010. Using a judgement sample of major policy groups, I discuss the evolution over time of these organizations' structural network position relative to individual corporations, the different sectors of industry they belong to and the geographic location of their headquarters. I then present a discourse network analysis that examines the main conceptual categories used by the sampled policy groups to support and legitimize carbon markets, and establish a parallel with the corporate-policy network's structure.

This analysis sheds light on the process by which market-legitimizing discourses are constructed. It reveals the major sectoral and geographical lines of fraction between firms, according to their interests in carbon markets. Moreover, it emphasizes the crucial role of environmental policy groups in mediating between the contradictory interests of global corporate elites by developing a response to the climate crisis founded on the expansion of market mechanisms.

RC44-618.3

SARACENO, Chiara* (Collegio Carlo Alberto, Torino, chiara.saraceno@unito.it)

Gender equity in policies supporting paid work and caring responsibilities. An intra EU comparison

Three dimensions of policies appear particularly relevant in shaping the institutional context in which men and women in families negotiate their division of responsibilities:

a) the degree to which policies allow women with family responsibilities to remain in the labour market, thus being independent of another person's income, notwithstanding their care responsibilities; that is, the degree to which they allow women to be both "commodified" and "defamilialised" in their ability to provide for themselves, for example through the provision of services (defamilialised decommodification of care work) and leaves (decommodified supported familialism);

b) the degree to which policies acknowledge caring for dependent family members (children, dependent adults, frail elderly relatives) as an activity giving entitlement to financial support in its own right (decommodified supported familialism), for example through care leaves and allowances, and care-linked contributions towards old-age pensions;

c) the degree to which policies support men's taking up of care responsibilities, for example whether fathers are entitled to parental leave and whether there is a reserved quota for them (decommodified supported familialism for men).

Based on the newly developed Multilinks Database on Intergenerational Policy Indicators, which includes all EU27 countries plus Norway and encompasses a variety of measures and policy areas, different policy ap-

proaches will be identified and their hypothetical impact on gender equity discussed

RC43-582.1

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Ruptures and continuities in practices of the consolidating of old peripheries

The urbanization processes in Brazilian cities is still marked by the reproduction of inadequate housing and land irregularities, yet we have witnessed different dynamics in the past thirty years. Since the 1980s, there has been a decrease in the growth rate of peripheral areas, accompanied by the growth of slums in urbanized areas. In face of the complexification of the forms of urban irregularities, terms such as "slum" and "irregular settlement" start to become insufficient, being substituted by the general denomination of "squatter settlements". On the other hand, there have been significant achievements in terms of legislation and public policies toward social justice in cities.

This paper seeks to examine and compare public policies intended to the urbanization and regularization of irregular settlements in the periphery that took place between the 1950s and 1970s, and those aimed to squatter settlements during the 1990s and 2000s. In the first part, we will analyze the institutional changes within the public administration after the advent of new institutional frameworks and tools for urban planning, in the wake of the approval of Federal Constitution (1988) and the City Statute (2001).

Then, based on the confrontation of empirical cases from those two periods, in São Paulo metropolis, we shall present the hypothesis that upgrading and regularization of squatter settlements, when not accompanied by instruments of regulation and control of land use, despite some advances, tends to produce similar outcomes. The effectiveness of the policies in the reduction of urban inequalities and the integration of such areas in the city, are then compromised. Finally, we underline the importance of these reflections in face to increasing investments in squatter settlements upgrading and regularization policies, in the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) in Brazil.

RC23-199.5

SARTHOU, Nerina* (UNCPBA-CONICET, nfsarthou@yahoo.com.ar)

La actividad científica en la universidad Argentina: Un marco para el análisis de los efectos de la política científica sobre la actividad del investigador

A nivel internacional, desde los años noventa, se ha señalado que estamos frente a nuevos modos de hacer y gestionar ciencia. Algunos autores han teorizado sobre la "ciencia posnormal" (Funtowitz y Ravetz; 2000), otros, sobre una ciencia académica y una ciencia "posacadémica" (Ziman, 2000); otros, han despertado encendidas discusiones al presentar la idea de una nueva ciencia no sólo guiada por la búsqueda de la verdad sino también por su aplicabilidad y utilidad, y al sugerir dos modos de producir conocimiento, un "Modo 1" y un "Modo 2" (Gibbons et al. 1994). De manera categórica, los tres enfoques coinciden en señalar el fin de un período clásico en la manera de hacer y gestionar la ciencia y el comienzo de un escenario en el que las demandas y los controles sociales sobre los resultados científicos son mucho más fuertes (Jiménez-Buedo, 2009); tanto en los países desarrollados como en desarrollo (Krishna, 2000).

Así, en América Latina, también se señaló la emergencia de grandes transformaciones en los "modos de producción" de conocimiento, (Sutz, 2001; Dagnino y Tomas, 1999; Vessuri, 1999; Kreimer, 2006). No obstante, no se ha indagado lo suficiente sobre los efectos de la política científica sobre los resultados científicos. Este trabajo busca proporcionar un aporte en este sentido, proporcionando un marco analítico que permita abordar el tema del impacto de la política científica en la actividad de los investigadores universitarios. El análisis se centra específicamente en los efectos que provoca el sistema de incentivos y recompensas que regula la actividad de los mismos, constituido por la serie de instrumentos que reglamentan el acceso diferencial de los mismos a diversos tipos de recursos,

(materiales y económicos, estatus y poder) (Fernández Esquinas, Pérez Yruela, y Merchán Hernández, 2005: 3).

RC47-368.11

SASAJIMA, Hideaki* (Osaka City University, sasajima@ur-plaza.osaka-cu.ac.jp)

Artist movements to legalize loft living in soho in the 1960s and 1970s

This paper examines artist movements for legalization of living in old light-industry buildings (lofts) in SoHo in New York City in the 1960s and 1970s. Some artists started to live illegally in the lofts in SoHo from the late 1950s and created communities there. Then artists' groups, such as the Artist Tenant Association, SoHo Artist Association and Artist Against the Expressway, initiated movements for changing the zoning resolution in New York City in order to have the right to live safely in the lofts. In 1971, artist movements accomplished their goal and then the artists' district within the SoHo manufacturing zone was constructed.

Scholars, such as Charles Simpson and Sharon Zukin, have previously examined the processes of artist movements in SoHo; however, they did not closely follow the social mobilization processes in chronological order, focusing on multiple social relationships around the artist groups. Utilizing mainly archival materials, such as minutes and correspondence of artist groups, and magazine and newspaper articles, this study explores the processes of artist movements for amending the zoning resolution.

Currently, scholars and urban policymakers have been focusing on artists living in a city area due to their economic, social and cultural values (e.g. creative cities). In the case study of SoHo, artists' social movements were successful. Ironically, however, artists consequently lost their right to live in the lofts because institutionalized artist living in the lofts led to the opening of the loft housing markets and artists had to move out as a result of a rise in rent costs. This paper will explore the possibilities for artist movements and artists' right to live in cities by focusing on the light and shadow of artist movements in SoHo.

RC47-295.2

SASAKI, Tasuku* (Universidad de Kioto, tskssk@socio.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

El movimiento de solidaridad al pueblo latinoamericano en Japón

En Japón, han existido varios movimientos de solidaridad al pueblo latinoamericano.

Después de la revolución cubana, muchas personas y organizaciones prestaron atención a la nueva práctica social en los países latinos. En los años setenta, aunque el movimiento izquierdista se debilitó en Japón, las corrientes de solidaridad civil no se han desaparecido; ellos se esforzaron por construir nueva relación con los pueblos, especialmente en los países centroamericanos como Guatemala, Nicaragua y El Salvador. Sus metas eran no sólo ayudar las vidas duras de los pueblos, sino que también averiguar la situación social de esas regiones y cambiar la relación desigual de este mundo.

El levantamiento del Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional en 1994 dio un impacto fuerte en estos movimientos en Japón; mucha gente comenzó a mostrar interés al problema de los pueblos indígenas. La idea de los Zapatistas, que han demandado el mundo más justo, se ha compartido por muchas personas y las cooperativas de diversos tipos que antes no habían interesado en los movimientos latinoamericanos.

En mi ponencia, quisiera presentar la historia y las actividades del movimiento de solidaridad en Japón, y analizaré las causas y las relaciones en esta tendencia social.

RC35-9.5

SASIN, Mariano* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, marianosasin@gmail.com)

The community of society: Some notes on the ubiquity of the notion of community in the theory of society of Niklas Luhmann

The formula of the distinction between community and society that Tönnies established in *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft* in 1887 turned out to be, in many aspects, foundational of one of the most important ways in which sociology explains social reality. By taking different shapes, it acquires centrality in the works of Durkheim, Weber, Simmel, Parsons and

the members of the Chicago School of Sociology -among others-, turning the notion of "community" into an essential tool for sociological theory. Apart from this, the semantic malleability of the term has allowed it to take a place of relevance in the broader spectrum of the social sciences. This is why community is not just a sociological concept (if it ever was), but a term of reference, be it descriptive or prescriptive, of general use for social thought.

However, in these authors, the distinction community/society refers to a historical passage, as much as it refers to certain and diverse modes of interpersonal relations. ¿Which is it, then, the specificity that the term community has? ¿What distinguishes it from the specificity of society? Or, in any case, ¿how is it defined, what place does it take, what role does it play, this concept, idea or notion of community, within the (or any) theory of society? In this paper we will try to answer these questions within the theory of Niklas Luhmann. Our thesis is that, between the general descriptive use that Luhmann makes of the term "community" and the brief references of the autodescription community/society, it is possible to retrace a path that has already been travelled in many directions by sociology.

RC44-493.1

SATGAR, Vishwas* (University of Witwatersrand, copac@icon.co.za)

Confronting climate catastrophe: The south African climate jobs campaign

South Africa hosted the 17th UN-Conference of the Parties in December 2011 to address the climate crisis facing the world. South Africa is the 13th highest carbon emitter in the world, with a firm commitment to invest in the largest coal fired power stations in the world. The abundance of coal in South Africa, predicted to last for 200 years, also makes this an easy policy choice for government. At the same time, South Africa has high levels of structural unemployment. This is estimated at 40% and has been worsened in the context of the global economic crisis with 1 million jobs being lost in the period 2009-2010. In response progressive civil society established a campaign platform to reduce carbon emissions and address high unemployment through the creation of climate jobs. This paper traces the emergence, role and politics of the '1 million climate jobs campaign' in South Africa. It brings into view the alliances amongst civil society organisations (trade unions, climate justice ngos, academics and grass roots anti-capitalist movements), the capacity built for the campaign and the strategic practices of the campaign. Moreover, the paper highlights the impact, consequences and limits of the campaign before, during and after COP17. Central to the argument of this paper is how emancipatory political practice evokes utopian discourse to incite a new political imagination as part of counter-hegemonic engagement with 17 years of neoliberalisation in post-apartheid South Africa. The '1 million climate jobs campaign' in South Africa is an example of rethinking visions of work, the politics of production and climate justice from below.

RC44-178.1

SATGAR, Vishwas* (University of Witwatersrand, copac@icon.co.za)

Trade unions and the worker cooperative alternative in South Africa:

Post-apartheid South Africa has experienced a rapid growth in cooperative development. In 1994 there was an estimated 1300 formally registered cooperatives. Today there are over 30 000. This quantitative growth in cooperatives is largely the consequence of the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) policy push by the post-apartheid government. This paper explores two issues. First how the policy of Black Economic Empowerment constructed a discourse which prevented the emergence of radical worker cooperatives in the mainstream. Second, it explores how trade unions have attempted to utilise the worker cooperative alternative to advance a transformative approach to union strategy and challenge BEE from below. In this regard the paper explores three case studies of trade-union linked worker cooperative development. The contexts explored are different: worker cooperatives in the context of university restructuring, an attempted buy out of an enterprise by a union as part of establishing a worker cooperative and finally an attempted take over of an insolvent factory by retrenched workers. The case studies point to the experiences, challenges and lessons learned for transformative union practice in the context of neoliberal restructuring and global capitalist crisis.

RC45-508.2

SATO, Yoshimichi* (Tohoku University, ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

Coverage of social capital and utility function of actors involved: Toward a clearer understanding of functions of social capital

Social capital is an attractive, but confusing concept. Although scholars as well as policy makers and practitioners refer to the concept expecting that it will perform some functions for the improvement of society. However, there are some arguments on social capital that are seemingly contradictory to each other. James Coleman, for example, argues that closed networks among parents of high school students enhance their social capital, while Ronald Burt points out that open networks (networks rich in structural holes, borrowing his terminology) increase return of investment of entrepreneurs. Another example of contradictory arguments on social capital is that Alejandro Portes and his colleagues study negative effect of social capital on members of ethnic community, while social capital in general is highly appraised for its positive functions for society.

Why do we witness these contradictions and confusions in the conceptualization of social capital? I would argue that utility function of actors involved and coverage of social capital should be clearly defined to avoid the confusions. Parents of high school students have a different utility function that that of entrepreneurs. Social capital of an ethnic community does not extend beyond its borders, while other types of social capital such as generalized trust cover the whole society. In my presentation I will elaborate this idea referring to empirical findings in Japan as well as in other societies, which would contribute to the clarification of the concept of social capital and the clearer linkage between social capital and rational choice.

RC24-594.3

SATOH, Keiichi* (Hitotsubashi University, ksatoh2006de@mercury.ne.jp), **IKEDA, Kazuhiro*** (Sophia University, kazuhiro.ikeda@sophia.ac.jp), **TATSUMI, Tomoyuki** (Hitotsubashi University), **FUJIHARA, Fumiya** (University of Yamanashi), **KITAGAWA, Susumu** (University of Yamanashi) and **WATANABE, Anna** (Hitotsubashi University)

Japan's climate change media coverage and politics

Climate change is environmental issue which people cannot see or sense directly. Consequently, media coverage will often play a significant role for the progress and stagnation of its politics. An international research project COMPON will therefore analyze both media and politics and these interactions.

We handle Japanese case and found the differences of article types by publication, categorized by both of primary topic and regional scale. Asahi mainly highlights local problem and Asia, and also emphasizes the importance of changing culture. Yomiuri provides domestic news related economic interests. As an economic newspaper, Nikkei focuses on national policy-making discuss, and economic and energy related issues.

We calculated articles proportion by primary frame. The proportion of policy-making frame was more than half, and especially 66% in 2009. We suppose that this ratio was bigger than any other countries. Instead, "science and technology" and "civil society" categories were remarkably less than 5%.

The annual frequency of climate change articles by publication shows four peaks in 1997, 2001, 2005 and 2008. 1997 is the year the Kyoto Protocol was adopted. 2001 is the year the US withdrew from the Protocol. 2005 is the year this Protocol was enacted. The rapid increasing number after 2007 and declining after 2008 is a common trend with other countries.

We checked which organizations have strong influence on climate change debate using by the DNA's Co-Occurrence algorithm. The result reflects media's cognitive map on the influence of each organizations related. It shows that Japanese government and business individual companies are major players of the climate change policy making. Whereas we found any political parties or major NGOs are not major key players. The weak influence of political parties and politicians is very specific to climate change policy making process in Japan.

RC15-169.4

SATTLER, Sebastian* (Bielefeld University, sebastian.sattler@uni-bielefeld.de), **SAUER, Carsten** (Bielefeld University),

MEHLKOP, Guido (University of Erfurt) and GRAEFF, Peter (Goethe University Frankfurt)

High-flying scholars: An empirical study on the decision-making process of scientists using smart pills to enhance performance

Precise question: Pharmaceutical cognitive enhancement (CE) – the use of prescription medication to enhance performance without medical necessity – seems to be on the rise. Little is known about the decision process why people take cognitive enhancement medication. In order to fill this research gap, we set up a decision model in accordance with Rational Choice Theory (RCT). In this model, four classical RCT-decision parameters (benefits, cost, probability of success, probability of detection) and the impact of social norms were considered.

Methods/Data: We conducted a web-based survey consisting of a sample of 1,064 randomly drawn scientists of four German universities.

Results: There was clear evidence that scientists would increase their intake of brain doping medication if they expect higher net-benefits of CE use. An increase of internalized norms against CE use decreases the likelihood of consuming CE medication. There were also indications of three different decision-making patterns. One pattern refers to the rational deliberation of utility and normative beliefs separately (no norm-utility interaction). A second pattern is identified for subjects with a strong internalization of social norms against CE use, leading to a discount of potential benefits (negative norm-utility interaction). In the third pattern, subjects show a high probability of CE use when their net-benefits were increased by a stronger presence of normative influences against CE use (positive norm utility interaction).

Implications: Results suggest that our theoretical approach for describing the determinants of brain doping is valid. One important insight of our results can be derived from the effects of social norms within the decision to use CE medication. Our results also imply preventive means to cope with negative consequences of cognitive enhancement (e.g. by highlighting side-effects).

RC36-158.3

SAWAN, Joseph E.* (University of Ottawa, joseph.sawan@utoronto.ca)

Learning and (de)alienation in social movements: Considerations from two case studies on anti-poverty community organizing

In the face of globalized capitalism there is evidence that people from various socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds are coming together in new ways to challenge injustice and organize for social change. While every social movement has its unique set of dynamics, there is a potential common thread that can be attributed to the social agents involved in each instance. Each scenario takes place in a particular community in which people have become estranged from their basic human needs and, as a part of globalized capitalism, established a degree of dependency on institutions that are significantly alien to the respective communities. Fundamental to both the problem and the action individuals and groups take in response to it are the dynamic practices, relations, mediations and experiences of human alienation and de-alienation.

For participants in two recent case studies on anti-poverty community organizing, there is evidence of a link between participation in social movement activity and understanding alienation. What were the key artefacts that helped motivate them to participate in the unique manner that they did? How did their participation engage them in new understandings of their communities and ways to overcome conditions of poverty and feelings of powerlessness? What emerges from the narratives of participants is a distinct interest in engaging in activities that provide a sense of empowerment and hopefully contribute to overcoming alienation.

Through a preliminary analysis of their biographies and stories, this paper demonstrates how an understanding of how they overcame distortions of their basic human needs allowed for more positive and effective organizing activities.

RC13-303.2

SAWAYA, Sandra Maria* (Faculdade de Educação Universidade de São Paulo, sandrasawaya@yahoo.com.br)

"International reports and the reform in education: Reflections on learning"

The reflections on the nature of the Subject brought by philosophy, critical sociology and psychology, in view of the so-called crisis of modernity in contemporary culture, have produced a critical reading of pedagogical propositions about individual training in the globalized society. In the process of examining the generating matrices of pedagogical models on student's collective and individual training, these reflections reveal that the hegemonic concept of training today, in spite of having placed students, their learning and their development at the core of educational concerns, is actually distant from the proposal of educating human beings. Despite the much disseminated concept of training for self-determination and autonomy of the individual, we are before a reductionist concept of training as far as the current system of education is concerned. In other words, nowadays training finds itself deeply affected by other constraints (Flickinger, 2009, p. 65) and far away from any commitment to the roots that have founded its modern concept, which lay back to the ethical connotations of paideia and the expectation of achieving the ideal of self-determination through "bildung". Thus, despite the claims in favor of training for freedom and individual autonomy, this is not the case. This paper critically examines the reasons that defined the centrality of students and their training in international reports which have also influenced reforms in Brazil. It seeks to understand the attempts for reform and their project of training, by means of examining how the perceptions and reactions vis-à-vis the world are organized and how the conceptions of "self" and subjectivity training are proposed. Since the student as an individual has occupied a prominent place in contemporary educational thought, the projects related to his/her training have been in the middle of conflicting views that yield to contradictions within the very process of training.

WG01-192.3

SCALISE, Gemma* (University of Florence, Italy, gemma.scalise@unifi.it)

Global meanings and narratives shared in the local context

The research project aims to analyse the role of transnational social relations in conceptualizing Europe. I assume that the meanings attributed to Europe are shaped by the social context and interactions: the European identity is socially constructed in everyday life. Since the start of the European integration, many theoretical and empirical approaches have focused on the study of the EU, Europe and the European identity: Neofunctionalism, Institutionalism and Constructivism. Structuralist and comparative approaches look at quantitative data from cross-national surveys. "Post-national" analysis use new empirical methodologies to emphasize the European dynamic dimension and, according to them, identity is a "reflexive" social construction and a concept "detached" from territory.

The empirical part of the project takes aim at catching the meanings, definitions and narratives of Europe shared by people, which contribute to the construction of the European identity. The main conceptualizations of Europe will be linked to some "types" of European identity. For this purpose, a sample of "common" European citizens and their social networks are analyzed. Because of the active involvement of the Tuscan region in the EU, the selected case-study is the social relations' network of teachers-students-parents in some secondary schools located in Tuscany. Some of these schools took part in international cooperation projects and their teachers and students are involved in transnational networks of social relations.

RC22-132.8

SCAMARDELLA, Francesca* (University of Naples, , francesca.scamardella@unina.it)

The Islamic veil in the western countries: Human right or sign of separation?

Aim of this paper is to explore the real nature of the Muslim veil: is it a fundamental right that reveals female identity or is it just a barrier that increases cultural separation? And how contemporary democracies should manage this issue moving on boundaries between private and public sphere?

The paper will be divided into three parts. The first part will concern basic assumptions of a symbol, as an 'invisible reality-force that reveals itself only through effects' (Limone 1997: 31).

I will devote the second part of my paper to the Muslim veil as a religious symbol, starting from the interpretation of Koran verses.

The third part will concern a socio-legal analysis of French legal system about the right to wear the veil in public spaces, in order to understand if the veil is a human right or a sign of cultural separation among races. I have chosen this country because it is a strong example of legal system that does not recognize the veil as a potential human right.

The question can be put in these terms: should we say that Western democracies are not able to protect and implement human rights in a context of reciprocal recognition? In a multicultural society the inclusion of every form of life that has rights consists of the recognition for everybody to have "the opportunity to grow up in the world of cultural heritage and to have his or her children grown up in it without suffering discrimination because of it" (Habermas 1994: 131-132). The possibility for the Muslim veil to be a fundamental right will depend on socio-political will to create a space of sharing, where everybody, adopting the behaviour of reciprocal solidarity, can argue the reasonableness and validity of his/her own claims, trying to justify them for their universalization.

RC21-758.5

SCANU, Emiliano* (Laval University, emiliano.scanu.1@ulaval.ca) and **CLOUTIER, Geneviève** (Laval University)

Same problem, different motivations: A comparison of Quebec City's and Genoa's multiscalar responses to climate change

Cities are becoming key actors in tackling climate change effects. Mitigation and adaptation initiatives relying on multi-scalar perspectives and resources are being planned at the local level.

Though it is increasingly said that cities can be models of efficiency in this field, there is a need for more accurate knowledge about local administrations' motivations to integrate adaptation and mitigation objectives to planning. What encourages a city to plan measures in order to adapt its organization to climate change? To what extent is a city involved with other scales of government to mitigate climate change effects at the local level? Local administrations' practices offer insight on how environment and society interact and on how they respond to the climate crisis.

In this paper, we report on two cases, in two different contexts, in order to analyse how local institutions aim at taking into account the idea of an ecological rationality in their decisions. The first case presents the adaptation planning process in Quebec City, Canada. The second one concerns a mitigation initiative in Genoa, Italy.

Our first results indicate that the socio-political, cultural and institutional context plays an important role in orienting the decision to integrate either adaptation or mitigation objectives. In Quebec City, the adaptation initiative was essentially motivated by economic goals and a certain local culture of participatory process. In Genoa, the resources the European Union offers to local administrations for mitigation projects, coupled with a strong and interventionist local state explain why and how the city realised its innovative Sustainable Energy Action Plan. In different ways, these two cases illustrate how a variety of stakeholders and scales of government interact when it comes to planning actions to tackle climate change at a local level.

RC07-533.1

SCHACHTNER, Christina* (University of Klagenfurt, christina.schachtner@uni-klu.ac.at)

Social movements and digital media

Even in the first few weeks of the so-called "Arab Spring" in January 2011, digital media were identified as being essential instruments for organizing the political protests in the Middle East and North Africa. Yet digital media had already started to play a political role as arenas of discourse in which topics such as democracy, minority rights, gender and religion could be debated at least two to three years earlier. A critical online public sphere arose which had a transregional and global focus right from the start, as reflected in the self-image of one network actor when he explained: "In real life I'm a Saudi guy living in Saudi Arabia. But online I'm multinational, I'm multigeographical". This lecture presents the results of a study entitled "Communicative publics in cyberspace" investigating digital platforms which had been initiated in the Arab world, which is also where most of the contributions come from; this analysis is backed up by interviews with network actors and bloggers from Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Following the concept of Nancy Fraser's transnational public spheres (2007), we analysed the normative legitimacy and the efficiency of the com-

municative authority of digital arenas of discourse in the Middle East, identifying which political practices led to social movements in the digital sphere and which characteristics of digital media contributed to helping digital arenas of discourse turn into places where political resistance can develop.

RC13-529.4

SCHAMMAH GESSER, Silvina* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, gesser@pluto.mscc.huji.ac.il)

Consuming history consuming culture in XXI century Spain: The case of gernika /guernica

Notwithstanding the increasing wave of studies on the divided memories of the Spanish Civil War and its aftermath, the emergence of the new museum industries and their by-products -- commemorative exhibitions, guided tours, diverse forms of info-tainment and pedagogy -- as well as their impact on the making of memory through cultural tourism and leisure, popular culture and consumption have been scarcely explored in the Iberian peninsula. My paper addresses these issues by focusing on the modern museum infrastructures and their dynamics at the "centre" and "peripheries". The case studies chosen are the commemorations of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Pablo Picasso, and the 25th anniversary of the arrival of the *Guernica* in Spain, both celebrated by mega-exhibitions jointly held at the Prado Museum and the National Museum Reina Sofia Art Center in Madrid in 2006, on the one hand, and the 70th anniversary of the bombing of the Basque village of Gernika celebrated at the modern Interactive Museum for Peace in Gernika-Lumo in 2007, on the other. Thus, the paper addresses: a. how and why the politics of representation and display embedded in such "recuperation industries" bring the past back; b. the ways in which practices that range from youth Graffiti contests and informal internet forums to leisure and learning activities highlight fluctuations of the debates on memory -- as these trickle into the public sphere through less official and more experiential ways at the individual and group level. By elaborating on the critical literature on museums and its debate on the notion of governmentality, the presentation aims to discuss the disturbing manipulation of politics and aesthetics embedded in consuming Gernika/Guernica at the new millennium, specially as younger generations are targeted as audience.

RC29-631.7

SCHARAGER, Andrés* (UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES, andres.scharager@gmail.com) and **GARAT, Javier** (UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES)

Expulsión de extranjeros, defensa social y universidad (Universidad de Buenos Aires de principios del siglo XX)

En 1902 se sancionó en Argentina la Ley de Residencia como respuesta de las clases dominantes a las huelgas y al anarquismo que percibían como un peligro al orden social. En ese contexto, los aspirantes a graduarse de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires escribieron tesis que se introducían de lleno en el debate que suscitó la mencionada política de expulsión de extranjeros.

Partiendo de dichos documentos, escritos entre 1899 y 1907, veremos cómo la preocupación por la homogeneización de la sociedad y la asimilación e integración de los inmigrantes se tradujo en el delineamiento de estrategias de normalización y la paralela construcción de una anomalía. La ideología de la defensa social, presente en las tesis ya sea como justificación o como crítica a la política de separación de los extranjeros peligrosos, dará cuenta de la matriz positivista en la edificación de políticas contra los "perturbadores del orden" en los comienzos del siglo XX. El objetivo de este trabajo será, entonces, realizar un análisis del discurso presente en el campo académico acerca de la manera en que se concebía la otredad en términos de amenaza.

RC25-208.5

SCHENCMAN, Pablo* (UBA / CEIL - CONICET, p.schenzman@gmail.com)

Nombrar el exceso. Transformaciones en las denominaciones médicas de la obesidad

La posibilidad de reconstruir las diferentes representaciones sociales asociadas a un fenómeno social se relacionan con el modo en que se denominan a los agentes involucrados en este. Por ese motivo el presente

trabajo ahonda en diversas definiciones médicas para la obesidad que surgen desde finales del siglo XX hasta la actualidad. El mismo se detiene sobre aquellos rótulos presentados como autoevidentes indagando sobre las justificaciones científicas. A partir de este análisis se reconstruyen las imágenes metafóricas del cuerpo en las estas que se asientan. El material empírico surge del trabajo de archivo realizado sobre diversas publicaciones médicas y científicas presentes en el período estudiado (por ejemplo: Viva 100 Años, Jornada Médica, Orientación médica y La prensa médica argentina). La elección de una período extenso habilita la presentación de diferentes hitos retóricos que plasman la transformación del modo en que la medicina teoriza sobre el exceso, en el contorno corporal y en los hábitos de los pacientes. Como resultados el trabajo da cuenta de la emergencia de una problemática social con una marcada responsabilidad individual, aspecto comprobable a lo largo de las diversas genealogías de la obesidad que realizan las publicaciones elegidas. También se reconstruye el rol que la medicina se atribuye en la definición e intervención dentro de esta problemática. La alarmante descripción de la obesidad como enfermedad epidémica y masiva, aparece como una situación que se agrava en forma creciente y es capaz de justificar diferentes decisiones políticas académicas (por ejemplo la necesidad de la especialidad nutricional en Argentina en 1928). Finalmente el trabajo muestra que el tratamiento clínico de la obesidad se halla afectado en lo esencial por el consenso científico relativo al carácter de los agentes que se ven afectados por ella.

RC12-369.3

SCHIJMAN, Emilia* (Université Paris Diderot Paris7, emilia.schijman@gmail.com)

Ocupar, apropiarse, poseer. Usos y jurisprudencia en la vivienda social en Buenos Aires

A partir de una investigación de campo en un barrio de vivienda social en Buenos Aires, la ponencia explora el trabajo de legitimación de las familias para acceder a un estatus jurídico protector en la vivienda. Las respuestas del Instituto de la Vivienda y de los tribunales nos revelan una jurisprudencia contrapuesta entre dos criterios, el derecho civil de los contratos y los usos que interpelan sin cesar el derecho social. En este marco, la ejecución de reglas no es producto de una acción unilateral desde lo alto de la administración; es también la acción de los habitantes que estabilizan prácticas y movilizan reglas legales. El barrio se presenta al observador como el campo de un montaje de legalidad centrado en prácticas de ocupación en busca de una legitimidad social.

RC20-240.4

SCHILLAGI, Carolina* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, cschillagi@gmail.com)

Casos de muertes en la Argentina de los años noventa. Una aproximación al proceso de configuración de su carácter público

El propósito de la ponencia es explorar la relación entre distintas formas de morir, las figuras de las víctimas y la adquisición de un carácter público. Partimos de la idea de un proceso que adquiere rasgos particulares en aquellas muertes que no constituyen "buenas muertes". Por lo tanto, la reflexión girará en torno al proceso en cuyo seno una muerte particular deviene objeto de atención y debate público, se convierte en un relato pleno de nociones morales y políticas acerca de la víctima y el morir o bien, suscita acciones políticas y acciones colectivas de diversa índole.

Dando por sentado que el carácter público de ciertos "casos resonantes" de asesinato ocurridos a lo largo de la década del noventa en la Argentina, no descansa exclusivamente en la característica violenta de dichos eventos ¿cuáles son los otros factores que habilitan su puesta en visibilidad o que están en la base de su interés para un amplio conjunto de actores sociales y políticos en determinado momento histórico? ¿Cuáles son las respuestas que esos actores construyen en torno al problema que plantean dichas muertes, en sus distintos ámbitos de incumbencia? ¿Constituyen esas respuestas formas específicas de representar la muerte violenta a través de diversos mecanismos de exhibición, ocultamiento o relativización del acontecimiento en la discusión pública?

RC31-710.3

SCHLOTE, Christiane* (University of Zurich, cschlote@es.uzh.ch)

Staging south Asian diasporas

The first generation of Asian American women playwrights at the University of Hawaii was at the forefront of the emergence of Asian American drama and women played an important role in the establishment of Asian American theatres across the U.S. In a similar vein, British women playwrights and theatre producers of South Asian descent have been highly influential. Yet despite their success, Gabriele Griffin speaks of a marginalization of Black and Asian women's dramatic writing even within Black British cultural studies. This paper traces the influence of British Asian women playwrights, directors, actresses and theatre managers and their important contributions to the internationalisation of Britain's dramatic canon and its theatrical landscape with a particular focus on the Kali Theatre Company in London. Founded in 1990 with the pronounced aim of promoting new writings by Asian women dramatists, Kali has since produced numerous plays on a wide range of topics and has contributed significantly to the development of new women writers in London and beyond.

RC11-623.3

SCHMAUS, Gunther* (CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg, gunther.schmaus@ci.rech.lu) and **BOULD, Sally** (CEPS/INSTEAD)

Intergenerational transfer of money and services in France, Germany, Denmark and Italy

With the aging of the population in Europe the question of intergenerational transfers of both time and money become a significant area of study. This also raises the question of those who have no living adult children. Where do they fit in with transfers and services? Albertini, Kohli and Vogel (2007) analyze international transfers in the first wave of Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). They restrict their sample to transfers only for the older adults who have an adult child. The findings of the authors confirm that substantial transfers occur and "there is a net downward flow from the older to the younger generation". In examining welfare regimes the finding is that in wealthier countries money is most likely to be transferred to children and in poorer countries services are more likely to be transferred to children. Thus, there is a further need to ask the question: "What else is going on that might enhance our understanding of these transfers in different welfare regimes?"

We will use a different methodological approach as well as a deeper examination of the employment status of those women in the SHARE samples who are below retirement age. What are the consequences of older women workers in the mix of transfer of services and money? What happens to those without children? This question is very important in Germany with its high level of those in this generation who are without children. Are there within household transfers? This question more important in Italy where many households have two adult generations.

We will use the cross-national analysis from the second wave 2006/2007 of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The countries to be studied are Denmark, Germany, France and Italy and represent different European welfare regimes.

RC55-246.3

SCHMEETS, Hans* (Statistics Netherlands, HSBS@cbs.nl) and **TE RIELE, Saskia** (Statistics Netherlands)

Increasing social capital in the Netherlands

In the Netherlands, issues related to social capital feature prominently on the political agenda. There is a general feeling and belief that social cohesion in Dutch society is eroding. This goes together with a shift in political behaviour: an increasing popularity of populist parties such as the 'Party of Freedom' (PVV), and a growing concern about the impact of Islam and non-western ethnic minorities on Dutch society. This paper provides an overview of the findings of Statistics Netherlands' research programme on social capital. First, a framework of social capital will be outlined which consists of three dimensions: (1) participation; (2) trust; and (3) integration. Second, developments in participation and trust over the past 20 years will be presented. These findings are based on various large-scale surveys (e.g. the Labour Force Survey based on some 900,000 cases and the Permanent Survey on Living Conditions based on 360,000 cases) and on population registers in which a wide range of information on the Dutch population is available, such as gender, age, ethnicity, disposable income and regional variables. Third, differences in social capital between subpopulations are discussed.

Results show no decline in social capital in the Netherlands: social contacts with family and friends increased, and this is also true for social and institutional trust. Volunteer work, informal help and political participation were stable. There are, however, large differences between subpopulations: the lower educated and minority groups participate less and show lower trust levels. Certain religious groups, on the other hand, show higher levels of social capital. In addition, a clear regional divide is demonstrated. Furthermore, similar patterns between subpopulations and regions reveal when comparing various indicators of wellbeing, such as life-satisfaction and happiness.

RC26-643.2

SCHMIDT, Joaquim* (Board ISA-RC26, soregajkhw@aol.com)

Theory and methodology of sociotechnics : A non-aristotelian topics

Sociotechnics and its methodology will be put into the framework of recently developed *Technosciences*.

Understanding of >technics< within sociotechnics proves in Third Millennium as fundamentally different from that of Second Millennium. Former >hardware< has become somehow replaced by that, what we presently understand under Software, i.e. technics has changed into proceedings based on information. This requires a new methodology, too. This new methodology presents as *non-Aristotelian* topics to be presented. Aristotelian topics are space related, while *non-Aristotelian* topics are time-related. It doesn't matter any longer in our Third Millennium what is going on around positions, but what happens in-between them, i.e. group processes matter. Like architects help to construct buildings and landscapes, sociotechnicians will be educated to help cooperatives and citizens initiatives to define their goals and piloting their way through the jungle of already existing institutions.

RC24-425.5

SCHMIDT, Luísa* (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon, schmidt@ics.ul.pt), DELICADO, Ana (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon), GOMES, Carla (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon), GRANJO, Paulo (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon), GUERREIRO, Susana (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon) and O'RIORDAN, Tim (University of East Anglia)

Coastal change in Portugal: Community perceptions, social justice, and democratization

The Portuguese coastline is increasingly vulnerable to flooding and erosion. Changes in rivers and estuaries due to dredging and damming, and stronger storms and rising tides are continually removing sand from beaches. Yet 80 per cent of the Portuguese population lives on the coast, so there is expensive property development such as ports, roads, houses, tourism facilities, and businesses. This is the result of cultural fascination with the coast, plus major tourism related transformation. Yet planning controls on these coastlines are inadequate to stop further settlement, even in risk-prone areas.

Coastal communities nowadays face both coastal change and economic uncertainty. Their homes and livelihoods are at risk and they are on the front line of mitigation and adaptation to coastal change. This paper is based on three case studies in coastal Portugal. It presents the results of both a representative survey of local populations and focussed interviews with targeted stakeholders (including fishermen, businesses, non-governmental organisations, neighbourhood associations).

It will analyse how they perceive and conceptualise risk, how they are being involved in planning and decision-making, and how they envisage the defence (or abandonment) of their neighbourhoods.

The evidence collected reveals the locationally varied responses to adaptation strategies, to new approaches to community based participation and funding, and to the scope for transformational change in coastal politics. It also addresses the dynamics between lay and scientific knowledge on coastal change. The paper covers the shifting sociology of coastal communities, innovative approaches to financing adaptation, emerging issues of social justice, improved forms of democratic communication, and engagement between researchers, communities and policy makers in the redesign of coastal management in the face of medium term accommodation to economic and coastal change.

RC07-385.5

SCHMIDT, Robert J.* (Technical University Berlin, robert.schmidt@soz.tu-berlin.de)

Protentions as structures of selection in social systems: The role of anticipated futures in the case of a scientific innovation

Anticipated futures play an important role in processes of innovation. The social sciences can focus on the systemness, the contextual nature of these futures. This presentation aims to discuss an evolutionary approach to innovation according to the systems theory of Niklas Luhmann and focuses on the importance of protentions in the phase of selection.

In the first part the concept of protentions as specific structures of social systems is presented. According to Alfred Schuetz in social actions there are protentions as anticipated futures shaping plans and intentions. From a systems theoretical perspective you can see firstly that these positive or negative prospects depend upon societal logics like the scientific production of knowledge or economic production of value, specific markets, organizations or other contextual settings. Secondly you can describe the specific role of these structures in the process of innovation. After the systemic construction of variation, protentions as structures of the specific system are of crucial importance for the selection of these.

In the second part this theoretical understanding of protentions is illustrated by a case of radical innovation in catalysis-basic-research. This process began on the meso-level of a single research organization, depending on the specific organizational protentions in the phase of selection. At the end it was an important innovation for the whole research on catalysis, which can be described as a result of anticipated futures in this scientific field. This example shows how important specific structures according to systemically anticipated futures are in the enduring process of re-production in social life.

RC54-98.2

SCHMIDT, Robert J.* (Technical University Berlin, robert.schmidt@soz.tu-berlin.de)

Spatiality, materiality and the process of innovation in a regional cluster: The case of an irritating experiment in a structuration-theory-perspective

The following argument is based on the understanding of social constitution as enduring intersection of presence and absence presented in the writings of Anthony Giddens. Humans are emotionally and physically involved in the bodily production of and production in presence. At the same time they (as competent actors) have the possibility and responsibility to draw on contextual properties that are not physically present at the concrete moment. Both aspects of social life are constitutive for and intertwined in tangible processes and can be separated from each other just analytically. These notions open the perspective for constitutive effects of spatiality and materiality on the enduring flow of nows. The bodily process of production in presence is shaped by non-human elements, like spaces, technical equipment or symbols, like Andrew Pickering and Bruno Latour show. On the other hand the co-presence or presence-availability of other actors plays an important role. All these elements are not constitutive on their pure materiality, but on their structured enactment in social processes.

Based upon this conception of structuration in the second part the case of an irritating experiment in basic research on catalysis is presented. It illustrates how spatiality and materiality of the embedded situation in the regional cluster is shaped by absent totalities of competent actors at the same moment as these totalities are shaped through the process themselves. In the end organizational structures, routines of experimenting and theories of catalysis-research have changed. These transformations cannot be adequately understood without referring to the spatial and material context which is present to the actors. In this story of an innovation we can see the enduring co-constitution of the physical properties of time-space and the contextual knowledge competent actors use to act in these complex situations.

RC35-293.1

SCHMIDT, Volker H.* (National University of Singapore, socvhs@nus.edu.sg)

Challenges of global modernity

The aim of this paper is twofold: first, to lay out the contours of a conception of modernity that is both globally applicable and sensitive to local particularities; and second to reflect upon the consequences of the breakthrough of global modernity, which marks the end of western hegemony. Drawing upon a broadly Parsonian-inspired typology, the proposed conception of modernity distinguishes four dimensions of modernization: modernization of social systems, modernization of cultural systems, modernization of personality systems, and modernization of the body. Far-reaching transformations in all four dimensions are discernable on a global scale. The ways in which modern developments manifest themselves can vary though: between world regions, countries, cities, towns, but also within any such entity. The paper suggests to tackle differences expressing themselves in various settings by tailoring research methodologies to the reference problems for which the respective differences matter. As for the end of western hegemony, it means, amongst many other things, the demise of the center-periphery division that characterized the world order before the global breakthrough of modernity.

RC30-350.2

SCHMIERL, Klaus* (Institute for Social Science Research (ISF), klaus.schmierl@isf-muenchen.de)

Correspondence of new work requirements with vocational training in cross-company alliances in the German metal industry

In recent decades, fundamental changes of societal, economical and entrepreneurial structures have taken place. Modern forms of work organization like autonomous teamwork, an intensified international and intercultural collaboration and the necessity for cooperation beyond the barriers of companies have consequences for the adaption of these new work requirements into modernized curricula within Vocational Educational Training (VET). In this perspective the presentation will deal with results of a recently finished research project on „Inter-company Learning Alliances in the German Metal and Electrical Industries“, which function as a new path to secure the supply with a highly qualified work force.

Given these changes, many enterprises consciously pursue an *innovative Human Resource Management* that also comprise an intensification of own initial vocational training. What is a rather new phenomenon in Germany is that this initial occupational training sometimes takes place as *collaboration* in vocational and further training. According to our case studies in the metal and electrical industries *cross-company learning alliances* can provide modern qualifications and skills which are necessary for the adaptation of new work requirements: Within these collaborative training alliances we observe an identity of modern, holistic training contents with anticipated work demands and future changes in production and work processes. By autonomous processing of production orders, the apprentices are empowered to train their ability to solve problems and to work independently. From an organizational perspective, the apprentices learn in large, heterogeneous, interdisciplinary and cross-company teams. Their methodical and social competences like the ability to work effectively in a team, project management, flexibility and the capability to self-organize are strengthened. All in all, the specific advantage of learning alliances regarding the *changes in the German production and innovation model* is that it obtains qualifications and competencies that are necessary to meet future requirements in working and production processes.

RC48-56.1

SCHMITZ, Eva* (University of Halmstad, eva.schmitz@hh.se)

'Boss of your own belly' - The creativity of the social protest for women's social justice in Sweden during the 1970s

The social protest or the 'repertoires of collective action' (Tilly 1978) has taken various expressions in the history of social movements. There is a continuity in the creativeness, using culture, art and other performances in the social protest for social justice as well as new actions devised in response to changed circumstances (Tarrow 1998, West & Blumberg 1990, Roseneil 1995, Zald 1996). The importance of studying emotions and creativity in the study of social movements has not least been argued from scholars studying feminist movements (Ferree & Miller 1985, Ryan 1992, Taylor & Whittier 1999).

When the news about the emergence of a women's movement in the late 1960s was spread in media, it was not unusual that the focus was precisely on the creativity in the actions performed by women activists.

In this paper I want to contribute with some historical examples of creativity and emotions in the collective actions organized by women activists throughout Sweden during the 1970s. Questions are raised as: In what way were the demands of the movement expressed via music, street art, and theatre? Were these protests effective? Did the activists build their strategies on their historical predecessors or did they emerge from a spontaneous creativity?

The purpose of this paper is to show in what way the importance of creativity in the social protest has for the reception of the ideas and demands of the movement beyond the members themselves and sympathizers. I argue, in accordance with Barbara Ryan (1992), the importance of ideology and symbols in the feminist mobilization and engagement. With a deeper empirical study of the range of the creativity in the social protests we can hopefully get a better understanding of the 'repertoires of collective action' that we see emerging from women activists in the Middle East today.

RC55-627.1

SCHNEIDER, Simone M.* (Universität Bielefeld, simone.schneider@sowi.hu-berlin.de)

Do income inequalities impair an individual's life satisfaction? – Dismantling an empirical artefact

Sociologists expect economic inequalities to be detrimental to subjective experiences of well-being, e.g. life satisfaction and happiness, but research into the issue remains inconclusive. The inconsistent results may reflect the individual researcher's selection of (a) the geographic unit, (b) the indicator measuring inequality, and/or (c) the specific (sub-) population.

This paper calls for the *theoretical reflection* of the methodological choices made by researchers analysing the impact of income inequality on life satisfaction. Referring to approaches in social cognition theory that propose social perceptions as influential mechanisms (thereby bridging the macro-micro gap), we assume to find the impact of income inequalities on life satisfaction to be greater within smaller regional units where the polarization of income differences is especially high. We expect upper and lower income groups to be equally vulnerable to these influences, albeit for different reasons.

The analyses are based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) from 2005 and 2006. We estimate the impact of income inequality on life satisfaction using multi-level regression models, and we differentiate between different geographic units (federal states (Nuts1), planning regions (ROR), district level (Nuts2)) using different measures of income inequality (Gini-Index vs. 90/10 Ratio) for specific subpopulations (e.g., upper vs. lower income groups).

A first set of analyses yields ambivalent findings on the effect of income inequality on life satisfaction. Next to east-west-differences, the Gini-Index proved to be one of the most important predictors for life satisfaction at the federal state level. However, no significant effects were reported for income inequality at the district level, neither for different inequality measures nor for specific subgroups. These findings encourage future research to probe the causal mechanisms underlying the contextual dependencies of well-being, e.g., social trust, perceptions of the legitimacy of income inequalities, and social comparison processes.

RC42-99.2

SCHNEIDER, Simone M.* (Universität Bielefeld, simone.schneider@sowi.hu-berlin.de)

How detrimental are income inequalities to the human mind? Analyzing the protective functions of social justice perceptions in Germany and Chile

How to distribute scarce resources is a divisive topic. On the one hand, *liberalists* justify income inequality using principles of economic freedom and competition; on the other hand, *egalitarians* disapprove of social hierarchies based on economic power relations and favor distributive procedures based on equality and need. This paper asks how detrimental income inequalities really are for the individual, judging its value by its impact on life satisfaction experiences. Unlike most studies in this field, it focuses on the perceiver (the individual) and tries to understand how the larger societal processes of (in)equality become subjective accounts of well-being, paying close attention to perceptions and judgments on social justice.

Using data from the International Social Justice Project (2006), this study considers whether the distribution of monetary resources in Germany

(N = 3,059) and Chile (N = 890) – two highly diverse societies in terms of income inequality – makes a difference to an individual's life satisfaction. Using structural equation modeling, the paper analyzes the mediatory nature of social justice perceptions, i.e., perceptions of the legitimacy of others' incomes, social attribution patterns, and social mobility.

The results verify the mediatory function of social justice perceptions. If people perceive societal conditions to be unjust, they are also less satisfied with their own life. This holds surprisingly only for upper income groups. Perceptions of social mobility are, however, especially important for the life satisfaction of lower income groups. This paper concludes that income inequalities do not hurt individuals per se, but only if the individual perceives them as illegitimate. However, perceptions are often biased and judgments are often a product of self-interests and culturally induced preferences which need further theoretical and empirical consideration.

RC52-342.4

SCHNELL, Christiane* (University of Frankfurt, christiane-schnell@gmx.net)

Cuttings one's own path and becoming a part of something. On professional identities and fragmented working biographies

The paper examines the development of professional identities under conditions of discontinuous working biographies. Two examples are presented, which illustrate the interplay of structural conditions, collectivity and individualism in the course of professional socialisation.

For professionals in the media sector, my first example, it is as necessary as it is also difficult to build a consistent working identity. Most professionals work for a long time in diverse projects for different employers and therefore acquire general experiences and broad qualifications. Otherwise you have to develop a unique specialized profile, to receive visibility in a highly competitive market. On this background identity building has to be understood as a process of permanent active reflexion and cutting one's own path and becoming part of a professional community.

Doctors, who decide to work for the drug industries, which is my second example, do not have to fight with insecure existence. There functional role within a pharmaceutical company is usually fixed. But they also have to build a new professional identity, which integrates the medicinal background and new managerial responsibilities. - Comparing these two empirical examples, some theoretical conclusions on professional identity building will be discussed.

RC41-685.1

SCHOLTZ, Hanno* (University of Konstanz, hanno.scholtz@uni-konstanz.de)

Childrens' expected income consequences and fertility behavior in cross-national comparison

Declining fertility has turned from blessing to curse after the end of industrial society, and, for a number of reasons from cultural heritage to welfare state financing, post-industrial societies struggle to understand and potentially to reverse the decline in the number of babies born.

One general argument relating to the decline in children is related to the negative income effect of children: Especially for women, raising children needs resources which could be used either in investment processes in human and social capital or directly in the generation of income and consumption (Becker 1981). Individuals are proposed to contrast their expected economic situations with and without children: the difference between both is a cost which is compared with the utilities derived from having kids.

This choice situation is interesting for researchers and policymakers since the difference between the economic situation with and without children is the subject of a number of policy measures from family allowances over tax deductions for childcare and publicly offered childcare to policies for gender-equality. However, although empirical research has used a number of methods to measure and understand fertility and its relation to diverse policy measures, studying this general argument in its two sub-aspects mentioned and in a comparative framework is yet a gap in the literature.

It is a question especially interesting for comparative research since both sides of the research question are of interest in comparing welfare states and the behavior of their citizens: Is fertility influenced by income differences, is it influenced uniformly over time, societies, and individual characteristics? What interactions exist between fertility and the expected

income consequences? Does the effect on disposable income count alone or are the effects on other parts of the income likewise or even more important?

The paper addresses these questions based on Luxembourg Income Study data.

RC45-100.1

SCHOLTZ, Hanno* (University of Konstanz, hanno.scholtz@uni-konstanz.de)

Three equilibria and two waves of change: A short model of modernity, 1750-2030

Motivated by transition parallels in changes (e.g., global shifts or rising inequality), we ask whether modernity's growth trajectory can be seen as producing not two but three equilibria.

We take four arguments from the actor-oriented theory of institutions (North 1990) and model growth as an increase in the number of strategies and informations about these strategies. In the conventional games which are the base of discontinuities in institutional change, individuals take their immediate experiences on individual or organizational level as natural focal points. However, growth and swelling information make easy focal points suboptimal, and optimality proceeds towards more abstract levels. In the sequence which is defined by the existence of transaction cost, focal points for defining institutions move from the individual level in the pre-industrial phase to the organizational level in the industrial and to the institutional level in the (still emerging, more than 40 years after Bell 1977) post-industrial phase.

Using additional assumptions about the nature of relevant institutional fields, we can derive a grid which allows to understand a lot of institutional innovation in the past, present, and immediate future, from Romantic Love to not-yet designed schemes of computerized voting.

RC07-205.1

SCHOONMAKER, Sara* (University of Redlands, sara_schoonmaker@redlands.edu)

Forking digital inclusion: The development of LibreOffice and the document foundation

In this paper, I explore the development of LibreOffice and The Document Foundation (TDF) as a project designed to promote digital inclusion. The project seeks to eradicate the digital divide and promote civic participation by providing free, universal access to LibreOffice as a suite of what project participants call "office productivity tools." By supporting open document formats and open standards, the project fosters conditions for LibreOffice users to share and control the documents they create. The paper is divided into three sections. First, I analyze the power relationships between the OpenOffice.org community, Sun and Oracle that gave rise to the creation of LibreOffice and TDF in September 2010. I analyze the process of forking OpenOffice as an example of Free Software community participants defending digital inclusion against corporate actions that could have undermined the open nature of the project. Second, I investigate the growth of the project since September 2010, exploring the contributions from independent community volunteers as well as company-sponsored developers. I highlight the importance of language for the process of digital inclusion by probing The Document Foundation's goal of preserving native languages by encouraging community participants to translate, document and support LibreOffice in their native languages. Finally, I assess the strengths and limitations of the strategy of forking for the broader project of developing digital inclusion and the digital commons. I focus on the dynamic relationship between Free Software communities, corporations and markets. Data for the paper include interviews with founders of The Document Foundation and members of its Steering Committee, as well as The Document Foundation Blog and the information technology business press.

RC33-480.1

SCHRAM, Arthur* (University of Amsterdam, schram@uva.nl) and **CHARNESS, Gary** (University of California at Santa Barbara)

Social and moral norms in the laboratory

Norms involve a shared understanding about what one ought to do in certain situations. Social norms involve observation by others and external sanctions for violations, while moral norms involve introspection and

internal sanctions; our design attempts to disentangle their effects in the laboratory. In this study, we first develop a simple model of individual preferences that incorporates moral and social norms. We then consider an allocation decision made by a dictator dividing a fixed sum within a three-person group, where we create a shared understanding by providing advice from subjects' peers who have no financial payoff at stake. In a 2x2 design, we vary whether such advice is given, as well as whether behavior is observable, i.e., the choice made is publicly divulged to the other participants in the experiment. This design allows us to explicitly separate the effects of moral and social norms. We find that people's choices are in fact affected by a combination of observability and the shared understanding. Our design allows us to explicitly show that social norms play a role in participants' decisions. The results are outside the realm of standard social-preference models; in particular, these are silent regarding whether a choice is made public.

RC05-89.6

SCHRAMM, Christina* (Programa de Doctorado en Estudios de la Sociedad y la Cultura, christina_schramm@yahoo.de)

Afro-indigenous subjectivity as an art of survival: "I am black, Indian and when I get angry I come out of the devil"

Ethnicized, racialized, gendered and sexualized constructions of subjectivity in Afro-indigenous Costa Rican women come alive in a complex and conflictive field of tensions between perceptions of the Self and the Other. In a context of national politics based on Whiteness and clearly separable identities, the question of "Where are you from?" may not only be asked out of curiosity by unknown people on the streets, but also from doubting family members, skeptical neighbors or institutions. It confronts Afro-indigenous women with paradoxical situations of being visibly unseen and with questions of belonging concerning family and communal membership, as well as Costa Rican citizenship.

In this paper I refer to three Afro-indigenous women's biographies. Based on fragments of narrative interviews, I will focus on how these women handle the tensions inherent to this questioning. Which psycho-emotional body language do they develop to answer the complex power relations? Creativity is needed and decides about how intersections of indigeneity, blackness, gender and sexuality are articulated explicitly and implicitly. Theoretically the analysis is nurtured by queer feminist and de/postcolonial approaches. The presentation is part of my doctoral thesis in advanced progress on subjectivities and social imaginaries of Afro-descendent and indigenous bribri women in Costa Rica that I am writing at the University of Costa Rica, in the Doctoral Program 'Estudios de la Sociedad y la Cultura'.

RC32-181.3

SCHRAMM, Christina* (Programa de Doctorado en Estudios de la Sociedad y la Cultura, christina_schramm@yahoo.de)

Researching Afro-descendent and indigenous women's lives in the tropics. Knowledge productions at a crossroads

Black and Indigenous knowledge productions are echoed by international academic research. However, the hierarchy between academic and non-academic knowledge produces not only histories of knowledge but also of silence. Cultural taboos and stereotypes and epistemic violence structurally inherent to academic institutions might hinder processes of decolonizing occidental presuppositions of superiority and practices of systematic fragmentation. The fact that knowledge systems are declassified as oral traditions in order to translate them in readable goods, evidences capitalist logics of property and commodification that objectify especially Indigenous and black women.

Departing from this fundamental critique and out of solidarity with my research participants I decided to do my PhD in Costa Rica. But instead of leaving dilemmas and contradictions behind, they came much closer. My positionality is marked by complex relations of power, multiple imaginaries and conflicting interests. In this paper I will draw attention to these paradoxical tensions, by bringing together experiences of black and Indigenous women with my own experience.

RC34-78.4

SCHREYER, Dr. Franziska* (Institute for Employment Research, franziska.schreyer@iab.de)

Activation without work? The sanctioning of jobless youth by employment services in Germany

From "Welfare without work" to "Activation without work" – that is how the neo-liberal transformation of European welfare states is characterised from a critical sociological perspective. A core problem of activation strategies not only in Germany is that they are one-sided: They concentrate on the jobless benefit recipients and their assumed individual deficits, while neglecting the creation of jobs providing sufficient income. In Germany unemployed younger than 25 years are defined as a special target group regarding the participation in activation measures. In order to integrate them into the labour market, they are also subject to more sweeping sanctioning regulations. Contrary to a stepwise reduction of the financial benefit for older clients, benefits for unemployed younger than 25 years are reduced by 100% for mostly three months after the first neglect of duty. In case of repeated failure within one year, the payment for housing and heating is cancelled in addition.

In our presentation we would assess the consequences of the sanctioning rules against young jobless welfare recipients. Our questions are: Can social inclusion (in terms of integration into the labour market) be achieved with the threat and imposition of sanctions? Or does financial pressure rather lead to more social exclusion, material and subjective? To answer these questions, we present some main findings of quantitative research as well as our own qualitative research. We analyze narrative interviews with sanctioned young jobless as well as semi-structured interviews with case workers in employment services. In addition we examine the counseling records that have been compiled about the young people.

RC31-538.1

SCHUERKENS, Ulrike* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, uschuerkens@gmail.com)

African migrants in France

The paper will discuss the professional situation of African immigrants in France. It is based on a report that was undertaken to understand professional situations of these African immigrants (women and men) and investigate if there are "ethnic" professional specializations. The paper will show the varied professional situations of these groups in France and their links to their countries of origin.

RC09-433.1

SCHUERKENS, Ulrike M.M.* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, uschuerkens@gmail.com)

Consent in and resistance to management practices in different world regions

Consent and resistance can be seen as key challenges in global management. Why people comply is a crucial issue in this field. In the session, I will address the topic within a theoretical perspective: management in multinational firms that place a lot of pressure on their staff to be hardworking and to subordinate themselves to hierarchy, standards and schedules. By studying how the discourses of management clash and interact in various firms, I will add and develop the concept of counter-resistance to expand our understanding of the dynamics of consent and resistance. The idea is to show how the notion to resist is accepted and neutralized. The study will offer insights into the dynamics of the global management discourse and will show the multidimensional character of resistance in different world regions.

RC45-447.1

SCHULZ, Benjamin* (University of Mannheim, benjamin.schulz@uni-mannheim.de)

Ethnic capital, social capital and immigrants' labour market integration in Germany

For the case of Germany, the role of immigrants' social networks for their structural assimilation is still debated controversially. Empirical findings are far from conclusive, and contradictory theoretical expectations are discussed vividly. On the one hand it has been argued that under certain conditions lacks of resources specific to the receiving country can be compensated by ethnic resources or result in potentially beneficial segmented assimilation pathways. On the other hand, a strong embedding in immigrant groups may constrain immigrants' advancement in the receiving so-

ciety, because co-ethnics may not be able to provide crucial resources. A particularly strong networking culture within an ethnic group could imply fewer relationships to majority members. Thereby ethnic communities could represent a 'mobility trap'.

Against this background, data of the so-called stage 8 "Adult Education and Lifelong Learning" of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) in Germany are analyzed. For several immigrant groups, esp. immigrants from the former Soviet Union and Turkey unemployment durations are investigated. Competing risk event history models are applied to account for several (potential) reasons why people may succeed to escape unemployment. Furthermore, Cox regression modelling is modified to meet the peculiarities of multiple unemployment spells.

Results show that ethnic networks do not hinder immigrants' job search per se, but that they are generally rather harmful, because co-ethnics are often in lower social positions. Consequently, ethnic networks typically can give access to less social capital than those of majority group members. Since a comprehensive social capital instrument has been included in NEPS, the role of ethnic and social capital can be tested more directly than in many other studies. In particular, socio-structural and (ethnic) compositional aspects of social capital as well as access to relevant resources are differentiated.

RC07-248.2

SCHULZ, Markus S.* (UIUC, markus.s.schulz@gmail.com)

Democratizing futures: Radical imaginaries, police repression, and public engagements of the occupy wall street movement

Wall Street has been a prime target for popular protests ever since it had become a center of capitalist power and symbol of inequality. Yet most protests never made it into the news. Why then did the attempt on September 17, 2011 avoid oblivion and morph into a broader movement with branches in over 1,500 cities across the USA and abroad? How were activists able to invoke a coalition of the "99%" and put demands not only for socio-economic justice but also for participation onto agendas that had been dominated by budget shortfalls, tax cuts, and terrorism? How were free spaces created for experimenting with democratic alternatives? How did the groups of different cities resist varying forms of repression? How did different media forms and strategies shape the engagement with publics? How did the movement draw inspiration and mesh transnationally with other efforts for participatory reconfigurations of governance and economics? This paper explores the early history and prospect of the movement by tracing the interaction between grievances, micro/macro contextual opportunities and constraints, network capacities, and communicative practices. Multi-method focus on the experience in select cities shows not only enormous local variation but also varied modes of connecting sites of struggle. The paper concludes with a discussion of options for future action.

RC48-635.1

SCHUSTER, Federico* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, fschuster@sociales.uba.ar), PEREZ, German (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani), NATALUCCI, Ana (CONICET. IIGG/UBA) and GATTONI, María Soledad (CONICET. IIGG/UBA)

Territorios disputados. Movilización política y procesos de institucionalización en niveles locales de gobierno (Argentina, 1997-2011)

Esta ponencia sintetiza los resultados del proyecto de investigación "Movilización política y gobierno local: Un análisis comparado de las relaciones entre las organizaciones territoriales y los municipios en el Gran Buenos Aires, 1997-2005" ejecutado entre 2008 y 2011 por el Grupo de Estudios sobre Protesta Social y Acción Colectiva del Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani y financiado por la Universidad de Buenos Aires. El proyecto analizó la relación entre lamovilización y las transformaciones del régimen político de gobierno; concretamente, el vínculo entre las organizaciones territoriales y los gobiernos locales en un contexto caracterizado por el doble proceso de territorialización del conflicto social y la descentralización del estado nacional. Para esto se realizaron entrevistas a funcionarios locales, dirigentes de organizaciones sociales y análisis de un programa social impulsado por el ministerio de Desarrollo Social. Entre las conclusiones se sostendrá, por un lado, que ambos procesos complejizaron el campo estratégico de la política local a partir de a) el surgimiento y consolidación de organización territoriales con capacidad de movilización y

recursos, y b) un cambio en la política social reorientada a un perfil productivista. Por otro lado, demostraremos que pese a la convergencia de esos procesos y al incremento de la capacidad estratégica de los actores informales organizados en la consecución de recursos derivados de la política social en el plano local, este fortalecimiento organizativo no condujo a una mayor institucionalización; sino que se vio limitado en sus posibilidades de participación y representación democrática en los niveles locales de gobierno por una sobredeterminación de la disputa entre aparatos partidarios y gobiernos locales por el control electoral de los territorios y para la reproducción de sus respectivas burocracias.

RC02-166.4

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What will be the fate of Mexico, a nation dependent upon a declining hegemon?

What is the fate of nations that are satellites of declining hegemon? What does the future hold for Mexico--an economy closely tied to the United States? Between 1947 and 1967, the United States enjoyed global hegemony. That position was supported by its superiority in production. Mexico has always had close economic ties to the United States. NAFTA, implemented in 1994, left it very open to trade and capital flows. As the United States began its hegemonic slide in the 1970s, it embarked on numerous paths to ameliorate its profit crises. One was offshoring, and by the 21st century, China was a desired destination for trade and direct foreign investment. The rise of China is seen in its growing market share of global exports. China has also garnered the investment confidence of market raters e.g. A.T.Kearney FDI Confidence Index and received a higher volume of foreign capital flows. This dual feature of U.S. hegemonic decline—loss of dominance and turning to an emerging market for offshoring—have negative consequences for Mexico. Numerous researchers have pointed out the detrimental effects, especially in fields of high tech and manufacturing assembly. One would expect however, that Mexico, because of geography and NAFTA, would have a comparative advantage in the agricultural sectors. I investigate the case of garlic. China has become the largest producer and the largest exporter of garlic. And even this little bulb has displaced Mexico's own garlic trade with the United States. The thing about globalization is that if you blink, you miss it (South Africa Finance Minister 2003).

RC53-237.1

SCHWITTEK, Jessica* (University of Wuppertal, j.schwitek@uni-wuppertal.de)

Childhood in Kyrgyzstan – Social practices in private and public spheres and their relation with democratic values

In a research project conducted in Kyrgyzstan, social practices of families and children were studied in two spheres: the public and the private domain. It has shown that a rather „traditional“ idea of private- and family life exists: Relations between family members are described in terms of functionality and reciprocity, containing high expectations regarding actual as well as future obligations – Participation of children in the private domain takes place only within this structure, and children in general seem to enjoy and value this functional inclusion; they are proud of their own share of duties and responsibilities in the household, and in self-descriptions children demonstrate their „fitting-in“ with familial expectations. A participation that goes beyond this hierarchically structured collective is not promoted by families. This is due to several reasons one can only guess about, including e.g. a lack of trust in public structures, reliance on family networks, re-ethnisation of culture, economic hardship and geographic isolation. The promotion of children's „democratic“ participation is rather, one could argue, part of the responsibilities of public and educational institutions. A lot of effort is expended to promote this function of educational institutions - especially by international organisations and NGOs with a rather „universal“ and „modern“ vision of childhood and the child as actor (or as political subject). This paper discusses the social practices of families and educational institutions in Kyrgyzstan, their respective advocates, and their relation with democratic values. Theoretical models drawn from modernization theory, addressing a modern society's promise of inclusion and emancipation of all social groups (Eisenstadt 2007, Witrock 2005), will be used to interpret the above mentioned issues.

RC47-543.2

SCIORTINO, Raffaele* (State University Milan, raf.sciortino@gmail.com) and **ARMANO, Emiliana** (State University Milan)

Forms of the European Spring: The No Tav movement

Within the "European spring", the No Tav movement in Susa Valley - the struggle against the construction of the high speed railway line connected to the UE corridors - is theoretically as well empirically worthy of consideration. It has behind itself a long work of organization, experiences, mobilization that represents in the Italian as well as European panorama an important although little known political factory of cooperating subjectivity constitution. This struggle has got as main features: direct action and self-organised spontaneous intervention, without the support of predefined traditional structures, a crescendo of cooperation of "simple" individuals basically left without those traditional forms of belonging typical of the old cycle of social movements. It creates its own ties in a horizontal network able to get the most of individual resistance and the skills of each, and to enhance them. It seeks decision-making mechanisms, deploys multiform activities. At the same time, it produces a body of information and searches for unity within the heterogeneity of the participants, their visions, individual backgrounds not belonging to a homogenous social group, nor with predefined common perspectives, creating relationships and producing something which until a few days before would have seemed to them incredible.

The No Tav movement has also elaborated a language and raised issues far beyond its specific mobilization: the theme of another possible model of development, production of new relations and commons, and the claim against the debt economy. All in all, it shows some features that are emerging on European scale, in particular with the M15 movement. Our analysis combines a class-composition and co-research approach with the attempt to compare the No Tav movement with the framework of the "new social movements" analysis as well with regard to the theme commons/new enclosures.

RC55-67.2

SCOTT, Jacqueline* (University of Cambridge, jls1004@cam.ac.uk)

Scepticism, selectivity and subjective wellbeing: Political interests and survey measures in the UK

This paper presents, as an illustrative case study, the UK Government's 2011-2012 endeavours to monitor social progress in the UK. The Coalition Government commissioned the Office of National Statistics (ONS) to develop appropriate well-being measures. This case study illuminates the conflicting interests and compromise positions that have been manifest in the development and implementation of the survey measures. The study relies on three main sources: 1) the evidence that was presented to ONS to help the design and development of the survey measures; 2) newspaper coverage of the national quest for wellbeing measures; and 3) the presentation of initial "findings" and caveats concerning their interpretation. The paper argues that selectivity issues plague the UK's national endeavour to address social progress and the well-being agenda. These selection effects help promote a pronounced scepticism amongst the press and wider public. The question is then raised as to whether policy measures could influence people's conceptions and evaluations of social progress and wellbeing, and whether such policy efforts would be beneficial and desirable. The case study has relevance far beyond the UK, and we consider how the European Social Survey may face similar challenges as it seeks to introduce societal wellbeing measures, across Europe.

RC22-286.2

SEEBACH, Swen* (PhD Candidate/ UOC, swen.seebach@gmail.com) and **Núñez Mosteo, Francesc** (Open University of Catalonia)

Lovely enchantments and romantic rituals – Romantic love and religion

Throughout the 18th and 19th century, in the first phase of capitalism accompanied by social developments related with processes of rationalization of our social world we have been facing the social devaluation of religions and religiosity in the Western world, a slow process of disenchantment of our individual and social life with crucial consequences for our inner (well-) being and for the moral universes as the basis for our interactions

with others. From our point of view this is just half the story: Forms and elements of our religious life continued and continue to play a crucial role in modern capitalism outside of what we understand as the religious field.

Following the ideas of Collin Campbell (1987) and Eva Illouz (1997) we have analyzed romantic love relationships as one of those dimensions wherein religious-like practices and forms of enchantment continue to play a crucial role and wherein the modern subject finds sense and meaning for his individual and social life, outside the iron cage.

It is by celebrating romantic consumption rituals (like going to the cinema, in a restaurant or going on a honeymoon trip) that we live our sacred moments wherein we web our life to the life of our partner. It is through the creation of personal love myths that we transform our passed everyday life or the moment we met with the beloved other into something special, something sacred that we could not have or could not have had with any other person. It is through the distinction between normal and special, between profane and sacred moments that we web our life to the life of our partners.

We have tried to explore this topic empirically. Therefore, we have interviewed 45 people and have analyzed their autobiographical interviews.

RC54-86.2

SEEBACH, Swen* (PhD Candidate/ UOC, swen.seebach@gmail.com)

Virtually in love - online rituals of couples

The Presentation will explore rituals in long distance, or partially long distance love relationships. Analysing these rituals I will look at how we connect and relate with our partners using new communication technologies, the ways we use and perform our body and emotions for the performance of liminal online rituals, and some of the consequences of these rituals for couples who cannot adapt to the necessities of the new environment.

This project follows the idea of Eva Illouz that love relationships have contributed to the developments of capitalism at least from the beginning of the 20th century onwards. Cinema, restaurants, beauty products, luxury, and gifts they all became important for the successful performance of romantic rituals. Latest social developments and the increased use of ICTs have transformed these rituals of love. Consumption and rituals of love are still related to each other but in a different way. Instead of consuming a movie or a product together the couple has to perform a seduction wherein both have to transform themselves into an visual object of consumption for the Other. Just if the other still comes to your presentation the relationship continues. The attempt to perform oneself on the screen, negotiating between the needs and desires of the self and the other, being honest, desirable, sexy and authentic at the same time, demands a strong management and regulation of the self, a rationalisation and controlled performance of emotions.

For my research I have carried out 30 autobiographical semi- narrative interviews with people having a long distance or having had a long-distance love relationship.

RC21-620.2

SEEKINGS, Jeremy* (University of Cape Town, jeremy.seekings@gmail.com)

Is the south 'Brazilian'? The public realm in urban Brazil through a comparative lens

The reconfiguration of urban politics in Brazil over the past twenty-five or so years has attracted widespread scholarly attention. 'Participatory budgeting' and related institutions and procedures have provided for new forms of participatory and deliberative democracy, transforming the local public realm. At the same time, popular struggles over land and housing have generated what Holston's calls 'insurgent citizenship': new understandings and forms of citizenship, not as in abstract terms but in practice, realized through the performance of claims by active citizens on other actors, groups or institutions. In many accounts, including Holston's, these changes in Brazilian cities are represented as the most visible examples of changes that are widespread across the 'urban peripheries' of the global South, including (especially) in South Africa and India. Recent scholarship on the diversity of urban politics and society across Brazil and Latin America suggests that the 'Brazilian model' is less readily replicated than its proponents believe (even within Brazil). A comparative perspective suggests that, in a variety of settings, the strengths of political society – in terms of both redistribution (of resources and dignity) and co-optation – inhibit the emergence of

a public sphere along the lines of the "Brazilian model". Social and cultural differences, especially with regard to status hierarchies, may also inhibit as much as inspire radical challenges to urban governance.

RC19-153.1

SEEKINGS, Jeremy* (University of Cape Town, jeremy.seekings@gmail.com)

Pathways to universalism: Latin American experiences with social insurance and social assistance in comparative perspective

The recent striking expansion across Latin America of two forms of social assistance - conditional cash transfers and social pensions - represents a new approach in that region to the challenge of universalizing social welfare and social citizenship. From the 1940s until the 1990s, it was generally imagined that universalism would be achieved through expanded coverage of contributory social insurance programmes, in terms of both risks and population. But when social insurance programmes ran into fiscal difficulties, targeted social assistance seemed to offer a more "efficient" as well as politically attractive alternative, albeit one that entrenches both fragmentation and stratification within public provision. This paper considers both the former and more recent Latin American pathways toward universalism from a more global perspective. It compares these pathways to the diverse pathways followed by different welfare regimes in the global North, and to alternative pathways followed in other parts of the global South. It is easily forgotten that Latin America was not the pioneer in social assistance programmes in the global South: social assistance programmes based on the British model were replicated, with modifications, in selected British dominions and colonies (including in the Caribbean) from the 1920s, were briefly recognised as an important element of "social security" by the International Labour Organisation in the mid- and late 1940s, and have re-emerged strongly on the policy agenda in the past twenty years in other regions, including especially Africa and South Asia. The second half of the paper examines the comparative politics of different pathways to universalism, and the political obstacles on these pathways.

RC29-631.6

SEGHEZZO, Gabriela* (IIGG UBA / CONICET, gseghezzo@gmail.com)

La genealogía de la (in)seguridad como objeto de conocimiento de las ciencias sociales en la Argentina contemporánea

El objetivo del presente trabajo es reflexionar en torno a la emergencia de la (in)seguridad como objeto de conocimiento de las ciencias sociales en la Argentina contemporánea. En el escenario actual, signado por la proliferación de discursos sobre la "inseguridad" que demandan políticas de "mano dura" y "donde suenan y resuenan voces de imponer la ley y el orden" invocando la necesidad de políticas de "tolerancia cero" (Pegoraro, 2003), es urgente reflexionar sobre las maneras en que se construye y define la (in)seguridad en las ciencias sociales. Las estrategias de construcción del objeto pueden ser una herramienta de crítica de las estructuras materiales y simbólicas del orden social vigente, siempre en lucha con otras producciones de sentido que buscan consolidarlas. Delinear este recorrido implica apuntar la indagación hacia la proliferación de sucesos a través de los cuales se ha formado el concepto, es decir, reflexionar en torno a la constelación de prácticas que han sedimentado en las realidades que la prácticas cognitivas llama (in)seguridad. Multiplicidad de prácticas a través de las cuales, gracias a las cuales, contra los cuales, se va conformando y dando espesor a la (in)seguridad como objeto de las ciencias sociales. Proponemos poner especial atención a las disputas y tensiones *en* y *entre* tres campos sociales como son el campo de los medios de comunicación, el de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil y el político, fundamentalmente en torno a las figuras de "gatillo fácil", "maldita policía" y "las fuerzas policiales desbordadas, con las manos atadas". Diversos elementos que se mantienen en su dispersión y que, en su heterogeneidad, le imprimen su singularidad a los diversos sentidos que asume la (in)seguridad en ciencias sociales.

RC21-87.1

SEGURA, Ramiro* (Instituto de Altos Estudios Sociales (IDAES), Universidad Nacional de San Martín, segura_ramiro@hotmail.com)

Estigmas, temor e inseguridad en la periferia de la ciudad de La Plata

A partir del trabajo de campo etnográfico realizado en Puente de Fierro, un barrio segregado y estigmatizado la periferia urbana de la ciudad de La Plata (Argentina), el presente trabajo indaga el papel del miedo, los estigmas y el sentimiento de inseguridad en la dinámica cotidiana de los residentes de ese barrio.

La indagación nos colocó ante una situación paradójica, que cuestiona el sentido común, a la que podríamos denominar "el temor de los temidos". En efecto, a la vez que espacios como Puente de Fierro y sus residentes son estigmatizados, temidos y evitados, el miedo y la inseguridad estructuran una cotidianeidad conflictiva en quienes allí habitan.

Con la finalidad de mostrar la polivalencia de los miedos, los estigmas y la inseguridad en la vida cotidiana así como sus efectos en las relaciones sociales (y con) la periferia urbana, el trabajo se detendrá en tres espacios/acostamientos privilegiados: las prácticas socio-espaciales de los residentes y la experiencia de la estigmatización; la implementación de una política de seguridad ciudadana en el barrio por parte del gobierno de la provincia de Buenos Aires y los conflictos que la misma suscitó; y los debates desarrollados entre los participantes en una asamblea barrial acerca de las causas y las acciones a implementar acerca de la inseguridad.

RC45-81.3

SEID, Gonzalo* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, gonzaloseid@hotmail.com)

Clase, género y capital social

En el presente trabajo se plantearán algunos interrogantes e hipótesis de investigación en las cuales el capital social tiene un papel central como variable explicativa de las oportunidades y recursos disponibles para que los individuos puedan acceder a posiciones de mayor poder, ocupaciones con mayor prestigio y lograr una movilidad social ascendente. Se postulará que el capital social puede funcionar como mecanismo contrario a los de cierre social, al construir horizontes de expectativas y creencias y sobre todo, al brindar información sobre oportunidades, contactos y servicios que permiten el aprovechamiento de oportunidades. En el caso de las mujeres, el concepto de "techo de cristal" ha dado cuenta de la invisibilidad de los mecanismos de relaciones sociales que las limitan en sus posibilidades de ascenso laboral poniéndolas en desventaja con respecto a los varones.

A partir de la revisión de literatura sobre capital social y su relación con la movilidad social ascendente y las desigualdades de género, se intentarán mostrar los primeros avances en la construcción de un objeto de estudio que procura hacer foco en la relación entre la estructura social y el nivel meso-social.

RC33-33.4

SEID, Gonzalo* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, gonzaloseid@hotmail.com)

Reflexiones metodológicas sobre imágenes de clases sociales

El presente trabajo procurará reflexionar sobre el abordaje teórico-metodológico de las percepciones de clase social de los sujetos en la vida cotidiana. A partir de la centralidad del consumo y los estilos de vida en la producción de las identidades de los sujetos, la identidad de clase también puede ser indagada a partir de las imágenes que se forman con dichos consumos y estilos de vida.

Los estereotipos de clase en relación a los cuales se clasifica a los otros y al sí mismo, pueden indagarse mediante imágenes de personas de diferentes clases. El uso de fotografías o videograbaciones en la investigación como disparadores para preguntar a los sujetos acerca de cómo clasificarían a los otros respecto a su clase social, permite conocer más acerca de qué aspectos son tenidos en cuenta en las atribuciones que se realizan cotidianamente, las cuales constituirán el marco de referencia a partir del cual se responderá a la pregunta acerca de a qué clase social consideran que pertenecen.

En este trabajo presentaremos algunos resultados obtenidos a partir del uso de fotografías en entrevistas semiestructuradas, los cuales permiten avanzar en la reflexión en torno a las ventajas y limitaciones de su uso para elicitación de respuestas de los entrevistados que alcancen otros significados relativos a concepciones de clase social, que pueden no emerger mediante otras técnicas, especialmente la de encuesta, permaneciendo ocultas diversas nociones bajo una misma respuesta.

RC13-344.3

SEIM, Sissel* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences (OUAC), sissel.seim@hioa.no)

The participation of children: The importance of space and place

Sissel Seim Associate Professor, PhD, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences (OUAC), Department of Social Sciences Paper proposal: I would like to present a paper from the research project: "Talk with us": Professional Practice and the Participation of Children.

In this paper I will focus on the importance of space and place as conditions for strengthening children's possibilities for participation: 1. What are the understandings about children and childhood that are reflected in the material space or the stage set for talking with children in child protection services? 2. The material environments as conditions that will hinder or promote the children's possibilities for participation. The empirical basis for the discussion is the research activities in the project Professional Practice and the Participation of Children, conducted at Oslo and Akershus University College, in cooperation with two child protection centres in Oslo. Key words: Children, participation, space and place, protection services

RC41-619.1

SELLAMUTHU, S.Gurusamy* (Gandhigram Rural Institute - Deemed University, sellagurusamy@yahoo.com)

Plight of the aged population in rural India: Care and support implications

The demographic scenario in India implicates that the longevity is increased over the years. Sequel to this life expectancy the percentage of aged population has been tremendously increased paving the way for policy and program implications. India being conventionally marked by traditions and value based social life got struck up in the event of the compulsions of structural changes and functional compromises in social institutions like family and community which has disturbed the continuity of tradition based value oriented social life. Consequently, the disintegration of joint family, separation of couple, inappropriate care to children, and self dependence of individual, parochial tendencies penetrated into social institutions. All of these have affected the care and support forth coming from aged towards young and vice versa. The victims of these changes are obviously the aged persons who were previously identified with family now pushed to the institutional care and support homes outside family. The children remain affected in the absence of aged person's familial care and support while they were in family once.

This paper is an outcome of an empirical research conducted in a selected district of south Tamilnadu with cross sections of old age people and children of various age groups. The findings of this study shows that there is increasing need for cohesion, understanding, accommodation with all age p/groups in family in larger interest of promoting harmony, prosperity family based homely feeling within the framework of individual care and support. The children longing for nurture by their natural parents and grandparents seen to reflect certain abnormal and disorder in their personality and behavior. The policy of the aged and acre and support programmes which remain in paper should be translated into action programmes in the letter and spirit.

RC46-692.2

SENEKAL, Anton* (University of Johannesburg, asenekal@uj.ac.za)

Mediation in South Africa: Practice and Training

This paper will follow a two-thronged approach: Firstly a brief exposition and assessment of the need, extent and significance of mediation in South African society will be given and secondly, based on the first, the extent and appropriateness of training of mediators in South Africa will be discussed. The goal will be to try and ascertain whether training and practical societal needs in South Africa match as far as mediation is concerned. To achieve this, a brief exposition of South African social dynamics in political, economic and kinship contexts will be given to paint a picture of the extent to which a need for mediation exists or not. Secondly the extent and content of training of mediators in South Africa in both tertiary institutions as well as non-educational contexts and will be sketched. In so doing it is hoped to make a case for extending the availability of mediation services in South

Africa in general and introducing a course or courses in mediation in the Department of Sociology at the University of South Africa in particular.

RC31-251.6

SENMARTIN, Natalia Denise* (Open University of Catalonia, nsemmartin@uoc.edu)

The social media dimension of migrants transnational practices: Participating in the Argentine elections 2011 from abroad

The ubiquity of the Internet challenges us to review migration and development and transnational participation approaches. In particular, the increasing use of Social Media, the various forms of media content created by end users and publicly available (Kaplan and Haenlein, 2010), is not only complementing newspapers, radio and TV programmes as the main source of information but also becoming a common denominator in migrants' transnational participatory practices. Concurrently, migrant associations, as well as private and public institutions are also adopting Social Media. The ways in which society and state common interests are connected and intertwined are becoming visible through the virtual sphere. We are to explain how the widespread use of Internet and Social Media in particular, is reshaping the formal and informal ways in which migrants relate, exchange information, organize and participate in the processes of social change and development of their origin country.

This paper will focus on the case of Argentine migrants' Social Media practices in the months running up to Argentina's national elections of October 2011 and immediately thereafter. It will define what their Social Media practices are, and how they take place, with a special attention to the information, connection, cooperation and collaboration aspects of cross-border initiatives. Based on interviews and online and off-line participatory observation mainly in Spain of Argentine migrants that are active in social networking sites, the results will allow us to give an account of the relationships between Social Media practices of migrants and those of the nation-state to promote ties in an electoral context. Moreover, the results are to give indications of the basis upon which to develop a framework to explain, understand and address the role and effect of migrants' transnational participation in the network society era.

RC47-657.2

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Movimientos sociales y bienes comunes naturales

En las últimas décadas, los conflictos sociales en torno a los bienes comunes de la naturaleza se han vuelto en América Latina y el Caribe cada vez más numerosos y significativos dentro del escenario de la contestación social.

El ciclo de movilización y acción colectiva que movimientos sociales con novedosas características han venido protagonizando en la región desde mediados de los 90' han cobrado una progresiva relevancia y visibilidad nacional en la última década cuando los procesos alcanzan capacidad destituyente, tanto a nivel nacional como regional poniendo en cuestión la legitimidad del neoliberalismo en un ciclo de resistencias que se continúa hasta los conflictos sobre el rumbo de los procesos de cambio y en torno a las alternativas al neoliberalismo y los modelos que se han denominado pos-neoliberales.

La ponencia aborda la relación entre estos procesos de movilización particularmente alrededor de los bienes comunes de la naturaleza y la matriz económica extractivista exportadora en curso; las diferencias que se plantean entre los distintos proyectos societales formulados en los últimos años y las características que signan la emergencia y acción colectiva de los movimientos sociales constituidos alrededor de estos conflictos. Sobre ello, el texto analiza las tensiones entre los diversos sujetos sociales que protagonizan estos antagonismos así como sus prácticas colectivas y los horizontes que se desprenden en la actualidad de sus programáticas y demandas en el marco de la profundización de los efectos del cambio climático.

RC21-184.9

SEQUERA, Jorge* (UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID, jorgesequera@gmail.com)

Contextualizing gentrification: A comparative study of Madrid and Buenos Aires

Neoliberal urban policies have altered the contemporary structuring of metropolitan areas in North and South Global cities. The recapture of central areas in the city by wealthy tenants, by the tourism economy and by other leisure activities is a key consequence of this process. This phenomenon, combined with the eviction of poorer households, is usually addressed by the term gentrification. Our purpose is to characterise gentrification discourses in Spain and Latin America by contrasting two central cities such as Madrid and Buenos Aires. This paper analyses the powerful logics of private and public interventions causing gentrification in urban areas, and confirms that gentrification in Spain and Latin America varies substantially from the process observed in the Anglophone world. Both examples serve as a base to understand how neoliberal urban regimes intend to transform the central city in a highly segregated, commercialised and economised space by different ways. It highlights the necessity to have a conceptual appropriation and contextualisation of the term within this specific geographic framework. As a result, this paper develops insights into emancipating and challenging debates of the gentrification discourse reconsidering and re-politicising gentrification through two cities of Spanish and Argentina.

RC05-186.5

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Between assimilation and survival: Laz community in Turkey

This paper analyzes the challenging ethno-cultural recognition and revival attempts of Laz ethnic community in Turkey. The autochthon Laz community mostly lives in the Northeastern region of Turkey and through historical and contemporary waves of migration spread out to Western towns and metropolises. The Laz-speaking population has been assimilated into the Turkishness through the systematic Turkification policies by the Turkish nation-state that historically denied the existence of non-Turkish ethnic populations and defined all under the Turkish identity. Today the Laz language is recorded as "at risk of extinction" by UNESCO. In Turkey, the limited recognition of ethno-cultural rights observed in the last years has been largely achieved by the long-term struggle of the Kurdish movement. However, the political and armed conflict also deepened anti-Kurdish sentiments, and the resistance against ethno-cultural demands. The growing efforts of the Laz activists to keep their language and culture alive are similarly challenged with negative responses both within the Laz people and society at large. The growing visibility of Laz ethno-cultural activities exposes Laz activists to the nationalist antagonism and warning. The majority of Laz community refrains from speaking up identity-related demands believing that these efforts would strengthen "separatist" groups and divide the national Turkish identity. Under these conditions, where struggling for collective rights and recognition bear the risk of exclusion from Turkishness, the assimilated identities resist against the efforts for recognition and revival. This paper offers an analysis and discussion of the factors that explain why and how assimilated ethnic communities resist against the efforts for collective rights and recognition and whether it is possible to reverse assimilation looking at the Laz people in Turkey. The study is based on the analysis of historical setting, interviews with community members -including oral history- and review of debates on print and social media.

RC23-688.7

SERGEYEVA, Olga* (Volgograd State University, sergeyeva.olga@mail.ru)

Elderly and computer: The Russian regional perspective

This paper explores computer literacy among elderly in the case of Russia (This project "Elderly People and Computer: the Volgograd regional perspective" is funded Russian Foundation for Humanities). There has not been much literature among Russian sociologists on how old people interact with computer systems and use them in their every-day life. Ageist views have typically held that older people are poor, frail, and resistant to change. Ageism can be a considerable factor affecting the adoption of new technologies by elderly. I undertook a two-year sociological study aimed at revealing and explaining a real life computing. I describe and discuss the nature of home computer use in terms of Actor Network Theory (ANT). I argue that the terms "trial" and "socio-technological assemblage" are useful

tools for describing practices in which older people create new everyday life by adopting computer.

I then turn to feminist technology studies, which offer feasible conceptual frameworks and methods for exploring the production of technology as a point of political leverage. I consider ageism and technology as having a reciprocal influence on one another. Series of in-depth interviews reveal how older Russians are becoming a part of the computer communities. Older people living in Russia have high literacy level in general terms as the phenomenon of "Soviet educational project". I uncover and explain the importance of several interaction barriers, such as cognitive load, relationship with other relatives who can act as "warm specialists", media discourse of aging in Russia.

The modernist association of technology with youth translates into everyday experiences of age, education and the design of new technologies. I suggest coining the term "technoageism" to describe the cultural animus against people on the basis of their years.

RC41-340.4

SERNA, Claudia A* (Florida International University, cserna@fiu.edu) and **SANCHEZ, Jesus** (Nova Southeastern University)

Oral health and immigrant status among agricultural workers in South Florida: A qualitative study

Objectives: This qualitative study based on ethnographic interviews explores oral health knowledge and attitudes, the understanding of oral health related issues, susceptibility to dental diseases, the link to overall health and accessibility to dental care among a group of adult non US born Latino migrant workers in South Florida.

Methods: Data were collected through ethnographic interviews with a diverse Latino origin population that included Mexican, Ecuadorian, Venezuelan and Salvadoran agricultural-migrant workers in the Homestead/ Florida City. A convenience sample of 14 participants was selected to participate in the qualitative interviews. Interviews were audio-taped and transcribed. Themes were identified and then categorized for subsequent analysis.

Results: Seeking oral health care was driven by the manifestation of acute and/or painful oral problems, discomfort, and uncontrolled infections. Even though in most cases severe oral health complications were encountered, study participants preferred to use traditional remedies (e.g., garlic, peppermint, etc) to avoid a visit to the dentist. The lack of dental care coverage is a direct contributor to their decision to not seek oral health care. This study also indicates lack of understanding the seriousness regarding the relationship between systemic diseases (i.e., diabetes, heart diseases) and oral health.

Conclusions: Oral health has been ranked as one of the major health problems faced by migrant and seasonal farm workers, as well as one of the unmet needs in farms workers health services. Oral health deficiencies are having a significant effect on their general health and the ability to carry out normal activities. The study suggested that the combination of lack of dental knowledge, lack of access to oral care and poor preventive oral health habits created a significant dilemma for this population. In light of their migratory life-style, dental health education efforts should place more emphasis on self-care and self-monitoring among this population.

RC19-362.4

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Mecanismos intergeneracionales de inclusión y exclusión. Un análisis desde la perspectiva de los destinatarios de las políticas sociales

Se presentan los resultados de una investigación de corte cualitativo realizada a través de la técnica de historias de vida, que indagó en las trayectorias de reproducción de la pobreza en contextos de exclusión y vulnerabilidad en tres generaciones de residentes en asentamientos de larga data y su vínculo con las políticas sociales.

Partiendo de las hipótesis de que en contextos de exclusión existen estrategias de supervivencia que tienden a consolidar la reproducción de

la pobreza, y que en contextos en que las familias cuentan con mayores activos, la política social puede ser un instrumento de integración, la investigación buscó dar respuesta a las siguientes interrogantes: ¿las políticas sociales promueven transformaciones tendientes a la integración social de las familias, o por el contrario generan dinámicas que ponen obstáculos a dicha integración? ¿Bajo qué condiciones pueden operar distintas políticas para la generación de "círculos virtuosos"?

Se concluye acerca del tránsito inconcluso de enfoques y políticas sociales desde la perspectiva de los sujetos destinatarios: las políticas no parecen promover ni el emprendurismo, ni la ciudadanía, sino que se constituyen en tanto estrategias de supervivencia y contención material. Finalmente, se discute en qué medida las innovaciones conceptuales en torno a los conceptos de vulnerabilidad y exclusión social, así como los cambios de enfoques en las políticas sociales, han implicado transformaciones en los mecanismos de reproducción de las desigualdades sociales.

RC52-183.1

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The discourse on knowledge and innovation. Rethinking professionalism

Discourse on knowledge and innovations seems to draw new challenges in professions and professionalism. The production and discourse on professional knowledge opens new directions for research on sociology of professions. The legitimization of scientific knowledge and, particularly of discourse on knowledge, seems to have strong connections with the idea of that this kind of discourse, that emerges from a social scientific discipline forms truth objects and future guidelines. In line with Foucault's analyses, it is precisely the disciplinary power of scientific discourse that shapes post-industrial society. The passage from industrial to post-industrial society was accomplished by means of change in the value and status of knowledge. Knowledge has always been an important element in terms of innovation changes, but in the current context a novel element arises: its commercial and economic character. This new status of knowledge places knowledge discourse in a political arena, where interest groups struggle over its articulation. The economic value of knowledge redefines its nature. The discourse knowledge is present in many new occupations such as management consultants, information technologists or computer engineers, which shares the same label of "knowledge workers" with traditional scientific professions such as physics, biologists or physicians. The power relations between groups are being redefined and renegotiated in the new knowledge discourse. From this point, we should expect certain changes that this new discourse triggers in professional regulation and new forms of professionalism.

RC23-199.3

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Changing academic grant writing practices (1955-2005)

The paper addresses the question of how academic grant writing practices have changed over time. As public investment in research has stagnated, it has become necessary for academics to seek alternative funding sources for their research. Consequently, external funding has gained importance in the academic world, affecting both individuals and research organizations. Although existing scholarship offers a critical understanding of the working mechanisms of funding schemes and of their attendant evaluation procedures, little is known about the actual practice of writing grants. "Changing Academic Grant Writing practices" is a qualitative, longitudinal study of research proposals and funding program documentation in Germany from 1955 to 2005. Nearly all existing research focuses on a single facet of research funding; and this study seeks to counter this too-narrow approach by examining the institutional embeddedness of grant writing. To this end, we shall consider academic grant writing as an interactive performance framework that includes the funding agency, the peer reviewer, and the researcher. Our theoretical framework combines institutional logics and performance theory. Institutional logics shape worldviews by providing relevance structures and frames for constructing issues, problems, and solutions. As such, they supply a repertoire of legitimate arguments for academics in search of funding, who project their "ideal selves" onto their proposal, highlighting the characteristics they deem to be of particular value or worth in a given setting and at a given moment. At the same time, this study shows that the argumentative repertoire for what constitutes qual-

ity research has changed over time. Our content analysis thus shows an increasing tendency towards the standardization and rationalization of application guidelines and proposals from 1955 to 2005. This paper, in addition to providing innovative insights into academic work practices, expands the institutional framework by focusing on the interactive nature of social change in the science system.

RC02-63.3

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On the so-called "new middle class citizens" as the powers of the changing capitalist system

There appear billions of new working and consuming citizens in the early 21st century world, mainly in East Asia and South Asia. These so-called new middle class citizens are the producers of goods and services necessary for capitalist society and consumers of such goods and services. Such working and consuming power grows in step with capital accumulation, forming a very important component of support for the global capitalist system, together with the financial and corporate powers and citizens of the West. How can we understand this emerging power bloc from the perspective of changing the world capitalist system?

Modern world history, including the Bolshevik experience, has clearly shown that it is impossible for manual workers and peasants to carry out the great historical tasks completely. The important point here is that the development of capitalism creates not only a mass of manual workers but also a growing number of service and office workers, and many consuming citizens who usually have higher levels of education and administrative skills. Further, they have, in many cases, higher self-consciousness and morals as residents in modernized societies. Even though they have appeared initially as supporters of capitalism, through their work directly and through consuming their own products indirectly, this paper argues they will, sooner or later, be betrayed by capitalism itself and become aware of its contradictions, through experiences of defeat in severe competition, heavy debts, unexpected unemployment, etc. Moreover, the experiences of wars, associated with activities of maintaining and spreading the capitalist system, may awaken citizens to the realities of capitalism's problems.

RC20-57.3

SEVILLA, Ariel* (Universidad de Reims, ariel.sevilla@wanadoo.fr)

L'Ethnographie comme méthode de comparaison internationale « par le bas ». le cas des ateliers de tôlerie chez Renault en Argentine, en France et au Brésil

Les questions que pose la comparaison internationale sur des données quantitatives sont absentes lorsqu'elle porte sur des données qualitatives. Cette communication porte sur les problèmes posés par la mobilisation de l'ethnographie lorsqu'elle vise la comparaison internationale. A quel point la comparaison terme à terme est possible ? Ne rend-t-elle pas les objets incomparables en les associant à ce qu'ils ont de plus spécifiques ? Comment dépasser la comparaison terme à terme sans écraser les données issues des interactions ni introduire des explications exogènes ? Est-il nécessaire de construire une comparaison inter-nationale ?

J'analyserai ces problèmes en m'appuyant sur une recherche menée en 2004/2005 sur les usages de la formation en entreprise. Cette *comparaison internationale par le bas* comporte une ethnographie dans trois sites industriels du même constructeur automobile dans trois pays. Dans chaque site le protocole d'enquête a été rigoureusement le même. Je me suis fait embaucher comme ouvrier pendant quatre mois et j'ai mené des entretiens biographiques.

Les résultats sont les suivants. La formation a été standardisée. Ses objectifs sont la préparation des ouvriers pour le travail et pour leur promotion. Cependant les objectifs n'ont pas été atteints et les effets de la formation sont hétérogènes : partout les apprentissages sur le tas accroissent les performances ouvrières mais la formation produit des effets variables d'un établissement à l'autre.

Le site argentin attend des projets qui le redynamiserait. La formation est une activité supplétive qui elle organise la mise en attente du personnel.

Les intérimaires du site français sont privés de formation mais les statutaires y participent lors de projets particuliers. Par exemple pour obtenir un avancement. La formation facilite la gestion duale de la main-d'œuvre.

Dans le site brésilien la formation accompagne les recrutements pour sélectionner la main-d'œuvre et assurer sa stabilité.

Ma communication analysera comment compare-t-on ces résultats.

RC31-384.2

SEYFERTH, Giralda* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, gseyfert@gmail.com)

Colonization, alimentary habits and the symbolic construction of Teuto-Brazilian ethnicity

Foreign colonization in southern Brazil began in 1824 and produced what Leo Waibel would call "insular communities" that were culturally different from the rest of Brazilian society. European immigration was of interest to the Brazilian State, especially if it led to colonization based on family-owned small properties. This was one of the manners used by the Brazilian State to settle public lands up to the first decades of the 20th century.

The cultural systems that resulted from this territorial occupation process have certain common elements (resulting from colonization policy and from adaptations to the new habitat), but also present differences stemming from the immigrants' original cultures and nationalities. The result has been the formation of ethnicities which persist to the current day. Alimentary habits are among the elements which are used as markers of cultural differences, even when quotidian life is more generally characterized by practices that are shared with other Brazilians. Food can take on symbolic meaning, however, instrumentalizing cultural identities that are appropriated as a positive sign of self-identification, or used in a jocular and stereotyped fashion in different contexts of social relations.

In the present article, I analyze the use of culinary techniques that are adjusted to the habits and lifestyles of the descendants of German immigrants in southern Brazil, observing the disharmonies contained in the affirmations that these techniques express ethnic belonging. My analysis takes in certain situations of conflict, rooted in the history of immigration, and the aspects of symbolic ethnicity linked to the concept of "authentic food" which can be seen today in both quotidian life and in the ethnic festivals which take place in the cities of southern Brazil that are understood to be "German colonies".

RC31-538.3

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Turkish migrants' organizations in Germany - Remittances and humanitarian aid before and after 2011 van earthquake

Various studies examined the aims, activities, functions and structures of Turkish migrant organizations in Germany. However, there is hardly any study on the role of these organizations in the flow of remittances to Turkey. There is even a complete silence when it comes to the role of these organizations in the humanitarian crises in Turkey (e.g., 1999 Gölcük Earthquake 1999 and 2011 Van Earthquake). Hence, it is not clear, how humanitarian crises influence the trends of these organizations in transferring remittances.

This paper aims to fill this research gap by systematically and empirically studying three Turkish migrant organizations in Germany (Islamic Community Milli Görüş: IGMG, the Federation of Alevi Community: AABF and Muslims Help: MH) and their activities in Turkey before and after 2011 Van Earthquake.

First, it shows that some of these organizations have been playing an important role for Turkey by attracting and transferring collective remittances; supporting specific religious, cultural, and/or political movements; providing social and financial assistance to their counterparts and other local partners; contributing to the development of Turkish civil society by communicating ideas, values and practices; and/or promoting peace or conflict. Second, it illustrates that some of these organizations also started collecting donations for relief and reconstruction aid after 2011 Van Earthquake. Last but not least, it discusses why these organizations have different attitudes towards collective remittances and play differing roles in 2011 Van Earthquake.

By using organizational sociological approaches, this paper argues that the activities and strategies of these organizations differ due to their differing organizational characteristics and member interests.

RC32-580.3

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Ideologies in motion: Gender-segregated buses in Tehran, Iran

This paper is based on a broader research project which includes 3 case studies of gender segregation -- women-only parks, segregated buses, and soccer stadiums -- in Tehran, Iran to offer a contextual analysis of segregated spaces and their implications for women.

Since its establishment in 1979 the Islamic Republic of Iran has attempted to segregate the public spaces of the city along the gender lines. Soon after its establishment beaches, university classrooms, and buses became segregated and women's entrance into spaces such as sports stadiums where men's sports matches were held was prohibited. These practices are often lumped under the all-encompassing term 'gender-segregation' and are considered to be part of the State's project of Islamization of public spaces. In this paper I will focus on public transportation (particularly buses) in Tehran to challenge the unidimensional theorization of gender segregation practices and demonstrate the various meanings that have been associated to the production, expansion and usage of the segregated bus space in Tehran, Iran. Drawing on my ethnographic research conducted between 2008 to 2010 and the data collected through archival study and interviews with the City and government officials I explore the ways in which 'religious' and 'secular' values have merged to create particular spatial arrangements in the buses. I contend that segregated spaces, as all other spaces, are socially produced and enable/disable different kinds of subjectivities.

RC07-625.4

SHARMA, Divya* (Cornell University, ds738@cornell.edu)

Constructing political spaces: Experiences of the Uttarakhand women's federation, a rural women's movement in India

This paper will examine the experiences of the Uttarakhand Women's Federation (UMP), a rural women's movement organised around a diverse set of issues in the hill villages of Uttarakhand, India. Drawing on focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews from 14 villages conducted in 2009, I will explore the formative processes of the women's groups at the village level since the mid 1980s as well as the process of forging a state-wide movement over a period of two decades. I will attempt to identify the strategies, which enabled the creation of spaces for deliberative decision-making for women and then explore how women have subsequently used this space in contingent ways. Identifying commonalities and differences across villages, I will illustrate how this process has cumulatively enabled the formation of a fluid collective agenda at the state level, articulated explicitly in recent years through their active participation in electoral politics.

The absence of an explicit ideological frame in this instance often critical to projecting and identifying a unified, coherent movement focuses attention on the actual practices and interactions of women with each other through these groups, mediated and shaped by the organisations involved. I will attempt to show how the strategies of mobilisation in this instance were cognisant of the inherently political nature of development and were directed towards forging critical collective consciousness, not charting a coherent path of change. Finally, I will analyse the content of these interactions, practices and strategies of mobilisation, focussing on how differences and conflicts that arise at multiple levels -within the village community, between women and network of community based organisations, with state institutions and officials-are negotiated. This process makes visible the contradictions of the development framework, where collective action by women around immediate struggles and needs cumulatively also outlines an alternative but fragmented vision of change.

RC25-687.3

SHARMA, Veena* (Indian Institute of Advanced Study, vsharma136@gmail.com)

Conflict resolution, language and proverbs: An African perspective

As repositories of traditional wisdom and morality proverbs and axioms form an important part of conflict resolution, language of justice, and transmission of cultural and ethical education, particularly for the younger generations.

Being non-prescriptive and non-dogmatic, proverbs and axioms tend to be situational and contextual in nature and arise only in particular circum-

stances. That is why conflictual and dis-harmonious situations are not only accepted as an inevitable part of life but are even sought and valued by Africans as they become sites for the transmission of language of justice, cultural knowledge, and for community participation.

Since group solidarity and harmony are primary values in the African tradition offenders are not excluded, through individualised punitive measures (as in modern judicial systems), but are re-inducted back into the group through verbal devices and oral strategies. The aim is to create reconciliation between the offender and the offended. Proverbs, with their deep practical wisdom, elegant language and complexity of thought perform this role without in any way damaging the dignity and self respect of the persons concerned.

Using material from creative writing (like Chinua Achebe and Ama Ata Aidoo) and from philosophical treatises written by Africans (such as those by Kwame Gyekye, Kwasi Wiredu and several others) the paper will explore and analyse the use of linguistic devices used during litigation, or for resolving conflicts, thereby also transmitting religious and moral values – that eventually aim at retaining and enhancing group solidarity.

RC41-

SHASHI ARUNKUMAR, Mishra* (R J College, abhijeet1994@gmail.com)

Changing attitude of society towards old age homes in Mumbai, India

The population of the elderly people is growing all over the world. India is not an exception to this. Today 6% of world population is of over 60 years. With the advancement of medical science, public health care services, and technological development, the longevity of the people of people is improving and as a result the number of aged person is increasing. However in the process of urbanization, industrialization, modernization, pauperization, globalization, and migration, the traditional joint family system is declining to form a nuclear unit. Gradually the next generation becomes individualistic and self centered. Changes are taking place not only in kinship ties but also in parent child relationship, which puts them in different worlds.

The fast changing life style has increased the number of elderly people who live alone. Globalization has resulted in a number of youth staying abroad. Indian culture insists on care of the elderly people, who live alone. But day by day the life in urban metropolitan cities is getting more and more complicated. With the increase in number of elderly people, their health care has now become an issue of concern not only for the close family members but also for the whole society. The changing attitude of society towards old age homes in India is of recent origin. The academic institutions like Universities need to intervene and bring about desirable changes in the life of these senior citizens.

The main focus of this paper is to examine positive attitude of urban people towards old age homes. It also aims to find out the needs of the elderly people residing in Mumbai.

RC24-425.3

SHEARER, Christine* (UC Santa Barbara Center for Nanotechnology in Society, cshearer@cns.ucsb.edu)

Addressing the regulatory gaps in the relocation of Alaska natives: A case study of Kivalina, Alaska

Through a case study of Kivalina, Alaska, this paper explores the gaps in U.S. policy for relocating Alaska Natives due to climate-induced impacts. There is currently no policy in place—within the United States or internationally—for the resettlement of communities facing permanent displacement from climate change. And in the United States there is no lead agency in charge of relocating displaced communities, despite several U.S. government reports stating that at least four Alaska Native villages, including Kivalina, must be resettled due to erosion from warming Arctic temperatures. This leaves government agencies in charge of assisting villages like Kivalina, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Army Corps of Engineers, who are responsible for helping ensure Kivalina's safety but are not empowered to innovate new procedures and holistically address what is an unprecedented problem: climate change. In exploring the problems facing Kivalina, this paper argues for: 1.) close communication between communities and government agencies to determine when relocation may be necessary, and 2.) greater flexibility around existing, relevant policies and procedures, which can help inform 3.) implementation of

a protocol specifically designed for those displaced by climate change, to prevent disaster before it occurs.

RC33-638.3

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Multiple or solitary social identities? A reconstruction of narrative identities of members of Muslim voluntary organizations in Switzerland

Voluntary associations such as parties, trade unions, employers' associations, professional groups, sports clubs, cultural associations, churches or charities are an integral part of modern and democratic societies: As civil society bodies they intermediate between state and individuals and bridge their divergent interests (see Tocqueville or Putnam). Using Georg Simmel's metaphor of "intersecting social circles" (Kreuzung sozialer Kreise) (1968 [1908]), one could argue that volunteer associations help the individuals break through the boundaries of their primary groups (family, kinship, tribe, etc.) and reach for other social circles, thus developing higher degrees of *social identity complexity* (Roccas and Brewer 2002).

Applying the method of *reconstruction of narrative identity* developed by Lucius-Hoene & Deppermann (2004) our study tries to find out if membership in Muslim voluntary associations in Switzerland has any impact on the complexity and development of social identities of the interviewed members, and, if yes, if this associational affiliation fosters multiple or solitary social identities.

Reconstruction of narrative identity is a specific form of narrative interview adapted to the requirements of qualitative identity research and can be regarded as a major step in a lively process of methodological development, which was triggered, among others, by Sampson's (1993) groundbreaking work *Celebrating the other: A dialogic account of human nature*.

After delivering a short description of this method, the paper discusses the strengths and weaknesses of this method when applied to religious voluntary associations.

RC31-660.2

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Intercountry adopted children from Korea: Their status as modern diasporas and their new identity as the facilitators in the globalized societies

Many studies have discussed Korean Diasporas who can be regarded as pre-modern diasporas, but very few of these studies focus on the intercountry adopted children who can be regarded as modern diasporas. These two kinds of Korean diasporas keep relationships with their homeland, Korea, in different manners. Pre-modern diasporas are treated as second class citizens in their residential countries whereas the intercountry adopted children, as a type of modern diasporas, are treated as first class citizens in their residential countries while keeping in touch with Korea by being the facilitators between the countries.

The burden of this presentation is to show a new form of identity emerging from the modern Korean diasporas. In particular, first I would like to find out, through interviews with the Korean adoptees in Sweden as well as the adoption organizations, how they see their relationship with their homeland Korea and Sweden. The result showed that, while the old generation of them regarded themselves as Swedes, more and more young generations are involved in the activities to build their identity as Korean. This is because Korea, which is emerging as a technologically, politically and economically powerful country in the global society, has been supporting those adoptees to maintain a relationship with their homeland. Because of the internationalization goal, Korea seeks to expand its influence in the global market as well as to enrich its own society. They need facilitators who have the international background and culture to fulfill the goal. Through the emerging trend, the adoptees have been involved as the facilitators not only between Korea and the residential country, but even beyond. These situations have led the adoptees to discuss how they could build "Global Korean Adoptees' Identity," which differs from the identity as merely Korean or Swedes.

RC15-306.6

SHINOHARA, Chika* (Momoyama Gakuin University, shinohc@andrew.ac.jp)

Global impact and changing local reality: Understanding of overweight and obesity in Japan

The public consciousness of overweight and obesity has emerged and grown in Japan. The national health insurance system has started annual obesity check-ups for adult citizens. Yet, Japan's obesity rate, for example, is not necessarily high in East Asia and among the post-industrial societies. How have overweight and obesity become social issues in Japan? How do Japanese cultural values and social structures shape their reality and understanding of fatness and related health problems? Drawing on an original data set of news reports, this paper examines how national context shapes the definition of obesity and understanding of this health issue in Japan. Article counts show that obesity is the second, after smoking, frequently introduced health topics in national newspapers. Reporting on obesity often relates changing lifestyles and dieting habits to "Euro-Americanization," typically in a negative way. Despite that, analyses show that information on obesity, healthy dieting, and weight loss industry flows from the United States, Europe, and international organizations into the Japanese media. I interpret these results based on the extant literature on obesity and health in globalization, legal consciousness, and research on social stratifications.

RC31-513.2

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Irregular migrant citizenship: Domestic workers negotiating social citizenship rights

Migrant domestic workers contribute to societal well-being in the societies of both their residence and origin. However, being citizens of the emigration country participating in an unofficial channel of labor migration, their own needs for care and support have been difficult to meet in practice as in the case of Philippine domestic workers and nannies in Germany. Rather than heralding the incongruence between territorial presence and state membership as an indication of "postnational" membership, or rendering irregular migrants invisible as citizens, I wish to locate their paradoxical positions in migrant citizenship. More specifically, given the embeddedness of migrants in multiple states and locations, I argue that the positions of Filipina and Filipino domestics are mediated by their 'irregular migrant citizenship'. Irregular migrant citizenship refers to the situation of those migrants who are citizens of a country in which they do not live, i.e. the Philippines, and live as irregular migrants in a country of which they are not citizens, i.e. Germany. I highlight two aspects: firstly, I pay attention to the irregularity of their migration status which has been indirectly shaped by the Philippine state's aggressive deployment policy. Secondly, I look at migrants' experiences in the society of residence, thereby aiming to connect the emigration and immigration contexts. I examine the ways in which Philippine migrant domestics' limited access to social provisions in Germany are connected to their irregular migration status. However, despite the state curtailment of migrants' access to social rights, they build alternative forms of care for themselves and their children at both local and transnational scales: the migrants realize some elements of their social citizenship rights through activating their ethnic networks as well as increasingly, non-ethnic, local activism consisting of politically engaged social workers and health professionals and municipal offices.

RC03-19.1

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Handling democratic systems: Daily functions of police, courts and local councils in rural Uganda, Eastern Africa JSPS Nairobi Research Station

Key words: indigenous institutions, partial use/divert of democratic systems, pushing back resolutions, rural Africa

How democratic systems work in pre-industrial societies like rural Africa? A number of ethnographies of social anthropology compiled interpretations of indigenous institutions or social norms which are effective in the scenes of decision making in each society --- some researchers called them as "bureaucracy" or "gerontocracy". Today, international development agents evaluate these indigenous institutions and utilize them for local governance in many African countries that promoted de-centralization as a part of their democratization. Although it is easy to say this phenomenon as exploitation of indigenous institutions by global policies, the local people

will also utilize and divert those "democratic" systems *partly*, sometimes they try to connect up to their indigenous institutions. In many cases, such they don't have ultimate power for sanctions tend to do that, but they will not entirely included in that democratic systems. The core of this kind of their art is "coping with uncertainty by pushing back resolutions". They utilize outer power which belongs to those democratic systems to handle their disputes and other matters on the one hand, while on the other they keep the matter problematic, remain the agenda on their own hands to be discussed anytime in future. I will clarify this kind of art by the case description of a peasant society in Uganda.

RC02-763.6

SHMATKO, Natalia* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, nshmatko@hse.ru)

Mobility patterns of researchers

Changes in the structure and priorities of funding research and educational activities are accompanied by restructuring of the labour market for scientists, including new requirements to their mobility, both on national and international levels. The research pursues the following objectives: firstly, to operationalize the concept of social mobility, separating it from directly observable relocations; and secondly, to build a structural model explaining results of measuring mobility.

The analysis of Russian researches' mobility was based on the data collected within a monitoring survey career of doctorate holders undertaken in 2010. This study is a part of an international project "Mapping of Careers of Doctorate Holders" initiated by OECD. A multi-step stratified sample was used, with respondent quotas based on gender, age, research field and geographical area. Total sample size was 3,450 people (doctorate holders).

The analysis identifies major trends in the professional area (inter-sectoral, institutional, international etc.); secondary employment; and changing specialisation of researchers' social shifts. A conceptual model of researchers' social mobility is proposed. It was empirically established that mobility within the analysed sample conforms to Pareto's Law. To explain mobility from the sociological point of view, a scientific capital model was built, describing emerging social characteristics of researchers.

The results reveal connection between mobility patterns and various social characteristics in the scientific community as well as its dependence on researchers' scientific capital.

RC02-763.5

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Study of skills for innovation in the large-scale survey

The identification and measurement of skills necessary to allow the development of a knowledge based economy and a faster pace of innovation, became a serious challenge to a sociologist. Until recently, research on the innovative skills and innovative behavior simulation was based on the analysis of respondent attitudes and psychological testing. Such an approach, however, is in contradiction with the task to measure competencies required by labour market and studies of different types of activity during education and training. Instead, the research setting requires a methodology enables large-scale surveys for measuring the levels of skills by the acquisition of relevant skills. We suggest a methodology to study skills for innovation, designed to conduct survey on formalized questionnaire. The model of the study includes six groups of skills (technological competences, informational skills, managerial skills, marketing skills, entrepreneurship, communication skills) and personal qualities (creativity, leadership, energy, self-confidence, the risk propensity, tolerance). At the same time we revealed the factual participation and the role of respondents in different stages of the life cycle of innovation: from the generation of new ideas to the innovation implemented. Based on the survey (involving 2290 respondents, employed, with vocational or higher education, participating in a panel survey RLMS) we constructed profiles according to the responsibility level, and the role in the innovation process and set of skills.

RC15-509.4

SHORT, Stephanie* (The University of Sydney, stephanie.short@sydney.edu.au) and **MARCUS, Kanchan** (University of Sydney)

Mobility of Filipino nurses: Interviews in Australia and the Philippines

The Philippines had 7.2million Filipino migrants all over the world in 2005, a predominant outsourcing country of nurses [1]. Ease of international health migration is intensifying ethical concerns where developing countries lose some of their best qualified health workers to developed countries. The purpose of our Australian Research Council (ARC) Project with Partner Organisation; Queensland Health (Australia) was to build an ethical and sustainable model for health professional recruitment to Australia, with a case study of nurses from the Philippines, ensuring fairness to the individual nurses, the source country and the recruiting country. Interviews were conducted (and recorded) with Directors of Nursing, nursing peers and Filipino qualified nurses (n=15) in Australia, & focus group discussions were conducted with key informants in the Philippines (n=18). Content and thematic analysis were performed. Findings highlighted challenges with the English language for Filipino registered nurses and several felt they were employed in a lower position to that of their skills. Key informant results revealed concerns surrounding standard of nursing education in some areas and the interest of government officials to create an ethical form of bilateral agreement or process for nurse recruitment to Australia. The Philippines receives remittances from Filipino nurses working abroad which in turn benefits the government and many families. Significance of the study was timely with the release of the WHO Code on International Health Personnel Recruitment in the context of the Millennium Development Goals. Ethical and sustainable health workforce agreements between source and recruiting countries will enable fairer recruitment and integration of global health workers.

1. Lorenzo, F.M., et al., *Migration of health workers: Country case study Philippines*, in *Working Paper, Institute of Health Policy and Development Studies*, International, Labour, and Office, Editors. 2006, International Labour Office: Geneva.

RC32-484.2

SIARA, Bernadetta* (City University London, bernadetta.siar.1@city.ac.uk)

Polish women in the British labour market: Experiences of de-skilling and re-skilling

This paper will discuss employment experiences of Polish women in the United Kingdom (UK). The research found that women seemed to have experienced occupational downgrading i.e. women worked in lower level occupations in the UK in comparison to the occupations they held in Poland. Moreover, women experienced de-skilling, as despite having high level skills and qualification, they worked in occupations requiring low level skills.

Higher education qualifications from Poland or good language knowledge played little positive role in women's experiences overall. Women experienced barriers on the UK labour market i.e. some did not have their rights satisfied and experienced unfavourable treatment at work in a form of discrimination and bullying. However, some women acquired higher level qualifications in the UK and as a result their situation appeared to change for the better. Re-skilling i.e. getting new skills and qualifications appeared to have improved their situation. They were then more likely to work in higher level occupations and more likely to have positive experiences.

This paper shows that although Polish women in the UK seem to have a high level of human capital (including both high level qualifications and very good English language knowledge) they seem to be disadvantaged in the labour market in terms of type of work performed and general employment experiences. The migration context is additionally important as Polish women in the UK as the EU citizens have an unrestricted by immigration rules access to the labour market and educational system, so they have an opportunity to freely change employment and acquire new skills and qualifications and some research participants did so. However, despite that women still experience a 'double disadvantage' connected with their migrant and gender status in the UK.

RC13-489.1

ŠIAMBUK, Vladimir* (University of Beograd, Serbia, tonisamja@yahoo.com)

Social structure of the information society

A basic concept of every society since the advance of sociology by Conte, is its social structure. The industrial, modern society has a very clear

hierarchical structure. Bell has demonstrated in his epic work "The coming of the post industrial society" that changes are imminent. His central theme was expressed about and constituted around the passing of the character of the working forces between the industrial and post industrial society. Essentially, his deliberations were centered around the changes of the social structure that the information society (in his words, post industrial) is about to maintain.

Researches about the changes of the social structure of the information society has not been undertaken in a large and obvious manner. Never the least the manifest social movements, the financial and economic crises, as well as a deterioration of democratic praxis and political activities of large group of people, before all in Europe and Northern America, has in a more that palpable manner demonstrated that fundamental changes of the social structure of the developed societies is in the making.

The paper will thrive to show that the nascent change are already present and functioning. It shall try to demonstrate some thoughts about this changes and shall attempt to propose a wide-ranging elements of the budding elements of the social structure of the Information society.

This broadly sketched attempt will on a broad-spectrum level be related to the confrontations in and among societies. The changes of the social structure of the Information society shall be seen as an important factor of those confrontations.

Beograd 14 December 2011

RC21-212.2

SIATITSA, Dimitra* (National Technical University of Athens, dimitiat@gmail.com)

Housing movements in cities of Southern Europe: From 'the right to property' to 'the right to the city'

The paper is based on PhD research material about the discourse and role of recent housing movements in cities of Southern Europe. It will present a parallel analysis of housing movements that have emerged during the last decade in Italy (Rome and Florence), Spain (Barcelona and Madrid) and Greece (Athens and Thessaloniki).

Given the specificities of the Southern European context (familistic welfare state, weak state housing provision, homeownership as the hegemonic social ideology for access to housing, construction as an economic motor) housing movements have not been very common, with few exceptions, and even less since the mid 70s'.

However the effects of the gradual neoliberalisation of urban space production, multiplied by the recent consecutive crises on national and international level (construction bubble in Spain 2007, Subprime Crisis in US 2008, World financial crisis, (public dept) economic (and political) crisis in EU since 2010) have brought the housing question again into the fore. Liberalisation of the credit market, property market speculation, escalating housing costs and the erosion of alternative mechanisms for the provision/production of affordable housing together with the general impoverishment of societies are leading to an emerging housing crisis.

The paper will present recent mobilisations and focus on the discourse produced. Drawing from the theory of urban movements, it will use frames and framing processes as an analytical tool in order to understand the framing of the 'right to housing' within the socio-economic, political and cultural context of each country/city. When and how are housing rights consolidated into a concrete demand? What are the perceptions and ideologies related to housing identified in the specific housing struggles? Themes like the 'right to property'; the right to just redistribution or the 'right to the city' will be traced within the movements' discourses and actions.

RC15-774.1

SIEGEL, Pamela* (State University of Campinas (Unicamp), gfpusp@mpc.com.br) and **FILICE DE BARROS, Nelson** (Professor)

Categorías profesionales y las prácticas integrativas y complementarias

La Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) estimuló la incorporación de las prácticas integrativas y complementarias (PIC) en los sistemas nacionales de salud de sus países miembros principalmente a partir del documento Estrategias 2002-2005. En Brasil, en el año 2006 fue publicada la Ley 971, que implanta la homeopatía, la medicina china/acupuntura, la fitoterapia y la medicina antroposófica en la Atención Primaria del *Sistema Único de Saúde* (SUS). El objeto de este resumen es analizar la práctica

de las PIC atribuidas a las categorías profesionales y busca contestar a la pregunta: ¿quién puede hacer qué dentro de las PIC en Brasil, en la Atención Primaria? La metodología es cualitativa y los métodos usados son la revisión de la literatura y al análisis documental. Se concluye que hay básicamente tres categorías de atribuciones de las PIC: 1) las PIC que solo pueden ser aplicadas por una única categoría profesional con formación superior; 2) las PIC aplicadas por varias categorías profesionales de formación superior; y 3) las PIC empleadas por múltiples categorías profesionales, de formación superior y de nivel mediano

RC15-230.3

SIEGEL, Pamela* (State University of Campinas (Unicamp), gfusc@mpc.com.br), **FILICE DE BARROS, Nelson** (Professor) and **CAMPELLO CARVALHEIRA, José Barreto** (State University of Campinas (Unicamp))

Health professionals' perceptions on the use of integrative medicine for cancer patients at the clinics hospital of the State University of Campinas, Brazil

The National Cancer Institute (INCA) is a branch of the Brazilian National Health System (SUS) which treats around 120 million people. In 2011, more than 500 thousand new cancer cases arose and although the bill on the National Policy for Integrative and Complementary Practices was approved in 2006, integrating homeopathy, medical herbs, acupuncture and thermalism into the SUS, the oncological field has not been reached by these practices yet. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the perceptions of the health professionals working at the cancer unit at the Clinics Hospital of Unicamp on the application of Integrative and Complementary Practices (ICP) to cancer patients. Thirty two out of 47 health professionals were interviewed between August and October 2011 to find out what they think about the application of ICP to cancer patients and which ICP they would suggest. All except one professional were in favor of employing ICP for cancer patients at the hospital and four categories emerged from the analyzed data: a) patients need more than just chemo and radiotherapy; b) acupuncture should be applied to help ease the pain; c) by using ICP patients would feel well taken care of; d) patients should be referred to a ICP service outside the hospital. The interviews are the first stage of an ongoing project to implement ICP in the cancer unit and jump-start the discussion of ICP in the cancer field in the country. Among the most cited practices, acupuncture, reiki, medical herbs and yoga were mentioned.

RC30-664.3

SIEGLIN, Veronika* (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, veronikasieglin@yahoo.de)

Psychosomatic health, gender and working conditions in science. A comparative study of male and female scientists in Mexican public universities

Neoliberal politics have restructured organizational culture of Mexican public universities and have changed working conditions of fulltime professors. Researchers perceive ongoing authoritarianism, limited access to institutional resources, lack of distributive justice, weak support structures, and leaderships' reluctance to recognize academic achievement of staff. At the same time labor unions have lost importance as mediators in conflicts between organizations and scientific workers. Individuals who suffer from ongoing interpersonal conflicts with colleagues, superiors and students, symbolic mistreatment and managerial arbitrariness feel themselves often abandoned and vulnerable. High levels of work stress and tension influence negatively health status. This is particularly the case of female and young scientists who observe higher levels of health complaints.

This study measures psychosomatic health status of 733 fulltime university professors (all belong to National Research System) from 29 Mexican public universities. Health status is correlated to organizational culture, and personal and professional characteristics of individuals (gender, age, seniority, academic capital, disciplinary adscription).

Data were gathered by an electronic survey. Organizational culture is measured by 34 items (alpha de Cronbach = .973) exploring 5 areas: recognition, support, participation, distributive justice and leadership style. Health status scale (Lickert type) measures the intensity of 5 psychosomatic complaints during the month immediately before data collection (alpha de Cronbach = .907). ANOVA and regression analysis are performed.

High levels of institutional exclusion from decision making, weak institutional workers' support structures, high institutional reluctance to recognize scientific achievement and/or poor levels of distributive justice generated higher psychosomatic disorder levels. Women and young academics (age 30-40) had significantly more health problems than males and older staff. No significant correlation was observed between psychosomatic health and scientific discipline, job category and marital status.

TG07-463.3

SIELEMANN, Washington Luiz* (Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, wsielemann@hotmail.com) and **ZAMPROGNE, Luciana*** (Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, izamprogne@gmail.com)

Fue una vez: Un análisis comparativo de las representaciones de la infancia brasileña en las obras de Monteiro Lobato y Mauricio de Souza

Marcel Mauss señala en sus ensayos antropológicos la necesidad humana de clasificar, como una forma de organizar cognitivamente el mundo que está en su vuelta. Bajo esta perspectiva, la percepción del tiempo y las generaciones se encuentran en una posición de gran preocupación en la clasificación compartida que utiliza la sociedad occidental moderna. Con base en estos supuestos, las categorías generacionales, pensadas desde una perspectiva comparativa histórica cultural, se convierten en un ejercicio de análisis de los cambios sociales y sus valores. En este contexto, el análisis, por ejemplo, de la categoría infancia en la sociedad brasileña, a través de publicaciones para niños muy importantes en dos períodos distintos, como el de Monteiro Lobato y Mauricio de Souza, podría convertirse en un elemento importante para una investigación de esta orden. El propósito de este trabajo es examinar cómo la infancia se retrata en estas publicaciones, a través de sus autores, como documentos importantes que podrían aclarar los elementos culturales presentes en la manera que viven y piensan la gente en el cotidiano.

RC38-422.4

SIGL, Johanna* (University of Goettingen, j.sigl@gmx.de)

Politics are biographical. and gendered. Life stories of dropouts from the far right

The right-wing scene in Germany represents a very dangerous and to a lot of people threatening political context. Yet again and again people devote their energy to the right-wing bodies of thought and translate it into action. Both men and women. A few of them back out of the scene after a certain period of time.

Research up to date allows the conclusion that turning towards the far right and also turning ones back to it does not happen merely by coincidence. Different biographical patterns of action are associated with entering and backing out of the right-wing scene.

Based on case reconstructions of biographies of dropouts from the far right, collected by biographical narrative interviews, I want to illustrate this theory. The question at hand is, however, in which formation we find the association of biographical and political circumstances. In order to answer this question, I present selected biographies which demonstrate personal experiences and stories that had lead to "becoming a neonazi" – and also to dropping out of the scene after a certain while. An outstanding role plays the family. Concluding, I would leave to discuss to what extent life courses differ as a result of gender and at which point gender dimensions are of particular relevance.

RC43-54.5

SÍGOLO, Letícia Moreira* (Universidad de São Paulo, lesigolo@yahoo.com.br)

El actual crecimiento del mercado residencial en Brasil y sus impactos en el precio de la vivienda

El actual crecimiento del mercado residencial en Brasil ha reconfigurado muchas ciudades en el país. Movimiento visto por muchos como la gran posibilidad de acceso a vivienda, también se identifica como una prometedora frente de inversión de capital. El aumento de escala en la producción de vivienda no ha significado una reducción de sus precios, al revés: el crecimiento de la oferta ha sido acompañado por un incremento en sus precios. Hay muchas especulaciones sobre este fenómeno. Algu-

nos dicen que resulta de la presión ejercida por la demanda reprimida, que tuvo su capacidad de endeudamiento ampliada por la elevación efectiva de su renta, consecuencia del aumento de los puestos de trabajo formal y de la masa salarial, y el fácil acceso al crédito – con bajas tasas de interés y plazos más largos. Otros argumentan que se sustenta en el aumento de los costes de construcción, el crecimiento de los salarios de los trabajadores de la construcción y la escasez de mano de obra calificada, y la incapacidad de la cadena productiva de la construcción en satisfacer las demandas actuales. Otra parte dice que se debe al aumento de los precios de la tierra y a la relativa escasez de suelo urbano. Además, hay quienes afirman que resulta de la demanda por una mayor rentabilidad para atraer a los inversores del mercado de capitales y a la imposición de altos Valores Generales de Venta para la valorización de los precios de mercado de las empresas, después de la apertura de capital del sector. Frente a estos argumentos, procurase comprender la lógica y las estrategias del mercado residencial brasileño a través del análisis del comportamiento de los precios. Y, así, contribuir para la construcción de nuevos paradigmas para la lucha por el derecho a la vivienda y a la ciudad.

RC10-600.2

SÍGOLO, Vanessa Moreira* (Universidade de São Paulo - USP, vanessa.sigolo@gmail.com)

Democracia, participación popular y experiencias de autogestión en Brasil actual

El artículo problematiza la relación entre Estado y sociedad en la democracia contemporánea, y discute el significado político de las experiencias de autogestión actuales. Después de más de dos décadas de apertura política en diversos países latino-americanos, esas sociedades mantienen altos niveles de desigualdad socio-económica, pobreza y violencia, que indican sus límites en la construcción de sociedades efectivamente democráticas. En Brasil y en otros países de América Latina, en los años 80 y 90, son creadas diversas organizaciones económicas colectivas, que se denominan autogestionarias: fábricas y empresas recuperadas por los trabajadores, cooperativas y otros emprendimientos de carácter asociativo, de prestación de servicios, producción artesanal e industrial, en diversos sectores, en el campo y la ciudad, por mujeres y hombres desempleados, en vías de perder sus empleos o en ocupaciones precarias e informales. Esas experiencias surgen en un contexto de reestructuración productiva, relacionada a las transformaciones tecnológicas, la mundialización y financiarización de la economía y a las consecuentes mudanzas y precarización en el mundo del trabajo. En el ámbito político, surgen en un contexto de revisión de proyectos políticos revolucionarios, a partir de la experiencia del llamado socialismo real, y de la crítica a modelos centralizados, burocráticos e autoritarios. En ese texto, busca-se tratar del tema de la autogestión en el debate sobre política y participación, por una perspectiva teórica que *amplia el concepto de política* e investiga la relación entre producción y democracia. Con base en el debate académico crítico sobre los significados y límites de las experiencias participativas, la mirada histórica sobre la participación popular y el análisis de algunas experiencias actuales, busca-se destacar la relevancia de las experiencias autogestionarias en el contexto de disputa de los *sentidos de la democracia*.

RC04-174.1

SIKORA, Joanna* (Australian National University, Joanna.Sikora@anu.edu.au) and **SAHA, Lawrence J.*** (Australian National University, Lawrence.Saha@anu.edu.au)

Optimistic students: Occupational expectations of migrant youth in comparative perspective

This paper advances the research on migrant adolescents by comparing the occupational expectations of migrant and non-migrant students in 15 countries. Using the PISA 2006 survey we compare four categories of students: 1) non-migrants, 2) the second generation migrants who speak the host country language at home, 3) the first generation migrants who also speak the host country language at home, and 4) the ethnic migrants who speak their ancestral language at home. In previous studies, migrant youth have been found to perform less well academically than non-migrants in many of countries participating in PISA surveys. However, we find that these underperforming students have higher occupational expectations than the non-migrants, and the ethnic migrant students have the highest expectations of all. This latter pattern holds across all fifteen countries after

controlling for differences in parents' SES, gender, and students' academic ability. Drawing on the literature of marginal status we put forward an explanation for these patterns, and point to directions for future research.

RC37-50.5

SILVA, Ana Amelia da* (Catholic University of São Paulo - PUC-SP, anamelia@uol.com.br)

Cinema and social sciences: Between the dead times and the critical thought images

To revisit sequence of images from some essay-films connecting justice, violence and construction of memory, allows - in its critical and reflexive effects -, the comprehension of some aporetic dimensions around the "social question" and its representational forms in Brazilian cinema nowadays. *Justice*, from Maria Augusta Ramos, and *Prisoner of Iron Bars*, from Paulo Sacramento, both inserted as non-fictional films, were exhibited in 2004. Awarded in many national and international festivals, they raised a strong public debate about social inequalities, violence and (in)justices. A comparison with a recent fiction film – *The Tenants*, from Sergio Bianchi, 2009, is suggestive to emphasize analysis of two important dimensions for social sciences, relating aesthetics and politics. 1) The theme of naturalization of daily violence (and its symbolic dimension), inside a process of normalization of barbarism, with emphasis on the spectacularization of violence constructed by television media, between others. 2) The theme that connects image-in-movement, movement of history and memory, and its critical configurations, as an important counterpoint in relation to a cinematographic production in recent times, through a "cordial cinema" – and its dead times –, ruled by a dualistic vision of social problems, erasing the perspective of "dialectical image", core of reflections of Walter Benjamin.

RC32-768.1

SILVA, Andreia de Lima* (Andreia de Lima Silva - Pedagogia, bolsista PIBIC e Allene Carvalho Lage, Observatório dos Movimentos Sociais, andreialinma@hotmail.com)

Territorialidad y idiomas: Diálogos, memorias de la mujer de los movimientos sociales en la política de formación en el contexto de la productividad de la economía de reproducción

En este artículo se lleva a cabo bajo la PIBIC-CNPq la investigación mediante el control de las actividades de capacitación de las mujeres de los movimientos sociales rurales en el noreste de Brasil a través del contexto de los cuatro módulos de formación política, de género y la evolución económica en colaboración con la observatorio de los movimientos sociales, el Movimiento de la Escuela Feminista de Mujeres Trabajadoras y Nordeste. Parte de la necesidad de conocer cómo las mujeres han jugado los diferentes contextos de espacio, el proceso de producción de las desigualdades y sus implicaciones en la recreación de la organización social alternativa. A tejer un diálogo con las mujeres líderes con los aportes teóricos de los Frades (2008), Freire (2006), Haesbaert (2006), que se embarcan desde el concepto de territorialidad, que estableció la sentido de pertenencia, a una pedagogía centrada en las relaciones productivas y reproductivas. Hemos tratado de seguir las actividades con dieciséis mujeres con la recuperación de la vida limitación de la mujer trabajadora, que tratan de lidiar con la apropiación de experiencias para la lucha política. Cómo (re) desarrollo de los sentidos y significados representados en el entrenamiento diario, con los movimientos sociales a través de las relaciones notablemente dificultada por el patriarcado que ha invertido en la invisibilidad de las mujeres. Nosotros, como un punto de vista metodológico el enfoque cualitativo, desde el campo de registro, con las técnicas de observación, entrevistas, el diálogo con los autores para el análisis de contenido. Subrayando el desafío de la labor educativa y el papel imaginario social da una acción política y social.

Palabras clave: género, memorias, mujeres, (re) producción.

RC47-155.5

SILVA, Antonio Cesar Machado* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, antonniocesar@hotmail.com)

A experiência tradução cultural nas redes transnacionais de movimentos sociais

Em um mundo marcado pelas transformações culturais e a intensa troca de comunicações entre os vários movimentos sociais ao redor do

planeta o conceito de tradução cultural se apresenta como um elemento importante na compreensão deste fenômeno. Isto porque as experiências que cada movimento mobiliza localmente nos seus enfrentamentos podem ser traduzidas para outros contextos de ação. Desta forma, as redes transnacionais se configuram como o meio destas trocas se materializarem, fortalecendo o escopo de discursos e práticas. Assim o local e o global se imbricam dando contornos de uma esfera pública transnacional. Haja vista os riscos e desafios postos aos grupos sociais não se restringem as fronteiras dos Estados-nacionais mas alcançam as liames globais.

TG03-413.2

SILVA, Geélison F.* (Universidade Estadual de Montes Claros - UNIMONTES, geelisonfs@yahoo.com.br) and **BRAGA, Maria Angela Figueiredo** (Universidade Estadual de Montes Claros UNIMONTES)

The determinants of discrimination: Analyzing social capital and socioeconomic status in Minas Gerais state

Through Survey applied in main cities in State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, in 2005 year, sought identify the determinants of discrimination, in the other words, what factors increasing the probability of person has been treated with lower respect for the others. We use factorial analyses and linear regress. The findings show the main influence of the income. When more elevated is the income, lower the probability of has been disrespected. Social Capital produces few significant effects, as well as, years of formal education. Skin color don't have statistic significant, yet reduces the power of explication of modeling. To be men and young increases the chances of to feel discriminated. Participation of entities and associations specifies produces different effects.

WG02-569.5

SILVA, Gislania* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, gislaniafertas@yahoo.com.br)

José Martí y las raíces del pensamiento latinoamericano

José Julián Martí Pérez, El Maestro, El Delegado, fue un gran pensador cubano que veía en la independencia de su patria el comienzo de la verdadera independencia continental. Preso político y exiliado desde los 16 años, pasó la mayor parte de la vida lejos de su amada Cuba. Sin embargo, la distancia no disminuyó el ánimo de su corazón y la causa de la independencia fue la pelea de su vida.

Cuba libre serviría a dos propósitos inmediatos. En primer lugar, ser un prototipo para otras repúblicas de Hispanoamérica, ya que se constituiría una nación autóctona, con raíces plantadas en suelo latinoamericano y marcada por un proceso histórico único. En segundo lugar, detener la marcha imperialista estadounidense, pues la condición de colonia favorecería las acciones estadounidenses en el continente pela puerta antillana. De la aguda percepción de la política exterior de EE.UU., con los legisladores y los periódicos difundiendo ideas de cuan natural sería extender sus operaciones hacia el sur del continente, un lugar de raza mixta degenerada, Martí concibió un plan audaz de la defensa, una demarcación de la identidad continental de manera distinta. En las jóvenes repúblicas, los componentes hispanoamericanos son naturales, esenciales y culturalmente distintos.

El movimiento nacional dirigido a la liberación, no sólo la independencia de Cuba y Puerto Rico - islas gemelas -, pero también abogó por la transformación de la realidad socio-económica de las otras repúblicas de América, que aún sufren de los males heredados del colonialismo español. La liberación de las Antillas del dominio colonial sería un primer paso hacia la segunda independencia, ahora del imperialismo estadounidense. Este trabajo pretende analizar la obra de José Martí y mostrar cómo la misma se puede insertar en el contexto del pensamiento latinoamericano que llegó a ser consolidada en el siglo XX.

RC35-61.1

SILVA, Josué* (UNICAMP, josueps@unicamp.br)

Critical note on citizenship in Brazil

The paper I propose here intends to discuss the theme of citizenship in contemporary Brazil. Based on the analysis of a selected group of texts, it identifies two basic conceptions of citizenship: One more concerned with the problem of social inequality and the other emphasizing the process of citizenship construction by social movements. My thesis is that both con-

ceptions maintain an ambivalent relationship with T. H. Marshall's model of citizenship while leaving almost untouched the notion of social citizenship, which is Marshall's main contribution to the subject. And, lastly, the paper concludes that this omission is precisely what makes difficult the formulation of a critical conception of citizenship adequate to Brazilian reality.

RC19-365.4

SILVA, Luisa* (ISCSP - UTL, luisafs@iscsp.utl.pt)

Health and participation

O discurso oficial da política de promoção da saúde afirma a necessidade da participação individual e colectiva nos sistemas de saúde. Mas sujeita a organização da participação ao sistema médico de cuidados de saúde.

Este artigo parte dos resultados de pesquisa empírica sobre racionalidades leigas de saúde e discute as suas implicações nas políticas de promoção da saúde do ponto de vista da participação. O conceito de saúde da promoção da saúde é analisado do ponto de vista da sua distância em relação ao saber leigo de saúde. A promoção da saúde é debatida nomeadamente nos seus significados de "estilo de vida saudável" e "literacia de saúde" evitados de violência simbólica. A filosofia da participação em saúde é analisada e confrontada com a sua potencialidade para reconhecer a subjectividade cultural e permitir a sua afirmação no interior do sistema.

RC36-49.2

SILVA, Nara Roberta* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, nararoberta@gmail.com)

Alienation theory and ideology in dialogue

The formulation of an alienation theory sets a clear rupture between Marx and the German idealistic philosophers, as it unveils the possibility of new theoretical investigations. The concept of alienation comes forth as Marx defines labor as a central element of social life. Accordingly, this concept expresses four aspects of human condition, especially in capitalism: (i) men's alienation of nature, (ii) alienation of their own activity, (iii) alienation of human kind and (iv) alienation of each other. In this case, we can conceive alienation as not just a material condition, but also one related to conscience. Due to this perception, this article focuses on debating the potential relationship between alienation, as a specific human condition, and ideology. In our understanding, ideology is a historical representation of men's social and political structure and relations, that influences human actions, especially in cases of social conflict. As a kind of representation, ideology plays a fundamental role in the making of conscience, and as such we expect to understand whether it contributes for the development of the alienation process or for the end of it. Despite their tight bonds, we consider alienation and ideology as two different concepts and, although we hope to expose their relation, it is important to clarify the existent differences, once it contributes to rethinking their possible current relevance.

RC05-752.1

SILVA, Priscila Elisabete da* (USP - Universidade de São Paulo, pribety@yahoo.com) and **FINGUERUT, Ariel** (Unicamp - Universidade Estadual de Campinas)

Conquistas y resentimientos: La cuestión racial y su impacto en las movilizaciones sociopolíticas en Brasil y en los EEUU contemporáneos

La propuesta presentada sugiere discutir los impactos de la racialización en el contexto contemporáneo, particularmente acerca de la construcción de la identidad nacional y de su diálogo con las identidades étnicas. Este artículo propone reflexionar sobre el problema racial en Brasil y en los E.E.U.U bajo el contexto actual. En ambos países hubo esclavitud negra que, por su turno, dejó huellas en la construcción de la estructura social vigente. No obstante, esas diferentes sociedades desarrollaron modos distintos de lidiar con las implicaciones sociales derivadas de las relaciones raciales constituidas bajo la base de la esclavitud y del racismo. La urgencia del conflicto racial ES algo que está presente, pero no siempre es explícito. En la última década esos países estuvieron delatados de situaciones que hicieron que la cuestión racial emergiera con fuerza. Este artículo analiza tales situaciones (las cuotas raciales en la enseñanza superior en Brasil y la elección de un presidente negro en los Estados Unidos). A partir de estos temas ES posible mapear conceptos fundamentales al estudio de esas

sociedades como la blanquitud, identidad nacional e identidad étnica. Esta reflexión nos lleva a entender cuestiones elementales acerca del mundo contemporáneo: El racismo y las identidades, la mentalidad y los modos de movilización político-sociales

RC48-56.5

SILVA, Rosimeire* (University of Coimbra, rose.bs@uol.com.br)

Affects and the struggle for recognition: The nacional street population movement in Brazil

Will the composition originated between the life experience and the struggle for recognition be motivated by survival interests or will there be another dimension, present in the struggle for recognition that escapes most of the empiric researches in the social sciences?

The aim of this article is to try to understand how the disrespect experience, anchored in the affective life experience has subsidized the impulse for the social resistance, more precisely, for a struggle for ethic, juridical and identity recognition.

Emblematic case, the "Praça da Sé Massacre", occurred in the city of San Paulo/Brazil, in August 2004 and where 15 people were brutally attacked, demonstrates harshly how the disrespect experience made plausible the identification and union between similars living in the streets, through the living of pain. Simultaneously, it functioned as a promoting fact of an effective struggle for recognition and political claims which culminated with the constitution of the National Street Population Movement in Brazil.

This articulation between the population living in the streets and social organizations has been trying, through the denunciation of the complete absence of public policies, to make evident how the entanglement of several exclusions has been central to the creation of a controlled population which is only a contingency to the neoliberalism: either necessary, as precarious labour, either completely disposable.

Thus, re-subjectivized from a critical perspective, and with a rebellious repertoire consubstantiated in the claim of a positively replaced identity, the new people in the streets organized in a collective movement, find in the struggle for recognition a singular form of reinterpretation for the affective, juridical and solidary dimensions in the long path for the social emancipation.

RC32-768.2

SILVA, Rosimeire* (University of Coimbra, rose.bs@uol.com.br)

Women in the streets and affections: Revisiting the debate on the "affective turn" in feminist theory

The feminist practices have contributed, throughout its history, to destabilize categories unquestioned by modern science. The various forms of oppression as well as the diversity of struggles, spaces, and ways of creating these women, their multiple affiliations and silences to which they were relegated to serve as a catalyst for the emergence of a new body of theory that questioned, through the living experience, universalism, essentialism and Eurocentrism. Studies in the political culture of the emotions were written with depth and rigor and the patriarchal structures of modern science were put in check by intense debate. However, it seems to us that even after several advances and the underlining of a complex theoretical framework, the question of objectivity and, therefore, the idea of a supporting reason; even as they appear to be revised and reinterpreted, continue to be rejected by the studies presently named "affective turn". "The" modernity was questioned, but not the modern practices that persist on informing our speeches. The affective turn, despite being critically striking the deal with the inherited conceptions of modernity, fails by not proposing its transformation.

Thus, the aim of our paper is, through a discussion to dialogue with recent studies that represent the "affective turn" in feminist theory, a proposal to recover the affections of the political philosophy of Baruch Spinoza, while arguing about the need for overcoming the modern legacy and to release our practices and policies from the yoke of "objectivity". Therefore, we propose the (re)meeting of Spinoza's philosophy and feminist theory with the struggles of these women, leaders of a movement of people in the Brazilian streets, where the affections are already commonly understood as continuous variations of our ability to exist and as a place to expand our power of action in the world, living, thinking and feeling, inseparably.

RC31-304.4

SILVA ARAUJO, Ariella* (UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA, ariella.unesp@gmail.com) and ISOLA COUTINHO, Beatriz (UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA)

Citizenship status of immigrants: A comparative analysis between Brazil and Argentina

This article intends to launch reflection on the construction of citizenship among immigrant populations in Brazil and Argentina in their historical and contemporary flows. From a comparative analysis of the transnational movements of populations these two countries from the turn of the century to the twentieth century and the twentieth to the twenty-first century, our goal is to make a survey of public policies aimed at this segment population and their impact in terms of a consolidation of citizenship status and social mobility achieved by the former and the current immigrants.

RC33-33.3

SILVA JÚNIOR, José Antônio* (cristina valeria lopes, juniorsufms@gmail.com)

La problemática en los estudios sociológicos de la democracia. Estudio comparativo sobre la democracia en Brasil y México

La democracia es la razón de muchos estudios en Brasil, México y otros países de América Latina. Las investigaciones realizadas a nivel nacional en la formación de la nación, el mercado, el logro de los derechos sociales y políticas se aplican en América Latina las ciencias sociales. ¿Qué es este documento se propone un estudio comparativo sobre las condiciones que se nace y se desarrolla la democracia en Brasil teniendo como punto de partida el análisis de Florestan Fernandes y Pablo González Casanova, dos sociólogos importantes, no sólo por su importancia nacional de México, sino también reconocido por su trayectoria en el ámbito internacional. El trabajo se centrará en las décadas 50 y 60 del siglo XX, cuando los sociólogos se han desarrollado las principales obras de su carrera que tuvo como tema el estado de la democracia en sus países con el desarrollo del capitalismo moderno.

RC47-577.2

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Enclaves del poder sub-nacional y procesos de democratización en Medellín, Santa Cruz y Guayaquil

El objetivo de esta ponencia es comprender la influencia de las élites regionales de tres países andinos (Colombia, Bolivia y Ecuador), en los procesos de democratización local. Haremos referencia a la influencia que el Grupo Empresarial Antioqueño (Medellín), el Comité Pro Santa Cruz (Bolivia) y la Junta Cívica del Guayaquil (Ecuador) tienen en los procesos democráticos y en la consolidación institucional de estas ciudades durante los Gobiernos de Alvaro Uribe, Evo Morales y Rafael Correa respectivamente. A la luz de la teoría del poder sub-nacional (Edward Gibson) intentaremos explicar el papel de las élites regionales en la construcción de un modelo propio de desarrollo muchas veces contrario al centro. Nos preguntaremos en este sentido ¿cómo esto afecta la consolidación de la democracia local? y ¿cómo los regímenes territoriales distribuyen el poder entre los actores políticos en un sistema territorial nacional? Para responder a estas preguntas tomaremos en cuenta dos dimensiones de análisis: lo intergubernamental y lo inter-regional. La primera se refiere al grado de centralización o descentralización que existe entre los gobiernos nacionales y sub-nacionales. La segunda hace referencia a la distribución territorial de los derechos y prerrogativas entre las unidades sub-nacionales, por ejemplo, entre los diferentes estados o provincias, y como estas influyen positiva o negativamente en el desarrollo de la calidad de la democracia local. Así, intentaremos explorar no solo una vía de análisis vertical del centro a lo local, sino una vía horizontal que nos permita entender las distintas consecuencias, variantes y actores que entran en juego en las distintas políticas territoriales adoptadas bajo la influencia de estas élites.

RC32-753.1

SILVA TELLES, Sarah* (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro - PUC-Rio, sarah@puc-rio.br)

Women in poverty: Intergenerational experiences

The democratization of Brazilian society has made great progress in the public sphere, since the end of the dictatorship, in 1985. In the meantime, there has been little progress in the democratization of the private relationships such as family and gender. Here, inequalities persist mostly for poor families with low levels of education. Sociological texts indicate that poor women bear the largest responsibility within the family: from domestic economy, childcare, to daily survival strategies.

The objective of this text is to understand and analyze the female generations in relation to male domination, marriage, sexuality and child care, in the context of poverty and violence (domestic and urban violence).

In one research in a favela de Rio de Janeiro, although a young woman interviewed had many more opportunities to develop a symmetrical relationship with her partner, the atmosphere of crime and material desire facilitated her to act as a property of her partner.

This context is a challenge for the present social relationship in modern institutions such as the family, and poses some questions that the text will try to answer: women of three generations, who live in a poor context, with low levels of education, and their enormous difficulty to escape of the fatality of poverty, and also of male domination.

WG02-326.3

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Libre mercado, desregulación y centralización: La neocolonización industrial de la patagonia chilena

Desde una perspectiva histórica, la Patagonia chilena (Región de Aysén) ha sido tradicionalmente un territorio aislado y en constante colonización. Durante las primeras décadas del siglo XX el Estado chileno fomentó su ocupación mediante el otorgamiento de gigantescas concesiones de tierras a sociedades ganaderas. En el mismo período se generó una colonización espontánea por parte de familias de pioneros que buscaban tierras para asentarse libremente. Estos debieron luchar por década contra el Estado, el aislamiento y la falta de recursos para conseguir el reconocimiento legal de aquellas propiedades.

Una nueva etapa comienza con el actual modelo económico adoptado por Chile desde los años ochenta, el cual ha fomentado la planificación de proyectos privados en la región, pero ya no de particulares o familias, sino de corporaciones que buscan la explotación de los vastos recursos naturales existentes. La neocolonización industrial de este territorio se ve representada hoy en día por grandes y polémicos proyectos hidroeléctricos en tramitación.

La lógica de la actual neocolonización de la Región de Aysén puede explicarse a partir de dos características de la estructura político económica chilena.

- La centralización en la toma de decisiones (privadas y gubernamentales) característica del modelo republicano chileno.
- La más reciente desregulación de las inversiones privadas y la planificación orientada por la rentabilidad de los proyectos.

El contexto bipolar de centralización y desregulación de la iniciativa privada ha provocado la emergencia de movimientos de oposición a estos proyectos, sustentados principalmente en la defensa del medio ambiente. Pero esta oposición también demanda una mayor participación en la toma de decisiones (descentralización) y una mayor planificación y supervisión en las estrategias de desarrollo (regulación). En resumen, el conflicto socioambiental emergente visibiliza las falencias de la actual estructura política económica del país, entregando asimismo perspectivas sobre el desarrollo futuro de la democracia chilena.

RC53-288.2

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The Brazilian child and childhood in images and representations between years 1880 and 1940

The aim of this study is to observe the circumstances and spaces of the representations concerning child and childhood in Brazil between 1880 and 1940 years and from this observation, we intend to analyze the central posi-

tion of the children in the Brazilian social field. The iconography produced by the transition from 19th century to 20th century is important to place childhood in a fundamental historical period for the formation of the Brazilian nation, in which there is a strong inter-relation between race, identity and State-nation. The choice of this period and the work with iconography are the sources in which we seek to understand the plurality of the social construction of the contemporary childhood. The fieldwork in museums and school collections in some Brazilian States especially emphasizes the images that present black children, assuming as reference the debate in the field of the sociology of childhood. Under several aspects, we understand as difference the variability that constitute the experience of the early children as social categories of analysis, such as gender, race, ethnicity and sexuality, considering specificities of the historical process and of the Brazilian social field. Such discussion associates themselves to the debate concerning the contingent construction of the childhood whose notions of differences mark, in the time and space, the forms of living, representing and defining the childhood, consisting itself, therefore, as a plural category. The work is articulated with the social studies of childhood in a socio-anthropological analysis, observing the reference points of the Sociology of childhood's field.

RC21-228.6

SILVER, Hilary* (Brown University, Hilary_Silver@brown.edu) and **CLERGE, Orly** (Brown University)

Black flight: Racial shuffling in American metropolitan areas

"Black Flight," or the rapid geographical mobility of African-Americans in US metropolitan areas, has received scholarly attention mostly as the return migration of African-Americans to cities in the American South (Frey, Berube). In addition to this black inter-metropolitan mobility, there is evidence of intra-metropolitan movement. In line with Chicago School theory, urbanists have conventionally described this movement as "black suburbanization," focusing on outward movement from the "inner city" to the periphery. However, at a time when middle class whites and immigrants are moving into the central city, racial dynamics in metropolitan space are more complex than simple outward movement. Levels of racial segregation have largely persisted even though there is a lot of shuffling and churning going on. Blacks are still more residentially segregated from whites than are Hispanics or Asians, but average neighborhood segregation has decline for blacks between 2000 and 2010. Areas thought of as "hyper-segregated ghettos" were depopulating as African-Americans left, making room for new immigrants. Black and white gentrifiers are restoring older properties or rebuilding on vacant lots. Thanks to housing vouchers, even low-income African Americans are relocating within central cities, although they usually move to other nearby poor, largely black neighborhoods. This paper analyzes newly released data from the 2010 US Census and the 2000 Census to identify new patterns of "black flight" in American metropolitan areas and their relationship to white middle class and immigrant movements.

RC25-528.2

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Actitudes hacia la lengua maya y sus hablantes en la ciudad de Mérida

En Yucatán, México, hablan maya 537,618 personas, lo que constituye el 27.4915% de la población estatal, mientras que el 13% de la población de la ciudad de Mérida, capital del estado de Yucatán, habla la lengua maya.

Las actitudes hacia la lengua maya y sus hablantes son diversas y contradictorias, ya que la gente dice que la maya tiene valor, prestigio, función, es importante hablarla para visitar las comunidades que la usan, pero cuando se trata de los hablantes nativos son evaluados como pobres, humildes, de escasos recursos, sin educación, pero si aprenden español adquieren mejores oportunidades y si fueran trilingües de maya, español e inglés, dado el contexto turístico de la zona, entonces son considerado como valiosos.

Así, el objetivo de este trabajo es identificar las actitudes hacia la maya y los hablantes de esta lengua en la ciudad de Mérida, Yucatán.

La teoría mentalista afirma que se detectan las actitudes en la mente y la conductista señala que se obtienen en el medio, presentamos los datos

con técnicas de las 2 posturas, por lo que se obtuvieron de entrevistas semidirigidas, observación indirecta y la técnica del matched-guise.

En el contexto de actitudes hacia la maya y sus hablantes en su relación con el inglés y el español, retomamos el modelo de Ecología de Presiones, según Terborg (2006), para explicar que las actitudes de los hablantes se originan en el estado del mundo que representa la situación que se creó hacia la lengua maya en los últimos 10 años.

RC31-124.6

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The concept of loss in transnational migration

Most societies define their immigrants in terms of gains (economic, professional, survival, etc...), rather than in terms of losses (emotional). Dominant contemporary ideologies view immigrants as people who take advantage of the resources in the host society rather than as people who have left a whole world behind – home, friends and family – and who need to reconstruct their lives. This paper will shed light on this other side of migratory stories. By means of a qualitative study we shall highlight and attempt to conceptualize 'loss' in transnational migration. What is loss? What does it really mean to miss the births and funerals of family members and the birthdays of loved ones, and to be far from close family during illness and other major life events for reasons of geographical distance and the economic limitations that go with transnational migration? What do people lose during their migratory experiences and how can we make sense of these losses sociologically and psychologically? In our work we interrogate the terrain of "loss" and transnational migration and ask how this dimension helps us to better understand migratory stories as lived experiences.

RC48-318.8

SIMBUERGER, Elisabeth* (Universidad Diego Portales, elisabeth.simburger@mail.udp.cl)

Visual discourses of the University of Santiago de Chile: Higher education advertisement, wall paintings and graffiti

Trying to capture the contemporary idea of the university, the neoliberal or entrepreneurial university have become common labels to depict the growing marketisation of universities worldwide. Discussing the relationship between the neoliberal and the public university and the increasing colonisation of the public sphere by neoliberalism, discourse analysis has mostly focused on qualitative interviews, media reports and policy documents. Visual culture, however, has mostly been neglected as a source of discourse. This is even more surprising as Higher Education advertisement, graffiti and wall paintings can provide us with rich insights into contemporary ideas of the university. The paper investigates two forms of visual discourses of the university and how they relate to each other: Higher Education advertisement in public transport and wall paintings and graffiti in and around universities. I discuss this based on a visual ethnography I carried out in Santiago de Chile in 2010. At the center of my discussion is the question of how the neoliberal university has even occupied visual culture and leaves less and less space for alternative formats. The theoretical and practical implications shall be discussed. Finally, the research will be challenged by the latest developments of the Chilean students' movement that sparked a revival of alternative visual discourses of the university, looking beyond Higher Education advertisement.

RC32-768.3

SIMOES, Solange* (Eastern Michigan University, ssimoies@emich.edu)

Survey methodology and gender political inequality: Are imported questions undermeasuring women's activism in the global south?

This paper aims to contribute to a critical assessment of the potential and limitations of one of the most widely used methods - survey methodology - in the quantitative study of gender political inequality. Instead of merely replicating questions designed for American and European contexts, I developed a theoretical and empirical critique informed by feminist epistemology. I argue that national context, social class and gender shape different modes of informal civic and political activism in the global south that traditional question design - geared to the more formal card-carrying modes of participation - fails to measure. Additionally, drawing on the un-

derstanding of the cognitive aspects involved in the construction of shared meanings – the correspondence between the intended meaning (by the investigator) and the interpreted meaning (by the respondent) – I designed, tested and applied questions that allowed the respondent to perceive as legitimate response - and thus report - a wider range of civic and political actions. Feminist epistemology and the cognitive aspects of survey methodology provided the theoretical and methodological framework for the design of the new questions. The findings, although empirically limited to the universe from which the sample was drawn, have implications for the use of survey methodology in the study of gender political inequality in contexts in which more informal modes of political participation are more prevalent. Since the results show that the social class of the respondent is another factor related to the validity of the measurements, I suggest that the implications of our findings are not limited to the global south, but might apply to the study of women's political and civic activism, especially among the working class, in the global north as well.

RC48-539.4

SIMÕES NOGUEIRA, Fernando* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, nandez.fernando@gmail.com)

Presupuesto participativo y sus efectos sobre la sociedad civil en el caso de Porto Alegre

Este trabajo propone una investigación sobre las dinámicas asociativas existentes en el Presupuesto Participativo (PP) en Porto Alegre. Los estudios previos sobre este tema indicaron la variable, acerca de la existencia de una tradición asociativa en Porto Alegre, como condición para la consolidación del PP, sin mirar con profundidad, después, cuáles son las implicaciones y efectos que esta consolidación ha generado dentro de la sociedad civil. Análisis recientes sobre el PP revelan una paradoja, que establece el problema sociológico de la investigación: hay datos que apuntan a un fortalecimiento de las asociaciones comunitarias (por ejemplo, el creciente número de asociaciones de vecinos de Porto Alegre durante la década de 1990 y la creencia de los propios participantes que el movimiento de la comunidad se fortaleció después de la creación del PP), mientras que un tercer dato indica una lectura opuesta, que revela una disminución en el porcentaje de los participantes del PP, vinculadas en cualquier organización, desde 1995, hasta hoy. Este contexto se deriva posiblemente de una multitud de factores, asociados o no a el PP. En un estudio que trata de explicar los factores vinculados a el PP, se verificarán las siguientes hipótesis: a) nuevas formas de reclutamiento en las reuniones se intensifican, sobre la base de las relaciones de patronazgo y clientelismo, lo que puede facilitar la cooptación del movimiento y b) una nueva forma de acción colectiva se configura sobre la base de la noción de redes, diferenciándose de las organizaciones formales. Enfoques teóricos alternativos al modelo normativo de la sociedad civil, como es el caso de las contentious politics, indican un camino fructífero para explicar cómo se forman complejas redes sociales en la actualidad. Son limitados, sin embargo, para pensar en las consecuencias negativas de las relaciones de dependencia a la autonomía de las asociaciones civiles.

RC07-357.3

SIMON, Jeanne W.* (Universidad de Concepción, jsimon@udec.cl) and **GONZÁLEZ PARRA, Claudio** (Universidad de Concepción)

The governmentality of governance and governability in indigenous communities in Chile

In the last few decades, the social sciences as well as international organizations and national governments have introduced the concepts Governability and Governance in an attempt to better capture the complexity of State-Society relations and improve public policy, respectively. As these terms have increasingly become part of our vocabulary, they have also increasingly structured our perspectives and defined public policies. The present paper uses the governmentality framework to analyze the use of these two concepts in the "conduction" of indigenous demands in Chile for autonomy and sovereignty in the last 20 years. We argue that, for this particular case, the two terms have emerged as complementary strategies: the State uses repressive force to protect private property and maintain "governability" in indigenous territories, while it also offers greater "cultural awareness" and "participation" through new governance-type arrangements. Using discourse analysis of official documents and interviews with

Mapuche leaders, we analyze the influence that these two terms have had in controlling the demands while also obstructing resolution of the conflict.

RC51-555.1

SIMON, Karl-Heinz* (University of Kassel, simon@usf.uni-kassel.de)

Sociocybernetics and hierarchical systems theory - Philosophical foundation and methodology

A prominent concept in sociocybernetics is hierarchy as part of systems architectures. Founded in the 1960ies by M. Mesarovic and his coworkers, the approach was used in several simulation studies, e.g. the second world modeling experiment for the Club of Rome. It was that endeavor that gave early experiments in systems changes a basis, e.g. those performed by H. Bossel. He applied the concept to the question how the future energy system might look like. Several layers were distinguished e.g. that of the technical level but also that of the norms guiding the valuation of the systems functioning (supply guarantee, for example).

The most interesting part of the concept is how the interaction between layers is described and conceptualized. In systems theory the approach to "living systems" by J.G. Miller already dealt with such "cross-level" hypotheses.

A firm possibility to give the approach a solid fundament is to proceed from philosophical explorations. Nicolai Hartmann's philosophy could provide such a fundament. He developed an ontology comprising several layers (or levels of ontological description) with a distinction between culture and nature in a first step, and a refinement with a distinction between soul and mind in the sphere of culture and organic and anorganic aspects in the sphere of nature. However, the concept is a non-dualistic one: all the mentioned aspects could appear in the different phenomena. Therefore, also human beings or societal systems show properties associated with different ontological descriptions.

The concepts introduced above are discussed according to applications to society-environment-interactions, especially in the field of technological changes (e.g. the energy sector).

RC29-185.6

SIMONS, Ronald* (University of Georgia, rsimons@uga.edu) and **SIMONS, Leslie Gordon** (University of Georgia)

Psychological traits, routine activities, and activity fields as causes of crime

Past research has established that environmental adversity fosters a cluster of psychological traits (low self-control, hostile attribution bias, cynical view of conventional morality) that, in turn, increase the probability of crime. Presumably, these psychological characteristics are criminogenic because they increase the probability that individuals will interpret everyday events and circumstances in a manner that legitimates, justifies, or requires a violent or antisocial line of action. These definitions might involve, for example, a perceived threat, slight, or injustice that requires a forceful reaction. This hypothesis was tested in the present study. In addition, we posited that the nature of the activity fields within which individuals conduct their routine activities influences the probability of antisocial situational definitions and crime. High risk areas characterized by low social control, high deviance, and acceptance of the street code were expected to promote definitions conducive to crime. These antisocial definitions are viewed as a nature consequence of the routine activities and personal interactions that are part of the culture of such areas. Finally, we expected that psychological characteristics interact with activity fields to influence the probability of antisocial definitions of the situation and crime. Psychological traits were expected to be strong predictors of antisocial definitions and crime when routine activities were conducted in high risk neighborhoods whereas these characteristics were expected to show only a small association with deviant definitions and crime when routine activities take place in low risk areas (low crime and street code, high collective efficacy). These predictions were tested using structural equation modeling and longitudinal data from a panel of approximately 700 young African American adults residing in the United States. The analyses provided strong support for the study hypotheses and suggest that personal traits as well as social environmental strains and opportunities must be taken into account in explaining criminal behavior.

RC53-109.1

SIMS, Margaret* (University of New England, margaret.sims@une.edu.au)

Planning for children and families using a rights framework

Despite the rhetoric around strengths-based practice and empowerment, many professionals working with children and families use a deficit approach: assuming that if they identify and 'fix' the challenges the family are facing the family will become strong. In this paper I present the result of a research programme operated over many years focused around planning frameworks for community work with children and families. The research has been undertaken in many different phases with students, families and professionals. The majority of the work has been undertaken using action research, with multiple cycles of reflection, implementation, evaluation and re-reflection resulting in the development of a planning model for community-based work with children and families. This approach is based on a rights framework thus enabling a genuine engagement with family and child strengths as the basis for planning.

RC07-102.3

SINDLER, Anna Karoline* (California State University, annakarolinecarneiro@gmail.com)

The Bolivarian alliance for the Americas as an alternative to neo-liberalism: Then and now

This paper aims to analyze the history and the current situation of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas, one of the most controversial cooperation organizations in Latin America, pointing out the innovations that differ this initiative from many others that came before such as the Mercosur and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. ALBA (or *Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América*, as it's known in Spanish) constitutes a representation of the uprising left in the continent, which fearlessly proposes alternatives to neoliberalism as the current model of consumption. With a detailed study of Chavez's Venezuela's foreign policy and the ideological proposals of the organization, this work shows the evolution of the project and also what kind of difficulties it has been facing, also offering an evaluation of what it has conquered throughout its six years of existence.

RC41-340.2

SINGELMANN, Joachim* (The University of Texas at Austin, Joachim.Singelmann@utsa.edu) and **LEE, Marlene** (Population Reference Bureau)

Differential effects of aging in place on disability among black and white elderly

The black health disadvantage, including old-age disability, is well-known and persists over the life course, although it is smaller in the older population. In non-metropolitan areas, as in the U.S. as a whole, health disparities between African Americans and non-Hispanic whites begin to emerge in early adulthood and continue to widen through middle age. Both race and place of residence play a role in shaping health status and disability, and some would argue that these effects are cumulative in a way that ages African Americans prematurely, resulting in greater functional limitations and disability. The aim of this paper is to analyze the differences between African Americans and non-Hispanic whites in their functional limitations and disability for persons age 65 and older. We pay special attention to place in terms of metro-nonmetro and South-non-South region. Both aspects of residency are important for examining race differentials in disability because of the historical experience of African Americans is different in the South than the remaining regions; there are also different experiences of blacks and whites in metro and nonmetro areas. The paper first reviews recent findings on the disability gap at the national level and related health black-white health differentials. We then link the "weathering" hypothesis to the emerging theory of cumulative disadvantage which will be our theoretical frame for the analysis of black-white differentials in disability. Third, we develop and test a model that first brings in race and residential characteristics in terms of region and metro status. The analysis builds on an earlier descriptive paper in which we detail the importance of metro status and region for the incidence of disability of blacks and whites, as well as the different ways those residential characteristics affect the two races. We use the disability concepts measured in the 2009 American Community Survey.

RC41-319.1

SINGELMANN, Joachim* (The University of Texas at Austin, Joachim.Singelmann@utsa.edu) and **SIEBERT, Rosemarie** (ZALF)

Differential population response to poverty in rural areas and its consequences: Regional comparisons in the United States and Germany

The purpose of the present paper is to examine the population response to poverty and unemployment in different regions of Germany and the United States. In Germany, many counties in the northeastern states of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Brandenburg experienced substantial population losses after unification, reflecting high rates of unemployment in those areas. All projections point to a continuation of this trend. In the United States, two of the three poorest regions are the lower Mississippi Delta and the Texas Borderland. Despite similar poverty conditions, the population has decreased over several decades and now remains stagnant, whereas the Borderland experiences substantial population growth through both net migration and natural increase. The paper discusses reasons for why in some regions, population declines in response to unfavorable economic conditions and grows in other regions with similar conditions. In addition, the paper addresses the implications of these responses for infrastructure and institutions (e.g. schools, medical services, and public administration).

TG05-371.5

SINGH, Namita* (The Open University, n.singh@open.ac.uk)

Understandings from the process: How can PV affect the agency of women?

The aim of this paper is to explore the link between Participatory Video (PV) practice, its use as a research method and its impact on women's agency, while focusing on the sustainability of such agency. The paper is based on my ongoing PhD research, which is being conducted with long-term PV initiatives of two NGOs, working with women on gender issues in Mumbai and Hyderabad (India). The link between PV in practice and PV in research emerges from my professional field experiences with PV, and its use as a research method now.

In this, I draw on Amartya Sen's Capabilities Approach to investigate if women's participation in PV can build their capabilities to engage in bringing social change. Data gathered suggests that working with their own local communities through video-making, often encourages women to assume leader-like positions. They start exercising their agency in several ways, like, negotiating power relations within their community, presenting their views through videos, establishing dialogues in public screenings demanding resources for communities, and even advocating for their rights.

However, this building and exercising of agency is often restricted by several factors, like, limited participatory nature of the process, reduced engagement with communities, lesser opportunities for expression, inability to network and finding opportunities to fulfill personal aspirations, and constraints stemming from project boundaries. In such a case, sustainability of participant agency, and of the process itself, may become questionable. This paper looks into what kind of implications does this analysis have on the use of PV within research. In conclusion, the paper argues that for PV processes initiated to build the agency of participants for engaging in social change, both in practice and in research, there is a need to critically evaluate such aspects before assuming the process to be inherently 'empowering'.

RC29-722.2

SINHORETTO, Jacqueline* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, jacsin@uol.com.br), **SILVESTRE, Giane** (Federal University of Sao Carlos) and **MELO, Felipe Athayde Lins** (Federal University of Sao Carlos)

Social dynamics about the mass incarceration in Sao Paulo

The prison population in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, has marked increased over the past 15 years. If by mid-1990 there were around 50 prisons currently are 150 prisons, mostly in small towns, concentrating 30% of all prisoners in the country. This paper is based on works of participant observation and interviews with significant prison everyday life actors. It covers the changes in the dynamics of small cities who received prison units, especially the moral conflicts between residents and prisoners' relatives who come to cities to join them or visit them. The prison expansion

is characterized by a policy of decentralization and mass incarceration, though focused on crimes against property and drugs, young men from urban peripheries of large cities. Shared between prisons officers and the inmates, management of prisoners occurs in a peculiar way, allowing the identification of different positions occupied by inmates. Such sharing is given in general plan of relationships, ranging from conflict controlling even the actions of "correctional treatment", as is the case of educational policy, which *education monitors* take part of a socially differentiated group that constantly negotiates the execution of their work with both prison managers and prisoners organization. At the same time, the constant movement of prisoners and their family through prisons to urban neighborhoods led to the dissemination of conduct codes by these spaces. The conclusions points to the recognition of new personages in the prisons' dynamics: such *education monitors*, such inmates relatives, these personages assume to perform "prison treatment" tasks, delegated formally or informally, also assuming the performance of rules and moralities that govern life in prisons nowadays.

RC38-170.1

SIOUTI, Irini* (University of Frankfurt am Main, siouti@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Doing biographical analysis in a transnational context. Reflections on biographical research, transmigration and ethnography

In the interdisciplinary field of migration studies, the biographical approach is well suited to empirical investigations of transmigration processes because it offers us a way of empirically capturing the diversity, complexity, and transformational character of migration phenomena and of reconstructing them through biographical analysis. The biographical research perspective offers a promising way of responding to the methodological challenge that the notion of transnationalism brings into the field of qualitative empirical migration research.

Through the methodological use of narratives and case reconstructive procedures, it is providing methodological tools to overcome the nation state perspective as 'natural unit of the analysis' and the 'methodological nationalism' (Wimmer, Glick Schiller 2003) of migration research. However, doing biographical analysis in a transnational context challenges the methodological debate in biographical research because it questions the key theoretical as well as methodical assumptions of biographical analysis and it shows the need to link the biographical with the ethnographic perspective in the field of transnational migration studies.

In my paper I will discuss and reflect up the methodological challenges that arise when doing biographical research in a transnational context. The reference point of my considerations is my empirical study about transmigration processes among the younger generation of working migrants in Europe.

RC25-59.3

SIPKA, Danko* (Arizona State University, Danko.Sipka@asu.edu)

Nationalist interventions into Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian in the 1990s and today

The present paper analyzed new Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (ethnic standards of Serbo-Croatian) words introduced in the early 1990s partially as a part of the wave of ethnic nationalism. The first source of data was a corpus of approximately 44000 new words used as the material basis for Šipka (2002), collected from various newspaper corpora in 1999. The status of these new words is then analysed using the newspaper corpora from the late 2000s. This case study of 1990s lexical changes in the three variants of Serbo-Croatian points to the role that conflicting ethnic identities play in shaping the lexicon. While ethnic identity cannot be disregarded as a factor of external language history, its omnipresence in the political realm does not translate into an equipotent role in the sphere of language functioning. Multiple other layers of identity and various other historical currents (*such as technological, socio-cultural, lifestyle changes, etc.*) also shape the lexicon. In the overall picture of the 1990s, lexical changes and ethnic identities are just one of many contributing factors. Moreover, as demonstrated in the analysis of Bosniak lexemes, the intention of using new words to create ethnic identities is not implemented in the practice of real-life texts. The new words, contrary to the original political intention, turn into markers of conservatism within one ethnic group rather than a distinctive feature of that particular ethnic group toward the others. At a more general level, the

results presented in this paper offer additional evidence for a high complexity of the interplay of societal and linguistic factors, thoroughly elaborated in Fasold (1984).

Fasold, R 1984 *The Sociolinguistics of Society*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell
Šipka, D. 2002 *A Dictionary of New Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian Words*, Springfield: Dunwoody Press.

RC46-604.2

SIQUEIRA, Danieli* (SOCIOLOGY, danielisqueira@hotmail.com)

Secular state x spiritualized knowledge: Reflections on the practices of traditional midwives in Brazil and its rightful place

In Weberian terms modern science is marked by the "disenchantment of the world", where the predominance of reason. Thus the so-called scientific knowledge is dichotomous in relation to knowledge of the tradition, whereas the second is imbued with spirituality, religion and magic. Then locate the conflict between secularism and the modern state of knowledge of the tradition of midwifery in Brazil. The secularism of the state is based on the bureaucratic model and rational. While religion permeates all processes in the tradition of Midwives, constantly use these magical-religious justifications to perform maneuvers, prayers during childbirth, beliefs, herbs in the care of the mother and the newborn. This struggle is reflected in the current situation of Midwives in Brazil. There are in this country around 60 000 Midwives today. The State recognizes the Midwives in fact, but not of law. Recognizes when they offer training. But law does not recognize as the craft of midwifery as a profession is not regulated. The 7531 Bill of 2006 was moving in Congress for this purpose, but in September 2010 the project was withdrawn for political purposes.

The socioeconomic status of Traditional Midwives is most often poverty. About 80% of the universe of traditional midwives in Brazil are illiterate. Although the reference to midwives in the communities which they live and often play the role of the state itself, in regions where the state can not reach, for example, in some communities in the Amazon region with regard to care for pregnant women they do not yet have a rightful place in Brazil.

The office of the Midwife is not illegal, but it's not legalized. The midwives working in the name of tradition, are working to benefit society, but not recognized as such by the State.

RC09-160.3

SIRE, Pierre-Olivier* (Universidad de Guadalajara, posire@hotmail.fr)

Sustainable development report: From management tool to civil society corporate management democratic issue, the case of red puentes, a Mexican CSO

In this communication, we would like to highlight how the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provides management tools that retrieve on citizenship mobilization to become a management issue democratically debated and appropriated by citizens. To attain this goal, we would base us on the case of Red Puentes, a Mexican CSOs red, which enters the negotiation with firms to debate its social responsibility through the evaluation of its sustainable development reports, trend that can help to solve some of the matters that the current crisis is making salient, sharing the decision power regarding firms' behaviors.

Presenting the management tools of the CSR, we would like to point out, by the way of a many years long participant observations, how citizens are appropriating themselves the CSR management tool and the performativity of the stakeholders theory to get into relations with firms that are publishing public sustainable development reports. Doing so, this case highlights how do citizens are opening a democratic debate regarding firm's activities, through the acknowledgment process of management tools that illustrates the sustainable development evaluation monitoring led by Red Puentes Mexico.

In a larger extent, this paper propose to investigate the field of possibilities for citizens to make the firms activities debate more democratic by the appropriation of management tool that derives from market devices as is CSR and the sustainable development reports understood as market strategies device. This civil translation of CSR seems to be able to speak about new social movements' field in order to democratize the economic activity and its relation with civil society.

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TG06-93.3

SKOTTE, Pernille Stornaess* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, pernille.skotte@hioa.no)

Social practices of establishing certainty in child welfare case work: A single-case study

Reflective and narrative practices in social work have primarily been studied as individual processes. The social aspects of sense-making and processes of establishing certainty have gained little attention. I argue in this paper that social work, as practiced by frontline child welfare workers, to a large extent is a social practice. The individual social worker executes important tasks throughout a child welfare case. This work and the knowledge on which this work is based, is embedded in and developed through social practices of interaction with other social workers in an on-going process. This paper is based on a study of one child welfare case. It studies the trajectory of this case from initial investigation and 9 months on to a decision. It explores the activities revolving the case from the standpoint of the responsible case workers as these take place in the social context of a local Norwegian child welfare office. I analyze how the complexity of the case is ordered in the network of activities pertaining to the structured and unstructured procedures of case work of Norwegian Child Welfare Services.

RC47-577.3

SLIPAK, Daniela* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín/Ecole des Hautes Etudes/Universidad de Buenos Aires, danielaslipak@hotmail.com)

La razón de la violencia. Un análisis de la revista Cristianismo y revolución en la Argentina de los años sesenta y setenta

Numerosos estudios se han abocado a analizar el uso sistemático de las armas que hicieron diversas organizaciones político-militares en la década del setenta en Argentina (Montoneros, Fuerzas Armadas Peronistas, Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo, Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias, etc.). En ellos, suelen citarse los elementos que explican la extensión de la violencia y su aceptación como recurso de intervención en la arena pública: la persistente matriz autoritaria que signó al país desde sus orígenes; la irrupción y circulación de ciertos acontecimientos internacionales que promovieron cambios societales de tipo estructural (la Revolución Cubana, el Concilio Vaticano II, la Revolución Cultural China, el Mayo Francés); la difusión de la teoría del foco en América Latina; etc. Ahora bien, ¿cuál es el significado que adquirió la violencia para estos grupos armados? ¿Cuáles eran las características que ésta imprimía a la acción política? ¿Se trataba de un medio escindible de los fines que perseguía? Sobre la base de estas preocupaciones, la ponencia explorará la significación que la revista Cristianismo y Revolución (editada desde septiembre de 1966 a septiembre de 1971, y de importancia primordial para la conformación de numerosas redes de militancia), presentó acerca de la violencia y la política. Las distinciones que realiza Hannah Arendt sobre la violencia, la política y el poder serán insumos fundamentales para nuestra indagación.

TG05-279.1

SLITINE, Marion* (EHESS, marionslitine@yahoo.fr)

Performing art in the Palestinian artistic scene: Contemporary creation or form of mobilization?

The Palestinian art is well known for its close relationship with Politics and often, being a Palestinian artist means being a Palestinian activist and that, especially among young artists. Palestinian art is also characterized by its contemporary aspects and dynamic vitality, which is relevant when we see the development of the installation or the performing art among young Palestinian artists. The evolving of this medium is very symptomatic of a society in search of identity and definition, in a context of conflict and occupation.

The study will focuses on the field of the installation and performing art made by the young Palestinian artists, living in West Bank and Gaza. It will analyse the contents itself and signification of this artistic field. It will adopt a diachronic perspective, starting in the 1990's, when this kind of art emerges among activist Palestinian artists and will cover this field until nowadays, when this form of art has been democratized among young artists (but is

it the same among the audience?) How could we define the link between performing art and Politics in the context of Palestinian artistic and political scene of conflicts? Performing art without a political content is possible or is it supposed to stay political? What is the reception of this medium among the Palestinian audiences?

As a PhD candidate in urban anthropology currently resident in Jerusalem and working in the French Cultural Center that aims at promoting Palestinian art, my research interest is on politics and art and I have both direct and easy access to the location, the neighbors direct testimony as I speak Arabic and of course the Palestinian art scene.

RC42-82.2

SLOMCZYNSKI, Kazimierz M.* (Cross-National Studies: Research and Training Program, slomczynski.1@sociology.osu.edu) and **WESOLOWSKI, Włodzimierz** (Polish Academy of Sciences)

Social justice in the European union context: Opinions on the tax-revenue allocation among national elites

In the 2007 and 2009 IntUne project, members of political and economic elites in 17 EU countries expressed their preferences with regard to the relative amount of individual taxes allocated on regional, national, and European levels. On the basis of these data the index reflecting just distribution was validated and used in cross-national analysis in order to test specific hypotheses about macro and micro determinants of tax preferences. The main macro variable pertains to democratization that divides EU into the old EU countries and the new EU countries. The results show that elites in less democratic countries of Central and Eastern Europe propose, on the average, lower taxes on European level than elites in the old EU countries. Moreover, among members of elites in the former type of countries opinions regarding the EU level of taxation are less differentiated than opinions on the same matter among members of elites in latter countries, even if other variables are controlled. On micro level, those who express stronger EU attachment tend to allocate for EU higher proportion of tax revenue than those who express weaker EU attachment. The pattern of the relationships changed between 2007 and 2009, mainly in response to the beginning of economic slowdown. The implications of these findings for social-psychology theories of social justice are discussed.

RC52-74.2

SMEBY, Jens-Christian* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, jens-christian.smeby@hioa.no) and **HATLEVIK, Ida K. R.** (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

Clashing epistemological beliefs?

Research points at the relative importance of program coherence for initial education for the development of professional competence (e.g. Grossman et al., 2008). It is frequently being reported that professional education and professional practice is out of step, however. The development of students' perception of coherence between theory and practice and classroom teaching and placement is not just a question of integration and connection between the various parts of curriculum. It may also be a question of clashing epistemological beliefs between students, college teachers and placement supervisors (Joram 2007).

In this paper, students, college teachers and placement supervisors in nursing, teaching, pre-school teaching and social work are compared. Important questions are: 1) To what extent are links between classroom teaching and placement emphasized. 2) To what extent do the epistemological beliefs differ between students, college teachers and placement supervisors? Data are drawn from surveys among students as well as college teachers and placement supervisors in nursing, teaching, pre-school teaching and social work.

Preliminary results suggest that school-teacher students and nursing students experience a lower degree of coherence between theory and practice compared to the other student-groups. School-teacher students experience a lack of coherence in both classroom teaching and in the placement, whereas the nursing students' experience of a lack of coherence is especially prominent in classroom teaching. School-teacher students' perception of a weak coherence corresponds to their teachers' assessments. College teachers in the teacher education are more critical towards what is emphasised in students' placement periods than teachers in the other programmes. Teacher education teachers also reported having difficulties

in using the students' placement-experience productively in their classroom teaching. Research based knowledge and research methodology is considered more important both by students and college teachers in nursing, but placement supervisors are relatively sceptical about what is emphasised in nursing classroom teaching.

RC21-620.7

SMETS, Peer* (VU University Amsterdam, p.g.s.m.smets@vu.nl)

Governance of liquid neighbourhood communities and their relation with stakeholders in Amsterdam

This paper discusses the fluid characteristics of contemporary communities in an ethnic-pluriform neighbourhood (Indische buurt) in Amsterdam East. This area has been critically analysed by the use of participant observations and semi-structured interviews with professionals, community members and stakeholders. The development of these communities was initiated with the creation of the Timorplein Community which is a network of social and economic entrepreneurs, societal organisations and creative residents. Meetings between community members have led to the development of common grounds, but have also encouraged initiatives outside the Timorplein community. As a result new fluid communities were formed and organised in relation to a specific theme or interest.

The new communities developed when the welfare organisations in the urban district suffered bankruptcy and the local authority privatised the welfare activities. The contract was awarded to a welfare organisation with the most economic bid and as a result closed down several welfare activities and neighbourhood centres which has been accompanied by a shift from supply-led to demand-led welfare. In this context one would expect changing attitudes between stakeholders, especially public sector organisations, who still conduct themselves in a traditional way which is reflected in, for example, a well-developed organisational structure and a SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound) approach. They assume that new communities have a solid form, but these liquid communities focus on the process of networking and organising as opposed to the creation of a final product.

The dynamic between different stakeholders show how the new communities – with their own inclusion and exclusion mechanism – try to redress the balance of power with public and private sector stakeholders. This in turn implies a rethinking and rearranging ways of organisation cultures, policymaking and service delivery including participatory processes.

RC15-633.3

SMIDOVA, Iva* (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, krizala@fss.muni.cz)

"Boys with the toys". Hegemonies of men over reproduction: Bio-medical childbirth made in Czech Republic

The paper reflects the RC call to "attempt empirically and critically explore men's involvement in reproduction". The goal is to explore (consistent and changing) masculine hegemonies in reproductive medicine in the Czech Republic, a Central European country with totalitarian experience (1948 – 1989). The Czech medical context is highly developed with a biotechnological approach to human reproduction eliminating debates about potential alternatives, not to mention practices; it is paternalistic and strongly gendered. Structures of power relations and masculine domination in the arena hinder the expected democratisation of gender relations in the arena of human reproduction. Despite recent significant changes in assessment of men's involvement in human reproduction, and in bringing more gender justice to the field, critical approach to potential challenges these processes bring is adopted in the paper.

The paper concentrates on the dominant biomedical approach to childbirth (event studied at length by sociologists, social anthropologist as well as feminist scholars). It elaborates ideologies and practices as represented in recent articles from Czech obstetric/gynaecological journals and in presentations at annual conferences of the national OB-GYN Association. The intersection of professional and gender hegemonies as well as biomedical authoritative/expert knowledge (Jordan; Foucault) is questioned.

The paper poses a critique of a simplistic rhetoric stressing approaches to men's involvement in reproduction as a lack of both action and power. It argues and elaborates the omnipresence and power of men in human reproduction, particularly at childbirth. Theoretical inspiration comes from CSM (Critical studies on men and masculinities) approaches, and Foucault's

governmentality and biopolitics. The critique acknowledges, though, the discourses as well as practices at childbirth that may and sometimes do challenge the existing masculine hegemonies, and illustrates the (lack of) challenge on empirical data from the Czech context (fathers' presence at childbirth, feminisation of medical care etc.).

RC55-670.4

SMIT, Ria* (University of Johannesburg, rsmit@uj.ac.za)

"To leave or not to leave" migration and quality of life: The case of female refugees in South Africa

South Africa's relatively smooth transition to a new democracy in 1994 heralded it as a beacon for many asylum seekers and refugees from the rest of Africa. Seventeen years later South Africa is one of the largest recipients of applications for asylum and refugee status in the world. Although South Africa does not provide refugee camps, refugees and asylum seekers have freedom of movement, the right to work and to basic social services within the country. Access to these basic necessities is compounded by the high levels of poverty and unemployment for its own citizens. The ensuing tensions results in social problems and flare-ups of xenophobia attacks on the foreigners. Refugees and asylum seekers left their homelands in search of a better quality of life in South Africa for themselves and their children. This paper will shed light on a comparative qualitative study conducted amongst a group of refugee women from The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Zimbabwe with regard to their views on the quality of life in South Africa. From their narratives, South Africa is not the country they had imagined it would be; instead it is fraught with unemployment, poverty, inequality, corruption and as foreigners, they have been targets of xenophobia. These pervasive conditions impact on the quality of life and the wellbeing of the refugees and their families. The narratives from the women from the DRC and Burundi indicate that life back home was much better than their current situation. For the Zimbabwean refugees, South Africa offers more opportunities. Torn between leaving and staying, this paper will shed light on what does quality of life mean to the refugees and the ways in which they attempt to improve their quality of life in South Africa.

RC31-175.2

SMIT, Ria* (University of Johannesburg, rsmit@uj.ac.za) and RUGUNANAN, Pragna (University of Johannesburg)

Transnational forced migration and negotiating the confusing terrain of contrasting emotions: The case of female refugees in South Africa

Emotions infuse nearly every aspect of human experience, social interaction and interpersonal relations. Within the context of transnational forced migration, this paper seeks to gain a better sociological understanding of how a group of refugees in South Africa perceive their emotional wellbeing, how they make sense of their social world from an emotional point of view and how they negotiate these emotions. The discussion is based on a comparative qualitative study done in South Africa among Congolese, Burundian and Zimbabwean female refugees. In the paper specific attention is paid to the intrapersonal emotional ambivalence that emerged from the respondents' narratives; how these emotions relate to their challenging life experiences as refugees; and how they negotiate these contrasting emotions within the context of their familial network (or lack thereof) in their new host country. Particular reference is also made to the role children and religion play in respondents' perceived emotional wellbeing and how it relates to a sense of being and belonging in the host country. In addition, all the refugees in this study had to manage emotions related to transnational familial ties. On the one hand, the respondents experienced an acute sense of family separation – especially in cases where some women left young children in the care of grandparents who remained in their home country. On the other hand, respondents felt a sense of responsibility towards their kin who were left behind in the country of origin which found specific expression in feeling an obligation to provide financial support. Yet, due to economic constraints, few respondents had the means to provide family members with any form of financial assistance. This in turn had emotional repercussions. Against this background, the paper concludes by reflecting on the interplay between negotiated emotions and individual resilience.

RC44-141.1

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Unfree labour, law and imperialism

Within mainstream theorizing, industrial agricultural capitalists are perceived to be freed from national state constraints owing to the hyper-competitiveness of contemporary migration. However, agri-capital remains deeply embedded within conditions and relations of labour unfreedom. The deep reliance of agri-capital upon unfree labour renders it beholden to the politico-legal interventions of states, sending and receiving. The critical challenge is to deepen understanding of the work law does to legitimize, discipline and regulate migrant labour within the hierarchical and uneven logic of the nation-state system and global capitalism; and, in so doing, to examine ways in which workers and their allies have pressed these contradictions to seek a break. Through a case study on seasonal agricultural workers in Canada, the paper situates unfree labour within a political economy of law analysis attentive to primitive accumulation and "new" imperialism, and resistance. In the latter respect, the analysis engages with recent interventions from Tom Brass and David Harvey.

RC13-735.1

SNIKERE, Sigita* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, sigita@petijums.lv) and KOROLEVA, Ilze (University of Latvia)

Drugs and leisure activities among Eastern European young people

Smoking and alcohol use among Latvian 15-16-year-olds have traditionally been among the highest in Europe as shown by the international comparative study ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other drugs).

Results from the most recent data collection round in 2011 suggests cannabis use among students in Latvia has significantly increased – nearly one in four 15-16 year old students has smoked cannabis at least once in their lifetime.

At the micro and meso levels cannabis use is partly explained by lack of meaningful leisure-time activities, relations in family, perceived risks and substance use among friends. On the macro level indicators of social capital such as subjective well-being and social trust in society are found to be correlated with substance use.

In this article, by using ESPAD data from several Eastern European countries, multi-level analysis, indicating factors that influence cannabis use both on individual and country level are discussed.

RC51-348.4

SOARES, Alisson* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, soares.alisson@yahoo.com.br)

A systemic approach to crime and deviance

Luhmann does not seem to have handled the issue of crime directly, but left clues. Following this line, we can relate it to at least three interrelated factors: functional differentiation into subsystems, evolution and inclusion / exclusion.

With the differentiation into subsystems, what is functional to a specific subsystem, may not be for others. For example, is not functional for the development of a market economy when competition problems are resolved with violence, but is functional to explore the environment, people and commit illegalities as tax evasion, because from this economic point of view, the laws are irrational and illegitimate. "False" theories about the crime can be used by the economy and create an entire industry of security; politics can scandalize to lead to changes in laws; mass media can focus on capital crimes and thus increase the sensation of insecurity. The resolution of problems of a subsystem can lead to violations in other subsystems.

We can focus on the evolution and understand crime as "variation". So, could explain why crime is not directly linked to poverty and inequality, but to change processes, such as impoverishment. Environmental changes stimulate new selections, occurring in all spheres of life, regardless of the level occupied in the economic hierarchy, politics, etc.

Each subsystem has its own criteria for inclusion and exclusion, but this criterion may appear in the most general level of society. Inclusion and exclusion appears in Luhmann as "supercode". So, be excluded from a system is being deleted from the others. To have no residency makes impossible to enroll children in school. Thus, begins to create networks of favors and benefits contacts that begin to operate parasitically, generating

their own mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion, sometimes resorting to illegality, being joint ventures between politics and crime.

RC07-677.2

SOARES DE FREITAS, Christiana* (University of Brasilia, freitas.christiana@gmail.com)

Technological initiatives in the Brazilian public sphere fostering mechanisms of social and digital inclusion

This article presents the results of a research carried out to analyze the use of innovation for enhancing interaction between the Brazilian State and society, based on an interorganizational, public and virtual network. The research was carried out during 2010 regarding a Ministry of Planning project called the Brazilian Public Software.

The public software selected was *i-Educar*, developed by members of the City Hall of *Itajaí* in the Brazilian State of *Santa Catarina*. After its release, it is a tool that can be built by all interested members of society. The software aims at managing information of the educational system of a certain municipality. In doing so, paper use is reduced as well as the time searching for information. Duplication of archived documents tends to disappear. It is also observed an increase in the quality of the relationship between citizens and public organizations. The initiative tends to develop public services and increase its qualities.

Social Network Analysis theory and method were applied. To attain quantitative results, an extensive questionnaire was made available to the *i-Educar's* community during a three-month period. The questionnaire contained closed questions to the users of the software, in order to perceive social transformations made possible with the introduction of this new technological tool. To attain qualitative results, semi structured interviews were conducted to identify the perceptions of the creators and coordinators of the public software.

The results indicate new forms of political participation and social inclusion using the Internet, fostering the expansion and consolidation of participative democracy in contemporary societies. It is possible to perceive several social and political bottom-up movements that are reshaping the Brazilian public sphere. These changes tend to develop a strong sense of citizenship among individuals and at the same time tend to foster transparency and social accountability in public organizations.

RC35-61.2

SOBOTKA, Emil Albert* (National Counsel of Technological and Scientific Development, sobotka@pucrs.br), OTA, Maria Eduarda (Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre) and BASSANI, Joao Carlos (Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre)

From the individual feelings of injustice to the collective struggles: Challenges to the theory of recognition

Axel Honneth has set himself the task of finding a new theoretical language with which the current political demands may be justified in the context of a critical theory. This fundamentation is supposed to expose which normative expectations are, and which are not upon the the different aspects of social life. Honneth defined the concept of recognition as the generative core of this language, around which he developed his approach. The relations of recognition are given for each individual as a normative expectation to begin with – as an expectation that he can legitimately have, but that he also has to fulfill for others. One central question is, how can he take note of it, and then assume it as a right and as a duty for himself? This approach has as its premise the natural development of an autonomous, emancipated individual. On the basis of an empirical research conducted in the context of poverty and violence we question this premise and his evolutionary conception of modern societies. But if the relations of recognition are to be the central form of social relations, then this theory must reconstruct the necessary learning processes that have to take place as part of the socialization, through which each individual assumes the expected basic attitude of recognition for himself and lets it become a habit. Can – and if yes, how can – social movements contribute to such learning processes, specially in contexts where recognition is denied? The text argues that they can achieve what in the movement research is described as framing: through democratic discussions in the public sphere, people learn to interpret their situations in a new way and to develop alternative projects or utopias – and so provoke other members of society to rethink about their own attitudes.

RC07-84.1

SOBOTKA, Emil Albert* (National Counsel of Technological and Scientific Development, sobotka@pucrs.br), OTA, Maria Eduarda (Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre) and BASSANI, Joao Carlos (Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre)

Has the future remained in the past? Experiences of disrespect and the utopia of autonomous life projects

In this paper we report results of an empirical research in contexts of poverty and violence. Asking women involved in a social policy program called Pronasci (National Program of Public Security with Citizenship) to speak about their life stories, our research group recurrently collected reports of disrespect to the integrity of the body. These reports were often accompanied by the conviction of having been morally injured, but this consciousness seldom mobilizes indignation toward consistent reactions such as a struggle for recognition or resistance together with other people suffering from the same humiliation. It seems that many of our interviewed women instead of being working out an autonomous life project, they had their future pruned somewhere in the past. This affect their relation to self in different spheres. The text is an attempt to dialogue with the theory of recognition, as formulated by Axel Honneth, in peripheral contexts.

RC22-429.4

SOFIATI, Flávio Munhoz* (Universidade Federal de Goiás, sofiati@gmail.com)

Ethnography of Catholic youth group: Dialogues and experiences of faith

The article analysis how the catholic groups work, taking as a reference the groups of Youth Pastoral and the groups of pray of Charismatic Renovation. As a result, it is presented the articulated observations from an ethnographic work in groups identified with the spirituality of Liberty Theology and from charismatic ones. Besides, the text shows, from the participants experiences, the differences between both the perspectives of religious living and the detachment and the lack of dialogue which exists inside the Catholicism.

TG05-191.4

SOIFER, Raphael* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, raphi-soifer@gmail.com)

Xapolhim's concrete steps: An artist-flâneur challenges the "shock of order"

Xapolhim, a poet, graffiti artist, musician, and anarcho-punk activist, utilizes interactive street art practices to challenge gentrification and the violent urban reforms of Rio de Janeiro's "Shock of Order" campaign. As local government privatizes public space, expels residents from their homes, and severely restricts the city's vibrant networks of street life, Xapolhim's artistic productions stimulate creative encounters between Rio's urban space and people who inhabit it. Drawing on the work of Michel de Certeau, this article examines Xapolhim's trajectories through the city as artistic actions in their own right and his artistic actions as "microbial practices" that encourage the collaborative exploration and resignification of public space.

The article views the "Shock of Order" initiative as a spectacular codification of space and social relations. Using Guy Debord's *Society of the Spectacle*, it analyzes the production of an urban environment whose inhabitants are relegated to receiving passively the new "order" imposed on their city, a literal and metaphoric cartography that seeks to reduce spaces and social practices to easily understood and controlled forms. As a counterpoint, the article presents collaborative artistic creation – as understood by Augusto Boal and Nicolas Borriaud – as a potential key for reclaiming agency and understanding the city's complexity. Xapolhim's artistic production, therefore, serves not only as a challenge to the newly established order, but also as a breeding ground for transgressive forms of social contact and the construction of temporary communities.

As local government attempts to permanently transform Rio de Janeiro in anticipation of the future mega-events, Xapolhim's artistic practices privilege a temporary understanding of community, as in Hakim Bey's "Temporary Autonomous Zones" and Joseph Roach's "behavioral vortices." These groupings, however impermanent, stimulate in their practitioners a complex social memory that fuses present action with past experience, thereby challenging the forceful implementation of an "ordered" future.

WG02-45.4

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Los orígenes sociales de la violencia. La estructura agraria en Chile, Colombia, Guatemala y Paraguay en la coyuntura de los años cincuenta

Después de la segunda guerra mundial, el campesinado apareció como un actor importante en las revoluciones de tipo socialista del denominado Tercer Mundo (en China como en Cuba). Esto mismo se vio reflejado en la academia, con la publicación de estudios histórico-comparativos hoy emblemáticos (Moore, Wolf, Scokpol, Tilly), enfocados en los cambios estructurales. En América Latina, y sobre América Latina, los estudios se han concentrado en países específicos, postergándose los análisis comparativos y las generalizaciones.

El objetivo de esta ponencia es analizar de manera comparativa los orígenes sociales de la violencia política y social en los espacios rurales de América Latina, poniendo el foco, en particular, en la articulación entre los terratenientes, los campesinos, el Estado y la violencia en la formación de la América Latina moderna. Asumimos, como hipótesis de trabajo, una afirmación de Cristobal Kay, quien sostiene que una explicación de la violencia rural está más vinculada a la *institucionalización* exitosa de conflictos y al desarrollo y permanencia de las *instituciones* y prácticas democráticas (que a la reforma agraria como precondition de una sociedad estable). Intentaremos sostener empíricamente esta hipótesis a partir de la propuesta analítica de Karl Polanyi en *La gran transformación*, donde el autor presenta una visión de cambio histórico de gran escala y comparativa, con preponderancia de lo social como factor explicativo, y en la cual es central el análisis institucional (de instituciones concretas).

La ponencia estudia los casos de Guatemala, Colombia, Paraguay y Chile, inspirándonos en la estrategia comparativa utilizada por Polanyi, esto es, poniendo el foco en las diferentes expresiones en las que aparece el mismo o similar problema: la violencia política y social rural en la coyuntura abierta en los años cincuenta.

RC25-510.3

SOLER, Marta* (University of Barcelona, marta.soler@ub.edu) and **PRIETO-FLORES, Óscar** (University of Girona)

Communicative acts which promote new masculinities. Overcoming hegemonic masculinity in the work-place

Scientific literature has emphasized how the reproduction of hegemonic masculinity has led to several social problems, such as gender violence, criminality or bullying (Connell 1987, 2005, 2006; Kimmel 2000, Messerschmidt, 1993, Bourdieu 1998). Labour inequalities are not an exception; in fact there are several findings about the influence of this model in cases of sexual harassment suffered by women in the work-place (Mackinnon, 1979; Thomas & Kitzinger 1997; Wise & Stanley 1987). However, there is a lack of research and analysis about the processes for overcoming the problems caused by hegemonic masculinity in the work area. In this paper we will present evidence of these processes of overcoming derived from the research project entitled *Impact of communicative acts on the construction of new masculinities* funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, in the Research and Development Programme (2010-2011), and led by the University of Barcelona. The research illustrates the influence of communicative acts on the promotion of new masculinities, far removed from the hegemonic one, which are based on values like equality and solidarity. One of the case-studies carried out in the project focuses on the world of work. So, we will present some data about how specific communicative acts can favour the recognition and visibility of new masculinities in the work-place, specifically in a Small and Medium-sized Enterprise and a health-related organization. The aforementioned research project shows the link between communicative acts based on desire – including verbal and non verbal ones - and new masculinities; and at the same time their usefulness in the prevention of gender inequality.

RC35-658.2

SOLÍS GADEA, Héctor Raúl* (Universidad de Guadalajara, raul-so@gmail.com)

José María Pérez Gay: A bridge between German critical thinking and Mexico

José María Pérez Gay is one of the most lucid mexican essayists who can not go unnoticed when making a balance on the possibilities of Latin America's contemporary critical thinking. His lucidity might be based on the fact that his intellectual sensibility was forged when making contact with the European critical culture, more specifically, German and Austrian. Pérez Gay's most important work can be read as an effort to reconstruct the milestones of the Central European thinking and history by interlacing the political-cultural facts with the manifestations of the philosophical and literary conscience of Germany and Austria. Throughout his work, Pérez Gay revises among other authors, the work of Herman Broch, Karl Kraus, Joseph Roth, Elias Canetti, Robert Musil, Hannah Arendt, Walter Benjamin, Jürgen Habermas, Peter Sloterdijk. He reads them with a framework that tries to understand the transformations propelled by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century, and that not always favored a coincidence between the promises of reason, civility, peace and freedom. As a background of his work we find the breaking of the Nineteenth Century European world, the moral crises of modernity, the attempts of democratic construction and the catastrophe that totalitarianism and intolerance meant.

This paper aims to tryout an interpretation of some of José María Pérez Gay's work in order to explore the roads of his intellectual sensibility and the perspectives that are offered to critically analyze the Mexican and Latin-american present.

RC33-732.1

SOMMER, Vivien* (Chemnitz University of Technology, vivien.sommer@phil.tu-chemnitz.de)

Personal and collective memory making in the world wide web - History from below?

One thesis about memory in the web is that the relation between personal and collective memory work is modified because of the typical online offerings of the Web 2.0 such as video platforms, forums, blogs, or social networks. While actors in classical institutions such as museums, archives or mass media are less recognizable as individuals, they act on the web on the micro level in interpersonal processes of interaction. Therefore they can have effects on the macro level through specific conditions of interaction, production, and reception. In my paper I discuss these exchange processes by presenting results of a case study.

First, I will present the theoretical concepts. In order to determine the relation between personal and collective memory processes in the World Wide Web I apply the term 'online discourse'. This approach is based on the assumption that memory cultures are manifested by different communities in social discourses. By inserting their interpretation of the past into a discursive arena, they (re-)produce online memories.

Second, I will present the methodology of how to analyze these different levels of discursive memory making. Therefore I analyze a concrete online discourse – the debate about the trial of John Demjanjuk, who is accused of Holocaust-related war crimes. Actors such as Demjanjuk's family, lawyers of other involved parties or political communities enter the discursive field. Based on this case study I develop a mixed method approach: To analyze the products of memory work as well as the production itself I combine the research program of Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse with ethnographic methods such as qualitative interviews with members of these different communities, and participant observation during the production of online products. Both levels of the investigation are connected by the rules for collecting and analyzing data of the Grounded Theory.

RC44-238.1

SONG, Shaopeng* (Renmin University of China, pengssp@yahoo.com.cn)

To struggle for workers' identity: The resistance of Jiashu workers

A group of older women workers in the contemporary labors' resistance movement are struggling for a "worker" identity. Called "Jiashu Workers"(Jiashugong ¼"ÈÖ¹±), they range in age from 60 to 90 and all are grandmothers. Previously, they worked as temporary workers, engaged in unskilled heavy labor, as "housewives" in the factories in which their husbands worked. The label "Jiashu Workers" was first established in the late 1950s by the government; the initial aim was to solve financial difficulties of male workers and their families, with the wife's work at the factories re-

garded as a kind of sideline employment. However, some of the *Jiashu* Workers worked for decades in these factories. When the market-oriented reforms began in the 1980s, these women were the first to leave the factories for "leave for rest" (IÈNø Tuiyang), but this was not called "retirement," because the government did not recognize them as workers and did not grant worker's labor relations. To the present time, some of these elderly women only receive a few hundred Yuan each month in subsidy payments from the factory, but cannot receive a pension or health insurance, which are the most urgent needs of the elderly. Since the 1990s, they have been fighting for the status and identity of "workers." This research is based on interviews with *Jiashu* Workers in state-owned construction company in Beijing, to analyze their daily struggles and their organizing of collective action.

RC24-711.4

SONNENFELD, David* (SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry, dsonn@esf.edu)

Environmental policy making in a time of crisis

How is today's global financial crisis, stretching for more than four years and spawning broad, grassroots political responses, affecting the institutionalization of environmental reform in the advanced economies of Europe, North America, and Japan? For decades, social theorists have developed a narrative of the continuous evolution of environmental institutions and reforms. Are those institutions and reforms now threatened by financial and political crisis? Is environmental sustainability neglected once more as states default on debt obligations, public and private institutions declare bankruptcy, and governments fall? Or, rather, does respect for environmental quality remain a universal value, deeply rooted in global and national culture, buttressed by well established laws, institutions, and organizations, and by civil society itself? Are there opportunities, as well as challenges, for the ecological restructuring of societies in the current crisis? Examining the recent history of environmental policymaking in Europe, North America and Japan, this paper addresses the empirical foundations of such questions, as well as implications for scholarship on environment and society in the 21st century.

TG05-191.1

SOSA, Joseph Jay* (University of Chicago, jaysosa@gmail.com)

Visibility versus the visible: How desires for social recognition shape protest aesthetics

Visibilidad (visibility) was the common idiom I heard during ethnographic fieldwork with lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) activists in São Paulo, Brazil. The politically strategic and even intimate desire to be seen by an often as-of-yet undefined other provided an uncharacteristic node of consensus among otherwise ideologically diverse LGBT activists. In this paper, I examine the intersection of two distinct social moments of vision and visibility held together in acts of protest. First, I consider how the discourse that developed around *visibilidad* informed activists' strategies and sensibilities around street protests. Building off of participant observations of activist meetings before and after political actions, I argue that protesters planned to be seen and recorded as objects of political dissent in ways that recapitulated their own conceptions of social visibility and recognition. Debates over the use of signs, props such as rainbow umbrellas, and circulating through built environment were always intermingled with broader discussions of why it was important to be visible. Second, I examine the circulation of photographs of protests as they entered the news cycle. I combine media analysis and interviews with photographers and journalists who recorded protests. I pay special attention to divergent claims of who produced protest images—the activists who conceived of and modeled dissent versus the journalists who photographed, framed and distributed images. Finally, I argue that these tensions of visibility need to be understood within the act of protest itself. Conducting a formal analysis of several protests I attended during fieldwork, I explore how vision functioned within a wider protest sensorium (including aural, tactile, and even olfactory protest tactics). I conclude by arguing that acts of vision in protests always operate alongside ideologies of visibility, and call for integrated analyses of the two social phenomena.

RC04-759.4

SOSA, Raquel* (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la UNAM, rsosa@servidor.unam.mx)

Fighting exclusion in Latin American education

Through the past forty years, Latin America has been subject to a drastic process of reform of its public life. Guided by the World Bank and the OECD, most countries have applied extreme measures to impose a market oriented perspective in all public policies. The proof that something is clearly not working is that, notwithstanding the raise in public budgets after the severe structural adjustments during the seventies and eighties, the region has become the most unequal of the world. Contrasting experiences in education show that exclusion has proved to be not only the source of aggravating needs, but also the place where alternatives can be originally experienced. Our paper will try to exemplify this contrast by commenting both what exclusion means and the new models of education being tested after it in Mexico, Bolivia, Venezuela and Brazil.

We will take into account that both the urban periphery and the rural populations, particularly in zones where original peoples reside, have not received any benefit from the market-oriented education, but rather, that they have been excluded even from statistics, in order that governments can prove that objectives asked for in the *Millenium Goals* can be reached. However, creative and critical work in the poorest communities show a different perspective of what can come out when education relies more in assuring the success of survival strategies, and at the same time, making full use of traditional knowledge, cultural identity, memory and will of the members of these communities.

RC29-83.10

SOSA VARROTTI, Andrea P.* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, andrea.sosa@yahoo.com.ar)

Inseguridad y sociedad civil: El caso de las organizaciones de víctimas

En este trabajo nos proponemos estudiar tres Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil actualmente en funciones en la Argentina que se configuran en torno a la figura de la "víctima" de lo que cada una de ellas define por "inseguridad". Haremos hincapié en el tipo de interpelación al Estado que realizan y las soluciones que proponen a este llamado "problema". Así, intentaremos matizar la hipótesis de que a partir de la interpelación al Estado en busca de soluciones, la sociedad civil, a través de estas organizaciones, simplemente contribuiría a la legitimación simbólica de la aplicación progresiva de políticas públicas de tipo retributivo, mostrando cómo algunas también pugnan por la aplicación de políticas sociales de tipo correccional, entre otras. Asimismo, estableceremos relaciones entre estas posturas y la construcción discursiva de la inseguridad que cada una de ellas lleva a cabo a través de sus prácticas. Ello nos permitirá dar cuenta de un amplio abanico de las formas en que estas organizaciones contribuyen (o no) al "gobierno de la (in)seguridad", así como de la lucha simbólica en la que participan en cuanto "agentes morales" (Cohen, 2002) por la definición de cuáles son los problemas a tratar en la agenda política y el tipo de políticas públicas que contribuyen a legitimar o cuestionar. Así, podremos aproximarnos a un análisis de los diferentes modelos de control social, que no sólo no son mutuamente excluyentes, si no que a veces conviven uno junto al otro en la misma sociedad.

TG04-325.4

SOTO, Willy* (Universidad Nacional, altivohaciaadelante@gmail.com)

Entre la sociedad industrial y la sociedad del riesgo: El reto teórico de la sociología latinoamericana

Según Ulrich Beck, en la globalización la sociedad industrial es reemplazada por la sociedad del riesgo en el sentido de que los beneficios de la sociedad industrial son sustituidos por males o daños.

Si bien es cierto que Beck expresa que las diferencias de clase no desaparecen en la sociedad del riesgo e incluso entre más abajo se esté en la pirámide social mayor son los efectos negativos de los riesgos (el pobre es más vulnerable a los eventos climáticos extremos, por ejemplo), difícilmente podamos sostener que en América Latina la lucha por la apropiación de bienes que caracteriza a la sociedad industrial haya sido desplazada

por la lucha por la no-apropiación de los males o riesgos de la sociedad post-industrial o sociedad del riesgo (Beck, 2008: 19).

En otras palabras, los conflictos de clase, étnicos y de género constituyen el motor en sociedades como las latinoamericanas donde predomina la desigualdad, a diferencia de sociedades como las europeas, entre otras, en donde la brecha de la desigualdad social se ha reducido.

En este contexto de desigualdad, los riesgos –ambientales por ejemplo- no hacen sino acrecentarla.

Esta ponencia se propone reflexionar acerca del reto que tiene la Sociología latinoamericana: cómo articular un cuerpo teórico articulado que dé cuenta de una realidad que presenta rasgos de sociedad industrial (con fuerte presencia de sociedades rurales) y un rápido advenimiento de la sociedad del riesgo.

TG07-649.1

SOTO ACOSTA, Willy* (Universidad Nacional, altivohaciaadelante@gmail.com)

Calentamiento global, gestión ambiental y migraciones ecológicas

La ponencia plantea un nuevo enfoque de gestión ambiental desde el cual analizar los daños ecológicos relacionados con el calentamiento global, principalmente el fenómeno de los desplazados ambientales.

Para ello se parte de que los riesgos ambientales son globales y que por lo tanto un análisis centrado en los Estados-nacionales no puede dar cuenta de ellos, siendo necesario recurrir a una "mirada cosmopolita".

Se insiste en la necesidad de sustituir el principio del que "el que contamina paga" por otro basado en la "modernidad responsable" (Beck), según el cual todo proyecto o iniciativa humana debe demostrar *a priori* que no va a producir daños ambientales irreversibles.

RC42-515.4

SOTO ROY, Alvaro* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, asoto@uahurtado.cl)

La individualización en el trabajo: Reflexiones desde las narrativas identitarias de trabajadores Chilenos

Se ofrecen reflexiones acerca de las dinámicas de construcción identitaria observables en trabajadores chilenos en el marco de las prácticas concretas de empleo, gestión y organización de las empresas. Corresponden a resultados de la investigación Fondecyt (Proyecto N° 11090154) "Escenarios del trabajo contemporáneo en Chile: un acercamiento a la construcción de subjetividades en nuestra sociedad". La investigación ha contemplado dos estudios cualitativos, uno que sistematiza las prácticas de empresas en cinco sectores de actividad (frutícola, municipal, alimentación colectiva, pesquero y financiero) y otro centrado en las narrativas identitarias de los trabajadores de esos sectores.

Se han clasificado configuraciones típicas de trabajo –los escenarios del trabajo- a partir del análisis de tres dimensiones imprescindibles de poner en relación para caracterizar las exigencias y ofertas de reconocimiento a los sujetos en situación de trabajo: la situación de empleo, las prácticas y discursos asociados a la gestión de personas (o de recursos humanos) y la lógica de diseño y organización del trabajo. Los escenarios del trabajo refieren a principios de *eficacia* en el trabajo o *exigencias fundamentales* que la empresa hace a sus trabajadores, que finalmente determinan los espacios de inclusión y reconocimiento que la empresa ofrece a sus diferentes tipos de trabajadores.

El trabajo analiza el impacto de estas condiciones estructurantes del trabajo sobre los procesos de construcción identitaria que realizan los sujetos en el trabajo entendidos desde los trabajos de Claude Dubar (1991, 1992 y 2000) y Mats Alvesson (2002, 2006, 2008). El análisis pondrá atención a las tensiones subjetivas que se activan en torno a las transacciones del sujeto con su entorno acerca de las identificaciones deseadas y disponibles. Reflexiona además sobre las formas en que se manifiesta la individualización, la fragmentación y el dinamismo de las construcciones identitarias propias al trabajo contemporáneo, en el contexto de otras constataciones latinoamericanas.

WG05-327.1

SOSA RIBEIRO JUNIOR, José Raimundo* (Universidade de São Paulo, sousaribeirojunior@gmail.com)

Hunger, social classes and the city

According to official figures, between 2004 and 2009 there was a reduction in the number of people facing food insecurity in Brazil: from 72 million (approximately 40% of the population) to 65.5 million (approximately 35% of the population). This reduction is directly related to income redistribution policies implemented during this period. However, it is necessary to question whether these advances have not been shy in the face of very real possibilities that puts our time and what are the guarantees of continuity of these advances for the population living dramatically different processes related to the deterioration of power in the country. To address these questions we must consider that the finding of the existence of hunger is not enough: it is necessary to understand what explains this phenomenon.

We understand that geography can contribute in the construction of an understanding the phenomenon of hunger. This work is based on the contributions from the Brazilian geographer Josué de Castro, whose work deals with the drama of hunger in Brazil and the world between the 1940s and 1970s. His conceptualization of the phenomenon of hunger, as well as the way he explains this phenomenon considering the relationship between man and the environment, open important perspectives for the understanding of hunger.

Then we try to understand the phenomenon of hunger nowadays: this approach seeks to make a critique of current income redistribution policies through the study of nutrition of the urban working class. Our hypothesis is that it is not possible to understand and overcome hunger without considering at the same time the division of labor and the spatial differences in access to urban.

TG03-414.4

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Challenges of ensuring human rights and human dignity and placement of print media in Pernambuco

This paper is proposed to discuss the influence of journalistic media in the universalization of human rights and the denial of them in the contemporary study and analysis of reports from the newspaper *Diário de Pernambuco*, during the military dictatorship in Brazil in the 1960s. The discussion developed here considers the present denial of rights is opposed to the principle of human dignity which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Federal Constitution of 1988.

The Declaration contributed relevantly to the incorporation of the fundamental principle of human dignity in the constitutional system of Brazil, through the Federal Constitution of 1988. Inaugurating the "lawful dimension" a new era of democratic life, based on human rights, to deny the dictatorship, to revive freedom, but fails to attack effectively the social and regional inequalities, pledging to build a society without exploitation, or humanly emancipated.

Human rights are understood as a whole "universal" and "indivisible" of people's rights and of humanity and in Brazil, the denial of these rights, as we do not face satisfactorily the "social question", represents a setback that does resurface interpretations of rights, that are related to the period comprising the first six months of military dictatorship. In the analysis of the newspaper of Pernambuco, one realizes that deny the inequalities arising from the exploitation of one class over another, denying, as the need to eliminate exploitation and achieve equal rights, considering the human dignity principle.

Thus one of the challenges for the twenty-first century is a struggle for human rights and socialization of wealth, but only after we ensure that these struggles at the level of real recognition of human dignity, provided that the Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of 1988, surpassing the interpretation of human rights during his dictatorship.

RC37-104.2

SOUTO SALOM, Julio* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, juliosouto2103@gmail.com)

Hibridación y "malandragem" en la construcción mediática del autor

En la canónica obra de Bourdieu, "Las reglas del Arte", se estudian las trayectorias de autores como Baudelaire o Flaubert. La consagración de los escritores aparece fundamentada en la autonomía del campo literario

la preeminencia de los capitales específicos, lo que permite la intervención política del "intelectual" (encarnado en Zola). El modelo de Bourdieu, situado geográfica e históricamente, resulta problemático para observar la trayectoria de ciertos escritores contemporáneos, especialmente al abordar el mercado de los bienes simbólicos y las industrias culturales. Como apunta Canclini, las categorías de la modernidad pierden sentido, al difuminarse las fronteras entre "lo culto", "lo popular", y "lo masivo". Apoyándonos en los conceptos de "hibridación" (Canclini) y "malandragem" (Antonio Candido y Roberto DaMatta), intentaremos superar las limitaciones de este modelo para observar las trayectorias de dos singulares escritores brasileños: Chico Buarque (1944) y Ferréz (1975). El primero, exitoso compositor de la llamada "Música Popular Brasileira", comienza en su madurez un proyecto literario relativamente autónomo a las canciones, consiguiendo simultáneamente gran éxito de ventas y reconocimiento crítico. El segundo, reivindicando la llamada "Literatura Marginal" y con trabajos en la música hip-hop y la televisión, inició su carrera como "narrador de un universo particular", pero incrementa su reconocimiento como escritor literario al enfatizar la dimensión ficcional y creativa de sus novelas, al tiempo que firma con una editorial potente. En ambos casos se dan relaciones ambiguas con industria cultural y crítica canónica, siendo relevante tanto la obra como la presentación mediática de sus biografías. Propondremos también como la intervención política de su "crítica social" no es tanto fruto de su autonomía, como parte del proceso de consagración. Presentaremos algunas de estas aproximaciones como resultado provisional de la investigación en curso para el título de maestrado (UFRGS).

RC04-274.5

SOUZA, Angelo* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, angelo@ufpr.br)

Educational policies and democratic administration of education in Brazil: Between managerialism and paternalism

This paper presents the results of a study that analyzes the administration of Brazilian public basic education, comparing it with the guidelines and models mentioned in educational policies. From a historical series (1995-2009), the study builds the profile of school principals and the management processes adopted in public schools, using the databases of the Brazilian Department of Education. Following, the paper uses these profiles to confront the propositions of the Brazilian educational policies for hiring and training school principals. With reference to the literature on education democratic administration, and the relationship between politics and power in the educational environment, the paper concludes showing that, despite the educational policies point to the need to establish more democratic models, still prevails in the conduct of Brazilian public schools strong marks of a new managerialism disconnected with educational preoccupations or an old patrimonialism model.

RC10-427.1

SOUZA, Carla Arantes de* (Universidad Estadual Paulista, arantes.carla@hotmail.com)

Economía solidaria en Brasil: Un movimiento social, político y cultural

La Economía Solidaria (ES) en Brasil es movimiento social, político y cultural que se ha forjado más allá de una forma alternativa de generar ingresos y empleo, en una propuesta de organización social basada en la solidaridad y la cooperación, su rol de reivindicaciones va junto a la igualdad de género, la autodeterminación, la agroecología, el movimiento de cultura libre y la emancipación de las relaciones laborales. Resurgió en la década de 1990 en medio de las reformas de liberación que promovieron la precariedad de las condiciones de trabajo, tuvo gran influencia con la creación en 2003 de la Secretaría Nacional de Economía Solidaria (SENAES), parte del Ministerio de Trabajo y Empleo (MTE) que es el órgano de gobierno que irradia las políticas públicas de fomento a los emprendimientos solidarios, y del Consejo Nacional de Economía Solidaria (CNES), espacio para la participación de los actores sociales en la formulación de políticas. En 2011, el gobierno propuso el Proyecto de Ley (PL) 865, que propone la transferencia del CNES y la SENAES del MTE para la Secretaría Especial de Micro y Pequeñas Empresas creada por este PL, que originó una amplia movilización de actores sociales de la ES, que lo repudiaron y reivindicó que el Estado reconociera las diferencias en la ES en relación con la Micro y Pequeñas Empresas (Pymes), sobre todo en los principios

(teniendo en cuenta que las Pymes caen en la lógica de la competición capitalista) y que la mantuviera donde estaba, hasta que otro espacio más adecuado sea garantizado. Resultado de la gran movilización, los legisladores eliminaron del PL las disposiciones sobre las políticas de ES. El objetivo del trabajo es analizar como el proceso de oposición a las interferencias del gobierno fue un área fructífera para la construcción y afirmación de la identidad de la ES.

RC10-29.2

SOUZA, Carmen Gonçalves de* (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Paraná, carmengortegal@gmail.com) and LIMA, Cezar Bueno de (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Paraná)

Deviant behavior at university: Punitive minds and paradigm relations

Social facts related to the university student behavior were the core aspect of this research. Our questions are directed, in a first moment, to the western and liberal model of political organization, built around a representative democracy, which is characterized by undeniable appeals from media, financial and electoral systems, among many others. In a second moment, however, linked to the first one, the research focus in a possible predominance of political and educating speech that preconizes the existence and the expansion of, hierarchical bureaucratic organizations which intends to legitimate the belief in a superior expertise, monopolized by politicians, scientists, policy, media elites and, mostly, by the law. This paper points out the new social phenomenon that provides alternatives to the imposition of a prohibitionist paradigm for the solution of conflicts. In an opposite way, this research intends to clarify the effective existence of non-criminalized and community based mechanisms of crime control, actually present on global network ideas. Based on power decentralization principles, participatory democracy and social movements engagement to resolve conflicts, these mechanisms shows up solids alternatives to the determinist belief on a weak and impotent State which was told, for a long time, unable to handle crimes or any social deviant behavior.

RC47-278.3

SOUZA, Maria Antônia de* (Universidade Tuiuti do Paraná, masouza@uol.com.br)

Rural education movement, tensions in the struggle for a social right and the signs of public policies

This paper questions the rural education and intends to demonstrate signs of public policies construction which has been possible due to the effective rural workers participation. Current Rural Education has been effectively carried out for a decade, taking the National Conference for a Rural Basic Education in 1998 as a landmark. It integrates the workers struggle for the accomplishment of a social right – education. It also takes for granted the concept of emancipatory education, in terms of Mészáros, put against the concept of excludent education that ignores the rurality of Brazilian territory. Current Rural Education is opposed to the previous model. It is constructed collectively by workers and, in an increasing national movement, it has been enhancing educational projects, partnerships, governmental segments engagement as well as the need of curricular changes, especially in higher education.

RC29-722.6

SOUZA, Rafaelle Lopes* (UFMG, rafaelle.lopes@yahoo.com.br)

Evaluación de los programas destinados a egresados del sistema penitenciario: Un estudio del presp

El objetivo del presente trabajo fue discutir el alcance de los programas de apoyo a los egresados del sistema penitenciario en el Brasil, centrándose en la experiencia del Programa de Inclusión Social de Egresados del Sistema Penitenciario (PrEsp) en el Estado de Minas Gerais. Este estudio pretende contextualizar el trabajo del PrEsp como parte de una Política de Prevención del delito en el mencionado estado. El PrEsp tiene como objetivo acoger las personas que pasaron por la privación de la libertad proporcionándoles buenas condiciones para la reanudación de su vida social después de haber pasado por la cárcel, mediante acciones de promoción de la ciudadanía para los ex reclusos. Fue hecho un análisis de los resultados obtenidos por el PrEsp en 2010, refiriéndose específicamente a las acciones que están dirigidas para la formación profesional e inserción en

el mercado laboral, así como un examen de las tasas de re-entrada en la prisión para los ex reclusos que han pasado por el programa en 2010. Los datos concernientes a las acciones, alianzas y proyectos ejecutados por el PrEsp se obtuvieron mediante la coordinación del programa. Los datos de re-entrada en la prisión fueron obtenidos mediante una encuesta en los Tribunales Penales de las ciudades estudiadas y el INFOPEN del Ministerio de Justicia con las personas inscritas en el PrEsp en 2010. Los resultados obtenidos señalan que existe una contribución para la inclusión social de ex reclusos, principalmente en las acciones de preparación profesional, mas aproximación con las instituciones asociadas, participación en grupos de promoción de la ciudadanía e inclusión en el mercado laboral a través del una propuesta prometedora para la obtención de un empleo formal para el ex recluso. De esa manera, investigaciones preliminares encontraron bajas tasas de re-entradas en la prisión en las ciudades estudiadas, donde el programa actúa.

RC22-80.3

SOUZA, Raquel* (University of Brasília/Brazil, raquel.mdesouza@gmail.com)

Christian religious life and LGBTs identity

The hegemonic view on sexuality, based on the gender binary man/woman and the naturalization of heterosexual desire, has been the subject of inquiry in different segments of society and academia. In the field of religion, some theologians and christian leaders have delivered a speech about the legitimacy of deviant sexuality from traditional religious morality. Inclusionary Theology, based on the historical-critical reading of the Bible, is founded on the assertion that all that make up human diversity have free access to God, allowing LGBTs people to exercise the Christian faith and experience their sexuality.

The church Comunidade Cristã Família Athos, located in Brasilia, is one of the churches in Brazil that utter the inclusionary theology, proposing the elimination of stigma against sexual diversity. The Community came from the union of religious Christian homosexual who have become unwelcome, even excluded from their former churches. The rituals performed in Athos concern about that sadness caused by the trajectory of exclusion not only familiar and social, but religious, always stressing, through songs and sermons, as the faithful are accepted and loved by God, and expressing the possibility of healing the heartbreak through inclusionary religious experience.

The purpose of this exhibition is to analyze the process of compatibility between religious life and LGBT identity in the Community Athos, watching the reinterpretation on biblical grounds to rework discourses on Christian morality and same-sex marriage. Reinterpretation wich argues that the Christian God is that of unconditional and fully love, God that never condemn the sincere, true-hearted same-sex affection.

RC25-528.3

SOUZA RODRIGUES, Emmanuel Henrique* (Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Caruaru, emmanuel_neo@msn.com)

Análisis de discurso crítica en las clases de español como lengua extranjera: Una lectura del prejuicio

Uno de los papeles de los docentes es hacer con que sus alumnos puedan crecer de forma crítica en sus conocimientos. Hay varios teóricos como el suizo Jean Piaget y el brasileño Paulo Freire que demuestran tal forma de ver y vivir la educación: el primero pone para la pedagogía la necesidad de hacer del discente un ser autónomo en sus capacidades intelectuales y morales, así como el segundo, que dice en su obra, entre tantas cosas, que la educación tiene el deber de libertar y todas las condiciones para hacerlo con los que están bajo su mirada. Este trabajo tiene el objetivo de demostrar que, utilizando los fundamentos del Análisis de Discurso Crítica, se alcanza una condición eficiente y eficaz para despertar los alumnos a una nueva manera (crítica) de mirar en el medio social y en el local en que viven: es una perspectiva crítica del hacer pedagógico. Nacida de una epistemología que mira el lenguaje como instrumento también de mudanza social, no limitándola a la comunicación o solamente a una estructura abstracta, el Análisis Crítica de Discurso, de una forma interdisciplinar, puede ser esencial para trabajos en las clases. Hay, acá, un relato de experiencia en lo cual alumnos de la disciplina de Lengua Española, aprendiéndola como lengua extranjera, una vez que son alumnos brasileños, miran la realidad bajo una lectura crítica de ella, haciendo con que las

cosas sean miradas en una nueva perspectiva. El trabajo realizado en las clases habló acerca de las diferentes formas de prejuicio, como homofobia, prejuicio contra negros, extranjeros, mujeres y otros. En esa propuesto los alumnos hacen una lectura crítica del asunto y trabajan con perspectivas que no conocían antes, despertándolos para el respecto y el convivio social en armonía con los que son diferentes de si.

RC29-333.1

SOZZO, Maximo* (University of Litoral, Argentina, , msozzo80@gmail.com)

Transición a la democracia y política penal

En este trabajo se aborda cómo se estructuró durante la primera etapa de la transición a la democracia en Argentina un modo de construcción de la política penal que mantuvo este campo más allá de la competencia entre los partidos políticos en el juego democrático y, por ende, aislado y protegido del involucramiento directo o indirecto del público. Este modo atribuía un lugar central a la voz de los expertos –académicos formados en el ámbito del derecho y operadores de la justicia penal-, en diálogo con los políticos –tanto del Poder Ejecutivo como Legislativo- y colocaba, en consecuencia, como su instrumento preferencial a la creación de la ley penal. Este modo de construcción de la política penal es caracterizado aquí como “elitista”.

Este artículo también pretende mostrar cómo durante el primer gobierno democrático, las iniciativas de política penal generadas de este modo tuvieron, en general, una orientación liberal. Se estudian aquí, a su vez, cuáles fueron las condiciones que hicieron posible esta inicial orientación liberal de la política penal y cómo es posible explicar la evolución de la punitividad observada a lo largo de este período.

Desde mediados de los años 1990s, en el marco de una creciente politización del problema del delito, se fue construyendo una tendencia hacia una elaboración “populista” de la política penal. La interpretación de este surgimiento del “populismo punitivo” y sus implicancias requiere una más acabada comprensión del momento precedente a partir del cual se diferencia y articula el presente. El presente trabajo puede resultar una contribución que tenga por objetivo reconstruir las formas y orientaciones de la política penal en los primeros momentos de la transición a la democracia en la región.

RC29-690.1

SOZZO, Maximo* (University of Litoral, Argentina, , msozzo80@gmail.com) and **CLAUS, Waldemar*** (University of Litoral, Argentina, , msozzo80@gmail.com)

Zmás allá del modelo correccional?

La experiencia de los Equipos de Acompañamiento para la Reintegración Social en la Provincia de Santa Fe, Argentina.

En este trabajo se aborda una experiencia concreta de reforma penitenciaria producida desde el año 2008 en la Provincia de Santa Fe. En ese momento una nueva gestión gubernamental lanzó un plan de política penitenciaria “progresista” que se estructuraba a partir de cinco principios claves que se colocaban intencionalmente más allá del modelo correccional que ha atravesado la historia de las prisiones argentinas y santafesinas, pero también del modelo incapacitante que se presenta en muchas jurisdicciones como una alternativa estratégica. En este marco, en particular se intentó reconstruir radicalmente el rol de los profesionales de las ciencias humanas y sociales que trabajaban en las prisiones santafesinas en el marco de los Organismos Técnicos Criminológicos, a partir de un proceso complejo de discusión con este tipo de funcionarios penitenciarios, que derivó en un Protocolo de Intervención. Este trabajo presenta una indagación del funcionamiento efectivo de los EARS a partir de una encuesta que combinaba preguntas cerradas y abiertas realizadas a una muestra representativa de las personas privadas de su libertad en todas las prisiones de la provincia de Santa Fe. A partir de la voz de los presos intentamos recoger una fotografía acerca del grado de avance efectivo de este esfuerzo por reformar este segmento de la institución penitenciaria. La misma pretende combinarse con una indagación en curso que recoge las perspectivas de los trabajadores penitenciarios.

RC15-774.3

SPADACIO, Cristiane* (PhD Candidate, cris.spadacio@gmail.com) and **BARROS, Nelson** (Professor)

The use of traditional medicine and complementary and alternative medicine by type 2 diabetes patients as a marker of social distinction in Brazil

Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital and social distinction, this paper will analyse patterns of social differentiation and cultural distinction in Brazil's health care system. The paper is based on research which seeks to understand the extent to which the use of Traditional Medicine (TM) and Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) by type 2 diabetes patients is related to social distinction. The data come from in depth interviews conducted with eighty type 2 diabetes patients in public (40) and private (40) diabetes clinics in Brazil. Interview transcripts were analysed to explore how patients' social class location shaped their perceptions of heterodox treatments. It was found that the choice of heterodox treatments appears to be related to social class. For instance, middle and upper class patients tend to choose TM and CAM mainly within the private health service while working class patients tend to use TM within the public health service. It will be argued that class differences in the use of TM and CAM can be analysed as markers of social distinction in Brazil. According to Bourdieu's theory of class distinction, taste (in this case, choices of TM/ CAM treatments) is one of the key signifiers and elements of social identity. This research attempts to contribute to the much needed understanding of the relationship between cultural practices and social class position in medical sociology.

RC12-369.2

SPADONI, Eliana* (Universidad Nacional de San Martin, elispadoni@gmail.com)

Juridificación y conflictos ambientales

El Rol de la Defensoría del Pueblo en la juridificación de conflictos ambientales: el Caso de la Cuenca Matanza Riachuelo.

Los conflictos ambientales son en esencia territoriales, distributivos y políticos (Mele, 2003; Merlinsky, 2010; Sabattini, 1997) ya que ponen en juego no sólo el uso y manejo del recurso natural sino también el control sobre el territorio. Los conflictos ambientales generan una fuerte colisión entre el espacio económico y el espacio vital (Sabattini, 1997). Hoy se encuentra en plena vigencia la centralidad del espacio y su relación con lo social, principalmente por la emergencia del fenómeno de la urbanización y lo que implica esta transformación del espacio (Lefebvre, 1974).

Según Azuela la juridificación del conflicto es el proceso social mediante el cual los conflictos son re-significados cuando son llevados a la esfera del derecho (Azuela, 2006). Existen distintas formas de juridificación: la administrativa, la judicial (Azuela, 2006), y la actualización local del derecho que se refiere a que los actores acuden a instituciones tales como: los tribunales locales con competencia, a organizaciones no gubernamentales que puedan activar su causa y a defensorías locales y nacionales para que puedan invocar las leyes ambientales en defensa de la causa que promueven (Merlinsky, 2010; Mele, 2003).

Las Defensorías del Pueblo se constituyen de esta manera como una instancia privilegiada a la cual recurrir en caso de conflictos ambientales ya que presentan una instancia institucional para la participación de los actores en conflicto a través de la juridificación y la generación de las condiciones para la formación de arenas de deliberación.

El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar el rol de la Defensoría del Pueblo de la Nación Argentina en la juridificación del conflicto ambiental de la Cuenca Matanza Riachuelo por la remediación de un bien ambiental que abarca la región metropolitana.

RC36-49.3

SPECTOR, Alan* (Purdue University Calumet, spector@purdue-cal.edu)

Marx, class, and alienation: Dialectical enhancement without evisceration

Since the publication of The Communist Manifesto in 1848, Marxist theory has developed as a tension between the dichotomies of structure and agency, variously expressed as body/mind or economics/politics or economic class/relative autonomy of the state as well as many other parallel dichotomies. At the extremes we find a kind of extreme economic determinism that was often the object of Marx's criticism and we find a kind of extreme psychological determinism that too was the object of Marx's derision. Attempts to reconcile the two aspects of Marxist thought have

sometimes taken the form of an eclectic patching together: "it's a little of both." Marx's (and others') method of dialectics as expressed in material relations offers a way to understand how exploitation of labor, defined much more broadly and deeply than just "wage exploitation", remains the root of oppression, rather than oppression as some kind of free-floating psychological characteristic. Understanding class as a relationship rooted in exploitation broadly defined is not the same as diluting the concept of class with terms such as "social class" or adding in factors such as income, race or gender in ways that dilute the exploitative genesis of oppression. The concept of alienation, defined more broadly than wage exploitation but less broadly than generalized oppression or sadness, is a valuable bridge between the macro class-economic processes and the micro personal-psychological processes. It is possible, and necessary, to explore the complex ways that culture and ideology generate oppression distinct from "wage exploitation" while still maintaining the core of Marx's concept of class as based on exploitation of labor (control of one human's activity by another). Dialectical analysis provides a way to understand how the one grows out of the other, not identical, but yet connected.

TG05-143.2

SPECTOR, Johnny* (University of Haifa, naujohn@gmail.com)

Interpretive reading of the Palestinian security prisoners' representation

This paper is trying to analyze the construction of "security prisoners representations" in images of public relations pamphlets of the Israeli Prison Service.

In doing that I follow Walter Benjamin's investigation of the textual and visual representations that a separation between them constitutes in modern era as a mechanism of control (Azoulay, 2006). In this case, the visual representation of the image is the only representation of the penal colony security prison, when the silence of the voices of the prisoners take place.

In addition, the author relies on Roland Barthes (1977) and its critical discourse on the visual representation. Where the dimension of connotation presents itself as denotation and thus mythologizes and naturalizes the visual message in the eyes of the recipient. I shall discuss the analysis of image's different signifiers and the meanings that emerge from them. Meanings that create a dominant- hegemonic discourse on the one hand, and the fact that they can be read on the other critical-subversive reading.

In this work the author wants to show that the photographs from the security prison exist and are not used only to discipline, punish and supervise the penal colony, but also serve the discipline of the public's consciousness. On the other hand it seems that the very practice is itself problematic, and once the pictures came out into the world they have multiple dimensions of interpretation.

The history of this work go far beyond the world of academic life. This work is an expression of one's life story, as it expressed the existence of an abstract group. This is an auto-ethnography of the writer, in a total institution of the Israeli security prison.

RC52-342.1

SPERANZA, Lorenzo* (University of Brescia, speranza@jus.unibs.it)

Identity and socialization within an established field: The case of physicians in Italy

Identity and socialization are symmetrical concepts. Identity includes the capability of a subject not only to recognise themselves (externalisation of subjectivity), but also to be recognised by others (*internalisation* of objectivity), that is each individual *socializes by internalizing* external values which make themselves *socially identifiable*. Identity is then a result of reciprocal recognition and the identity of the ego is possible only thanks to the identity of the other who recognizes me. No one is able to build his/her own identity independent of other people's recognition and when this occurs this will be a segregated identity. Empirical examples of this situation can be found in the initial stages of the formation of collective players, children at a certain developmental age, subjects in marginal counter-culture and in sects. The duality of the concept of identity can be expressed empirically analysing the findings of a research based on semi-structured interviews with forty doctors from Southern Italy and distinguishing the choice of medicine (motivations, calculations, specific events, natural dispositions and so on, which can all lead to internalization of social pressure, that is to social-

ization) from what is under a doctor's direct working experience (patients, techniques, emotions, action, physical skills, variety, research and analysis, all indications of externalisation of subjectivity). Finally, socialization will be connected not only to shared educational credentials, professional training, working culture, membership within professional associations, but also to familiar background.

RC21-212.7

SPEZIALE, Anabella* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, anabellaspeziale@gmail.com)

Notas sobre medianeras y vecinos: Representaciones audiovisuales sobre las relaciones y los conflictos en el espacio urbano

En la última década hemos vivenciado una transformación en el paisaje urbano de nuestras ciudades. Transformación, que no ha sido ajena a los discursos audiovisuales. Varias películas de ficción argentinas han retratado las relaciones humanas mediadas por el espacio que habitan: sus vínculos afectivos y sus conflictos. Estos films representan los múltiples procesos culturales que se presentan en la vida cotidiana de las urbes contemporáneas con un particular punto de vista.

Muchas de estas producciones, se han realizado desde la perspectiva del diseño audiovisual ligado a las economías creativas. Puesto que han sido financiadas no sólo por medio de institutos oficiales sino que han recibido subvenciones de organismos asociados a polos de diseño emergentes.

Asimismo, cada vez es más frecuente ver como las Ciencias Sociales han ido incorporando y desarrollando distintas metodología de análisis de datos a partir de producciones audiovisuales. Toda mirada sobre un acontecimiento es política, es decir recorta desde su propia subjetividad el hecho representado. La realidad no puede estar separada de las mediaciones que tenemos para entenderla, observarla, contarla.

Por ello, esta presentación tomará tres films, *El amor. Primera parte* (2004) de Alejandro Fadel, Martín Mauregui, Santiago Mitre y Juan Schnitman; *El hombre de al lado* (2009) de Mariano Cohn y Gastón Duprat y *Medianeras* (2010) de Gustavo Taretto para hacer un análisis sobre la representación de las transformaciones urbanas, la producción desde la cooperación y el proceso de diseño audiovisual. Estas películas aportan una mirada a la problemática de la imagen de la ciudad, la división socio espacial y al modo que su renovación va modificando - y tensionando - las relaciones entre sus habitantes.

RC33-317.4

SPEZIALE, Anabella* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, anabellaspeziale@gmail.com)

Video cartografías: Audiovisual practice and poetics for representing reality

This presentation seeks to examine technological poetics studying the different approaches to produce discursive forms using video as a field of experimentation for representing reality. The use of this medium as a resource has a no pre-established formats. This phenomenon creates new pieces that can be watched on a screen or that can require displacements and intervention from its viewers, as performatic installations that involve space, data capture and editing on real time where actors become producers. It can be found that the representation of society, with its politics, economics and cultural complexities, it is a recurrent theme of these video-productions that not always are made by professionals.

For addressing any productive practice, we take the Greek concept of *Techne*, proposed by Vilem Flusser, from which derives the word technology. The machine it is offered to the Subject like an open system in which s/he can find the possibility of action and redefinition of the worlds where s/he lives. It is important to understand this relation between representation, poetry and technique from different theoretical angles, such as audiovisual design, poetics strategies and media circuits.

This paper opens questions about strategies that relate documentary practices with new forms of expression. For doing this videopoetry will be taken as a key genre of analysis, since embodies specific resources that allow to study symbolic expression of technologies and re-signification of footage. This presentation will analyze examples of Argentinean artists Ivan Marino and Carlos Trilnick but also how poetry it is used on film narratives to create identity, for example *Balnearos*, a documentary directed by Mariano Llinás.

Videopoetry can be considered as a medium of representation for a landscape of issues concerning discourses around technological poetics and reality, where creative processes and power can be examine.

RC33-443.1

SPICKARD, James* (University of Redlands, jim_spickard@redlands.edu)

Phenomenology as method in the sociology of religion

This paper outlines a rigorous phenomenological approach to the study of religious experience. Based in the work of Husserl, Schutz, and Giorgi, it separates experience as it presents itself to consciousness from culturally generated interpretations of this experience. This allows the sociology of religion to expand its investigatory range, especially while studying those religious events not dominated by conceptual thought. These include the sociology of meditative experiences and the unfolding of rituals in time, among others.

The paper accomplishes three things. First, it outlines a protocol for capturing subjective experiences—including their interpretive elements—then distilling them to identify their essential and non-essential characteristics. Second, it describes the result of one such investigation: into the experience of time in Catholic Worker rituals, which focused on how that experience sustains its participants' sense of community and commitment to socio-political struggle. Third, it distinguishes this empirical phenomenology from other self-described "phenomenologies" that muddy the relationship between religious experiences and theological interpretation. Such phenomenologies fail to focus on experience-as-lived, most often by conflating experiences with the conclusions that people draw from them.

RC24-211.4

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Alternative food networks and environmental citizenship in Czechia

Retail transformation and changes in shopping styles are an inseparable part of the transition processes in the post-communist countries. Shortly after the revolution, multinational retail companies markedly reshaped consumption landscapes and Czechs quickly adopted "western" modes of shopping behavior represented in big shopping trips to out-of-city hypermarkets, higher use of cars when shopping, shopping as a leisure activity etc.

Juxtaposed to the "mall" of the Czech Republic, there is a newer movement away from mass shopping towards smaller and greener forms of shopping. Some consumers rebuild lost social relations while shopping in farmers' markets or in specialized shops. If this represents a new countertrend spreading in the urban environment of the biggest Czech cities, may this behavior indicate that contemporary Czech consumption patterns are shifting to the more ethical and green lifestyles in developed societies including vegetarianism, organic food consumption, farmer-to-consumer marketing etc.?

FMs are a relatively recent phenomenon in Prague, Czech Republic. Their opening was met with great enthusiasm and consumers flooded to these markets. People shopped at FMs mainly because they believed that food purchased there was fresher and better tasting than food from regular stores. The second most common reason for shopping at FMs was the local provenience of purchased food. The fact that purchased food is Czech made is also important. Thus, after a "hedonist" phase of alternative food networks emergence, Czech people started to mobilize as environmental citizens and consumers of the "right", the local, products. Thanks to activities of many environmental movements and activists they learn about social and environmental risks of mass consumption. This paper focuses at evidence of ongoing shift to develop new pro-active approaches to consume in more "greener" and "healthier" style and describes further activities of citizens in the forms of box-scheme shopping, aims to revive community supported agriculture etc.

RC47-52.3

SPILLER, Marcus* (SGS Economics & Planning Pty Ltd, spiller@sgsep.com.au)

Social justice and the centralisation of governance in the Australian metropolises; A case study of Melbourne

Notwithstanding Australia's robust economic performance both prior and during the global financial crisis, the nation's metropolitan areas have become forces of division rather than shared opportunity for ordinary citizens. The prodigious, low density spread of the Australian metropolis is creating communities of divergent aspirations and diminished social mobility. To a large degree, these patterns can be attributed to structural economic change, characterised by powerful centripetal tendencies within high value added, 'knowledge intensive' and globally linked industries. However, reforms in metropolitan governance have also played a part. As evidenced in Melbourne, most Australian cities have seen a steady centralisation of planning, infrastructure and development facilitation functions into State Governments, the only constitutionally recognised sphere of governance in Australia besides the Commonwealth (federal) government. This has been driven both by a belief that State control would render urban planning more 'democratically accountable', and a national push to rid the Australian economy of unnecessary red tape. The upshot is that metropolitan communities effectively have no voice for their collective will. Many urban policy initiatives and investments that may have blunted or mitigated some of the socially adverse features of the modern economy have been foregone or implemented in a desultory manner. Moreover, these foregone opportunities to foster a more compact and connected metropolis have, somewhat ironically, diminished human capital accumulation to the detriment of Australian productivity and competitiveness. Reinstatement of a metropolitan governance forum, with its own democratic mandate and fiscal capacity, to operate separately from, but in co-operation with, State and local governments, is likely to be necessary if the trends in social division and lost productivity in the Australian city are to be reversed.

WG01-464.1

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Movimentos sociais e redes sociais: Protesto por mudanças políticas em Natal/RN, Brasil

El proceso de globalización está presente en todos los sectores y la Internet contribuye a consolidar esta situación. Así, los movimientos y activistas de derechos sociales se utilizan cada vez más las redes sociales para luchar por la democracia, por la sostenibilidad social, ambiental y en contra de los regímenes políticos autoritarios de todo el mundo. Este trabajo trata de analizar un movimiento que tuvo repercusiones en Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brasil. De la movilización en las redes sociales, los jóvenes acampados en el Ayuntamiento durante once días, en lo que se conoce como #primaverasemborboleta, siguiendo la inspiración en la primavera árabe. En esta investigación, que vamos a abordar las preocupaciones de los participantes en el movimiento y sus demandas, sobre todo para contextualizar este proceso, tratando de entender cuál es la relación con el proceso de formación de la llamada sociedad civil global, con sus múltiples significados de la participación política.

O processo de globalização está presente em todos os setores e a internet ajuda a consolidar esse cenário. Diante disso, movimentos e ativistas por direitos sociais utilizam cada vez mais as redes sociais eletrônicas para lutar por democracia, direitos sociais, sustentabilidade ambiental e contra regimes políticos autoritários em todo o mundo. Esse trabalho procura analisar um movimento que teve repercussão em Natal, no Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, Brasil. A partir de mobilizações nas redes sociais, jovens acamparam na Câmara Municipal durante onze dias, no que ficou conhecido como #primaverasemborboleta, seguindo a inspiração na Primavera Árabe. Nessa pesquisa, vamos abordar quais as inquietações dos participantes do movimento, suas reivindicações e, principalmente, contextualizar esse processo, tentando entender quais as relações com o processo de formação de uma chamada sociedade civil global, com suas múltiplas significações na participação política.

RC13-66.3

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Whiteness, social order and heritage leisure: Reconstructing England through the national trust

In the summer of 2011, the streets of London and many other cities and towns in England were the sites of unrest, in which multi-ethnic, young working-class Englanders looted their local shopping centres for cheap trainers, wide-screen televisions and cigarettes and alcohol. At the same time in the countryside of England, the members of the National Trust – the multi-million member charity set up to own, manage and preserve built heritage and landscapes in England and Wales – continued to visit stately homes, where they admired antique furniture and ate cream teas (Jenkins and James, 1994). This research paper uses the National Trust as an empirical case study for a wider theoretical discussion about the role of heritage leisure in preserving and reconstructing elitist social identities and power relationships in these turbulent times of globalization, commodification and neo-liberalism (Roberts, 2011). Although some of the research data will be ethnographic field work, I will focus on the National Trust's public documents, including its magazine and website, to provide a semi-otic account of the symbols and myths tied up in such material. I will argue that while the National Trust itself attempts to reach out to inner-city youths, people from working-class and minority ethnic communities, the people coveted by the National Trust's marketing belong to an exclusively white England that is situated in the imagined past of the glorious British Empire.

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RC33-393.4

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A review of Caribbean population and housing census experience

Countries of the Caribbean region have jointly undertaken population and housing censuses since 1960. Earlier censuses were done individually, some dating back to 1844. Because of population size disparities, economic status and scarce financial resources, census data began being collected on a regional basis using the long-form. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) organizes and oversees the census-taking process which is constituted to foster collaboration on matters of trade, economic and social development among the 15 member countries of the region. The population and housing census is a major decennial event whereby countries collect data using a core set of questions to which additional core items appended as in accordance with their data needs. Both large and small countries have had to face the rising cost of census-taking but because of the necessity for detailed data at regional and individual country levels, censuses have been undertaken without fail. This paper discusses issues regarding the conduct of the census using the long-form and considers alternative ways of deriving census data using design-based and model-based sampling approaches.

RC25-115.5

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"Por una vida mejor": Los discursos de resistencia de la inclusión de la variación lingüística en la educación formal

La variación lingüística carga a la educación del lenguaje de cambios necesarios para superar preconceptos y exclusión delante del lenguaje popular. En Brasil, el Ministerio da Educação (MEC) ha hecho un intento de disminuir esto preconcepto con el libro "Por una vida mejor", a ser implementado en la Educación de Jóvenes y Adultos (EJA). En el libro hay frases propias del lenguaje popular, lo que ha sido objeto de duras críticas de la parte de políticos, juristas, periodistas etc., sin siquiera fueren oídos los expertos en educación y lenguaje. Partiendo de la concepción de discurso

como lenguaje práctica social (Fairclough, 2003) y de practica discursiva como proceso de producción, distribución y consumo textual (Fairclough, 1992), investigamos la relación entre discursos de la oposición al gobierno, del propio gobierno, de los expertos en lenguaje y en educación y de los no expertos. Los datos fueron recorridos en documentos disponibles en la internet (sitio del MEC y otras instituciones, periódicos etc.) y del proceso judicial. Para observar cómo los discursos de los expertos en educación y lenguaje se relacionaron con discursos de los no expertos (políticos, juristas, periodistas etc.) recorrimos a la visión de que los procesos de producción y interpretación son socialmente restringidos en sentido duplo: por las estructuras sociales efectivamente interiorizadas (normas y convenciones) y por la práctica social, siempre normativamente creativa, como son los cambios resultantes de la práctica discursiva (Fairclough, 1992), sí como en autores como Bakhtin, Foucault, Luhmann y otros. Lo que hasta ahora hemos observado es que para promover inclusión no es suficiente buenas ideas ni el apoyo del gobierno, pues la resistencia a la inclusión de la lenguaje popular en la educación, pues hay que mirar los preconceptos presentes en el elitismo culturalista.

RC22-495.1

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How the Catholic church's involvement in politics has affected religiosity in Spain and Poland – Cohort and period perspective

The aim of this study is to compare how the Catholic Church's involvement in politics under authoritarian rule in Spain and Poland impacted post-transitional religiosity in those countries. The Catholic Church was a key political actor during the Franco regime and communist rule in Poland. However, the nature of its political involvement in each case was quite different: while in Spain it legitimised the authoritarian regime, in Poland Church membership represented a form of resistance to the Communist rule.

My analytical strategy is twofold. Firstly, I identify the differences in levels of religiosity among different cohorts socialised during the authoritarian regimes and the democratic periods. Secondly, I analyse how religiosity has varied in both societies over approximately twenty years after the end of the Franco regime and the fall of Communism in Poland. I analyse several surveys carried out by the Spanish Centre for Sociological Studies between 1975 and 1998. I use data from the Polish General Social Survey covering 1991-2008. The main statistical method is a logistic regression. I analyse the change in marginal effects on the probability of church attendance over time and over cohorts.

Results show that differences in the political positions of the Catholic Church had varying impacts on religious practice. Cohort analysis in Spain reveals that since the late 1950s each generation entering early adulthood has been significantly less religious than previous one. Period effect analysis shows that the religious change was especially intense during the political transition in the late 1970s. The analysis for Poland indicates a moderate shift toward secularization in the 1960s cohort. Nevertheless, this trend did not continue in the following two generations (1970s and 1980s) due to increasing social and political conflict. In addition, there is no general period effect in the first phase of the political transition.

RC10-494.3

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Patterns of civic participation across europe

The civic participation are strongly related to research and analysis of social capital. The main goal of my presentation is to make an attempt at answering three main problem questions:

1. What is the general level of civic participation in Europe?
2. What different types of civic engagement might be distinguished in Europe on the base of trust level and civic participation level?
3. What are the main determinants of trust and civic participation?

In other words, which of the below listed models explaining the differentiation of civic engagement (Socio Economic Model; Social Capital Model; Attachment Model, Rational Choice Theory Model, Civic Voluntarism Model; Socialization Model) is best fitted to explaining the changeability of the European societies' civic engagement?

Civic participation is understood similarly to behavioral approach (Patte, Seid, Whiteley, 2003) as an activity that is executed by the actions of citizens in the public, political and associative spheres. Such understanding of civic participation enable distinguishing some patterns of civic engagement on the base of civic participation level. It needs to be stressed, that civic engagement is understood as combination of trust and civic participation.

The presentation is based on the European Social Survey result's carried out in the years 2002- 2010.

RC42-515.2

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Procesos identitarios de trabajadores de la industria del retail en Chile

RC30-664.5

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Riesgos psicosociales en profesionales de la salud pública en Chile

Introducción: Los procesos de reforma de la salud pública en Chile han significado profundos cambios en la organización y las condiciones del trabajo de los centros sanitarios. Esta ponencia analiza el ambiente organizacional y las condiciones de trabajo como factor de riesgo psicosocial de un grupo de profesionales de la salud pública examinando sus asociaciones con sintomatología psicofisiológica. Asimismo se reporta el modo como estos profesionales vivencian los cambios.

Métodos: Estudio no experimental transversal y descriptivo. Se aplicó una encuesta (14 escalas, 1 inventario y 15 preguntas abiertas) a una muestra de conveniencia, intencional y estratificada (n=190) de profesionales de enfermería y medicina. Se realizó un análisis estadístico utilizando el software SPSS 17.0, y un análisis de contenido con el software Atlas-ti.

Resultados: La reforma y reorganización empresarial de la gestión en hospitales es percibida como necesaria y generadora de oportunidades, y al mismo tiempo una nueva fuente de riesgos, incertidumbres y amenazas. Se observan diferencias significativas en la percepción de estos cambios entre profesionales de medicina y enfermería. Respecto al malestar psicofisiológico las enfermeras presentan mayor nivel de malestar que los médicos (p=0,000). Encontramos correlaciones negativas y significativas entre malestar psicofisiológico y condiciones de trabajo (-0,418 p=0,000) clima social (-0,395 p=0,000), satisfacción con la organización (-0,337 p=0,000) y bienestar psicosocial (-0,267 p=0,000). Un 21 % de la varianza de malestar se explica por condiciones de trabajo, el bienestar psicosocial y la adaptación a la organización.

Conclusiones: La experiencia laboral de estos profesionales se caracteriza por el carácter ambivalente con que viven los cambios. Existen relaciones entre la alta prevalencia de sintomatología psicofisiológica y las actuales condiciones organizacionales y del trabajo de los profesionales de la salud pública. Una mejor conducción del proceso de modernización de la salud requiere atender a las dimensiones y riesgos psicosociales en el trabajo.

RC31-345.4

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The reproductive labour of care: A case study of migrant women working in Italy

The feminization of immigration for the domestic sector is not a new phenomenon in Western European countries. However, in Italy, a relatively "new immigration country" in the Mediterranean basin, the characteristics of women involved in the migration process are new.

This paper examines the social, cultural and economic structural forces that promote the "ideology of women's domesticity" for reproductive labour, which encourages the migratory processes of women. By understanding

the status of migrant women of different ethnicities, classes and origins, it illustrates how care and domestic work shapes inequality and vulnerability.

Moreover, it reveals how the social, economic and political transformations that have occurred in Southern Europe, and in Italy in particular, have helped to create both a demand for and a supply of female (im)migrant care workers, while immigration policies have sustained the immigration flows through quota slots for entry. Thus, the analysis of domestic work is focused on the nexus of gender, care and migration processes.

In this paper, I argue that to explain the living and working conditions of domestic workers in Italy and the "transnational care chains" that have occurred in the families left behind, one has to look at simultaneous structural factors of the Italian welfare state, gender relations, the structure of the labour market and the international division of reproductive labour. By sustaining a "cheap" care system through foreign labour forces, the Italian welfare state relies on the availability of migrant women to work as caregivers.

RC07-287.1

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Global society making: Transnational occupation with sociocracy and sociodiplomacy

More articulated alternative projects of just social organization from local levels to the level of global society are emerging out of the most recently undertaken protestations. The Occupy brand of contestation practices is distinctly productive in that vein.

Apart from the alternative project for equitable intrasocietal organization the Occupy actors have articulated the principles for nonhegemonic international society and just global society. So far the articulated alternative one comes close to already theoretically sketched sociocracy in respect to its very reason and substance as well as prescribed why and expected how to reach this form of just social organization.

On the other hand the construction of global counter-hegemonic social project similar to the locally assembled sociocratic one was less expected. The obstacles of cultural and language differences, barriers of exclusive national identities, the executive's near-monopoly on governing international affairs and if not outright hostility than vocal silence of mainstream global media on global occupy movement and "worldwide occupations" are suspected to thwart their trajectory to assembling transnationally any viable global counter-project. Contrary to such wisdom "G20 Statement from Occupy London", published by OccupyLx on November, 2 2011, has offered the beginning of a dialogue in assemblies around the world on alternative global project through collaborative partnership for developing common vision. Thus, global occupy movement relying on diplomatic power, as an ability to get consent by offering others what they want, how and when they want it, has ventured into sociodiplomacy. It is the global society constitution through diplomatic power sourced from the widest possible inclusion (99%), respect for every societal entrepreneur (since society is the only too big to fail), disintermediation and personal accountability, collaboration in proposing, dialoguing and developing vision of social alternatives, in assembly built consensus on rules and decisions and partnership for making and taking actions.

TG07-463.5

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Identidad, oficio y cuerpo: El caso de los tatuadores y perforadores profesionales de la ciudad de Santa Fe

Identidad, Oficio y Cuerpo: el caso de los tatuadores y perforadores profesionales de la ciudad de Santa Fe.

Este trabajo es el resultado de la tesina de Licenciatura en Sociología de la Universidad Nacional de Litoral. Se enmarca en la tradición de la sociología del cuerpo y analiza procesos de consumo cultural vinculados a la estética corporal. El referente empírico son tatuadores y perforadores profesionales de la ciudad de Santa Fe.

Los objetivos propuestos son: indagar las concepciones sobre el cuerpo de los sujetos que realizan modificaciones corporales; conocer el significado de dichas prácticas para quiénes las realizan; qué "cuerpo" construyen esas prácticas; y que otros hábitos de consumo cultural poseen quiénes ejecutan estas prácticas.

La estrategia metodológica es cualitativa. Las técnicas de recolección de datos fueron las entrevistas en profundidad a los sujetos y la observación participante en locales comerciales de la ciudad.

Las vertientes principales se dividen en dos líneas fundamentales sobre la base de períodos sociales, que a su vez se subdividen en función de la nacionalidad. Los primeros aportes sobre la cuestión corporal son de M. Mauss, E. Durkheim, G. Simmel, I. Goffman, N. Elias, P. Bourdieu; luego, los "teóricos de la modernidad" y el cuerpo, con A. Giddens, U. Beck, S. Lash; y finalmente los aportes en torno a la cuestión identitaria y estilos de vida: F. Barth y A. Giddens. Se propuso una utilización pragmática y sinérgica de los aportes teóricos en función de su potencialidad heurística.

Los principales descubrimientos son: las concepciones y prácticas corporales de ejecutantes del oficio del tatuaje y la perforación; la relevancia de procesos macroestructurales como la globalización, destradicionalización e individualización, que estructuran tanto el oficio como los consumos culturales restantes; y las fronteras identitarias que resulta de los estilos de vida, en base a los dos procesos mencionados.

TG05-568.5

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Pinhole: Uma experiência com crianças pequenas

A proposta de trabalho a ser apresentada tem como objetivo compartilhar os resultados de uma oficina de fotografia artesanal realizada com crianças de 5 a 12 anos no assentamento do Movimento dos Trabalhadores Sem-Terra, MST, localizado em Franco da Rocha, grande São Paulo. Esta proposta foi desenvolvida como parte dos trabalhos do grupo de estudo *Sociologia da imagem - estudos sobre desenho e fotografia* (CNPQ).

A técnica artesanal de captação da imagem conhecida por *pinhole*, buraco de alfinete, é marcada por não fazer o uso de lentes. Por meio de um pequeno orifício onde a luz do sol refletida é registrada em papel fotossensível as crianças experimentaram a fotografia como processo de investigação.

Explicar a propagação retilínea da luz no espaço e a fixação invertida da imagem no papel não são tarefas fáceis, por isso consideramos a caixa escura uma ferramenta importante para o entendimento do processo de produção das fotografias, sobretudo no trato com crianças. Deste modo, pensou-se a oficina de *pinhole* não apenas como algo pragmático, mas reflexivo e desalienante exatamente por desvelar a produção de imagens fotográficas. Tal condição apresenta a fotografia não como finalidade, mas como processo investigativo tanto da técnica quanto das representações do espaço/tempo.

A técnica do *pinhole* exige da criança uma relação de estranhamento com o meio, isto é, a escolha do objeto a ser fotografado e o tempo de captação da imagem proporciona a criança um estado de reflexão: do ambiente em que está imersa, da sua relação com o tempo, da sua concepção de representação e por fim do seu poder de decisão. O processo de captação da imagem aconteceu em três etapas, todas elas "experenciadas" pelas crianças – sensibilização e construção das caixas escuras, ida a "campo" para escolha e captação da imagem e revelação das fotografias em laboratório.

RC33-209.5

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Methodological issues with interpretative comprehension of social actions: Analyzing interaction with contemporary art objects

How do we as sociological observers comprehend from methodological point of view the meaning of what has been occurred? This question has been associated for a long time with understanding and grasping the motives and reasons of agent for her or his action. This is considered to be the preliminary point of interpretative method. Usually, theoretically and methodologically it is traced back up to the later works of Max Weber, especially to his introducing chapters of 'Economy and Society'.

These presuppositions hold well if one does sociological work within common frames of everyday activities, e.g. interpreting day-to-day actions. Nevertheless one faces with considerable methodological problems if tries to provide a reasonable account of agent's motives and reasons for the

action in the situations breaking out of our typical experience of everyday life. I am going to refer to the issues concerning describing and explaining the flow of social actions through the sociological analysis of an example of such out of everyday frame activities. Under consideration is the case of people's interaction with objects of contemporary art at the biggest Russian open-air festival 'Archstoyanie'.

The detailed analysis of methodological issues intends to discover insufficiency of the interpretative approach outlined above. One can hardly provide any reasonable account of agent's motives here and the meaning of social actions remains either incomprehensible or indistinguishable from other types of common social actions and therefore inadequate to this particular situation.

My claim may be stated in a following way. Comprehensive description and explanation of social action presupposes not hermeneutic grasping of motivational aspects of behavior, rather it must be associated with recognizable situational occurrences making this description an appropriate one. The latter includes assembling the whole picture out of pieces of social events and material settings as well.

RC02-126.4

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Open-source education

The intellectual property regime in the US complicates education reform, hindering policy's ability to establish alternative systems that provide more affordable education while expanding global access to knowledge. The strong IP system, through inflexible "fair use" practices and stringent publishing/licensing rights for education-related content, locks the US into an inadequate institutional model that dates back to the industrial revolution. More specifically, the current IP regime (1) deprives low-income individuals (particularly global partners in LDCs) from accessing and fairly using content for instructive purposes; and (2) obstructs more active collaboration among the academic community while depriving scholars with resources and technologies that may be used to extend the frontier of knowledge. Ergo, it is likely that the unwieldy IP system stifles innovation and human capital. Previous studies demonstrate how technology, open-sources, and "crowd-sourcing" can be utilized to provide higher-quality education that is more diverse, more affordable, more personalized, and more convenient. Evidence from earlier works that investigate open-source computer software and file sharing illustrate the efficacy of new, open-source social practices, specifically transforming production, sharing, and distribution of information. The organizational structure and innovativeness of these networks often outperform their industrial model equivalents. Concomitantly, the US has largely transformed into a knowledge-based economy. Although these jobs demand a creative, collaborative labor force, scholars contend that the proprietary system cripples creativity and collaboration. Together, these shifts compel policy makers to begin testing open-source systems in education on a larger-scale. Consequently, the author outlines an intermediate open-source model based off a more progressive institution: charter schools. This early model may serve as intermediate phase, allowing policy experts to collect more information about the strengths and weaknesses of collaborative-based learning systems; positive results will likely depend on the courts embracing a more generous judgment of fair use and the continuation of user-generated, academically-friendly licensing.

RC41-113.4

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Panhandling and information acquisition in Miami

Panhandling and street vendors are often used to describe socio-economic conditions in the less and least developed regions of the world. It is not frequently considered as an activity that characterizes urban life in the developed world; yet many urban residents in the developed world routinely experience one or another style of panhandling on a daily basis. A common development in urban areas, panhandling continues to increase with the economic downturn, impacting major cities suffering from high rates of unemployment. This is particularly the case for Miami, a city which has greatly experienced the present global downturn manifested in high unemployment as well as a high home foreclosure rate. As the panhandling trend continues to increase in highly visible areas of the city, their presence has led to modifications and expansions of anti-panhandling laws, however

the changes in legislation are not always disseminated to the panhandling community. The consequences of breaking the laws include being arrested, fined, or imprisoned, thus it is important for the panhandling community to understand their rights and restrictions; yet many remain uniformed and vulnerable to imprisonment and fines. To understand the ways by which panhandlers obtain information about laws and resources an ethnographic study was conducted in which panhandlers were observed at two popular panhandling sites in Miami-Dade. The observations indicated that a social hierarchy existed among panhandlers and brief interviews revealed that those higher in the hierarchy tended to be more knowledgeable about community resources and laws and had improved self-efficacy. Recurring themes of drug use, mental health, self-shame, and mistrust of philanthropic agencies emerged as important factors in homelessness among panhandlers. It would be beneficial to explore these relationships in detail in order to determine effective ways to disseminate information among panhandlers which could lead to increased self-efficacy and perhaps lifestyle changes.

RC24-531.4

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Going local: Environmental governance and calls for local democracy at jumbo pass and the tobeatic wilderness area

Social movement and world society literatures argue that activism is increasingly becoming transnational, if not global. However, recent literature on environmental governance and local citizenship argues otherwise. Instead, it finds that the "local" is valorized. We examine the ways in which environmental movements make use of "the local" as they mobilize against the proposed Jumbo Glacier Resort development, British Columbia, and Off-Highway Vehicle Use in the Tobeatic Wilderness, Nova Scotia. Using data from interviews with core environmental activists, environmental organization websites, and content analysis of media coverage, we explore why activists seek local governance and use local tactics. These cases show that the appeal of the local is rooted in the scale of the environmental problem, the potential for successful mobilization in the local context, and demands for more open structures of environmental governance.

RC22-35.5

STONE, Emma* (University of Auckland, esto014@aucklanduni.ac.nz)

Umbanda in the city: Magic, mysticism and the mass appeal of a uniquely Brazilian religion

In Brazil, urbanisation and religious change are two closely linked phenomena. In the early 20th century, as Brazil moved into a new era of urban development, industrialisation and concomitant migration, Brazilian religiosity also underwent significant transformation. An explosion of new and syncretised spiritual forms appeared in city centres, and disseminated throughout urban Brazil.

One of the most conspicuous and meaningful new religions to emerge from this era was Umbanda, often accredited with being the first truly Brazilian religion. Intermingling facets of Catholicism, Spiritism and Candomble, Umbanda integrates into its religious cosmology and pantheon diverse symbols of national identity and significance, and has a tendency to be concentrated in urban locales. In a society still marred by corruption and extreme disparities between rich and poor, Umbanda represents one of Brazil's most egalitarian spiritual denominations, permeating all echelons of Brazilian society and encouraging participation among Brazilians of diverse backgrounds, regardless of age, sexuality, gender or ethnicity.

My research among urban Umbanda communities this year has suggested that Umbanda's appeal and prevalence throughout Brazilian cities can be attributed to several salient factors. The democratic ideals that infuse its ideology, its ardent beliefs in charity inherited from Brazilian Spiritism, and its emphasis on magic, mysticism and distinctly Brazilian aesthetic mean that Umbanda holds appeal across distinct social groups. It speaks to those afflicted with problems; seeking cures and resolutions to hardships often associated with the challenges of urban living, but also to those seeking a sense of identity, transcendental meaning, and re-enchantment in the bustle and confusion of the quotidian.

RC11-107.3

STRAIN, Laurel* (University of Alberta, laurel.strain@ualberta.ca) and **MAXWELL, Colleen** (University of Waterloo)

Families caring for assisted living and nursing home residents with dementia: Does setting matter?

While family caregivers are recognized as playing an important role in the provision of care and oversight of residents in assisted living (AL) and nursing home/long-term care (LTC), the diversity in patterns of family engagement and caregiver well-being across the two settings is not well understood. Given potential differences in the availability/type of staffing and in the residents' cognitive/physical functioning, families of AL residents with dementia may be more involved and more burdened than those caring for LTC residents.

Drawing on a longitudinal study conducted in the Canadian province of Alberta, the extent of family engagement and caregiver well-being in both AL and LTC settings are examined, taking resident and facility characteristics into account. Comprehensive baseline and 1-year follow-up assessments were conducted on 1,089 residents of 59 (designated) AL facilities and a stratified, two-stage random sample of 1,000 residents within 54 LTC facilities. A total of 627 AL and 708 LTC residents had a documented diagnosis of dementia. In-person interviews were completed with 974 AL family caregivers and 917 LTC family caregivers at baseline, with 1-year follow-ups completed where possible. Among these caregivers, 582 of the AL caregivers and 650 of the LTC caregivers were caring for a resident with dementia.

Family engagement was measured with a series of questions related to visiting, caregiving tasks, perceived involvement in the life of the facility, and financial costs to caregivers and/or residents. Caregiver well-being was assessed by the Caregiver Reaction Scale (CRA) (Given et al., 1992) that examines five domains (disrupted schedules, financial problems, lack of family support, health problems, and the impact of caregiving of the caregiver's self-esteem).

The results revealed both similarities and differences in family engagement and caregiver well-being across the two settings, highlighting the complexity in care arrangements. Implications for future research are discussed.

RC35-262.2

STRECKER, David* (University of Jena, david.strecker@uni-jena.de)

"Power and violence are opposites": Reflections on a self-delusion of political thought in light of slavery

Hannah Arendt's famous juxtaposition of power and violence appears radical, but a closer look reveals it to represent only an extreme expression of an idea widely shared in political thought: While violence is usually understood as a means to power, its exercise is commonly held to be an alternative that is only in place where the power relation as such is deficient. Analyzing the experience as well as the system of slavery I argue that the common view neglects that violence can be constitutive to certain forms of power. After having discussed this constitutive dimension of the relation between power and violence, I conclude by highlighting the relevance of such an analysis for our understanding of contemporary society.

RC29-631.5

STREMOVSKAYA, Alla* (Lomonosov Moscow State University, astremovskaya@mail.ru)

Ethnic tolerance and intolerance in Russia: Current issues and trends

Russia is a multiethnic society. According to All-Russian census conducted in 2002, there were 192 ethnic groups in Russia. However, not all citizens are satisfied with the existence of so many ethnic groups in Russia. For example, according to a 'Public Opinion' Foundation Poll conducted in 2007 only 37% of respondents think that existence of many ethnic groups in Russia has more benefits for the country, 35% think it does more harm and 28% don't know. Recently, active migration processes from Central Asia and Caucasus as well as a growing number of Muslims have been observed in Russia. On the one hand, migration helps to improve demographic situation and compensates for a lack of workforce at the job market. On the other hand, it increases greater competition for the job market, involves

distribution of the local territorial resources and causes ethnic tensions. It also arouses much discussion on the forms of teaching migrants with poor Russian language competence, socio-cultural adaptation and other social problems. Concomitantly, ethnic relations of Russian people with migrants vary by the ethnicity of the groups. For example, the study of the Lithuanian minority in the Kaliningrad Region of Russia conducted by Lomonosov Moscow State University within the frames of the international FP7-SSH ENRI-East project funded by the European Commission in 2010 showed a high degree of ethnic tolerance by Lithuanians and Russians towards each other, very few cases of confrontation, active assimilation processes of the Lithuanians in that area and mutual cultural interpenetration. There is also a decline in anti-Semitism in Russia. The survey carried out by All-Russian Centre for Public Opinion Research showed that only 3% of Russian people declared themselves to be anti-Semites in 2010.

RC24-711.6

STUART, Diana* (Michigan State University, dstuart@msu.edu)

Integrating ecological perspectives in environmental sociology: Progress and future directions

Environmental challenges continue to highlight the need to break through traditional disciplinary boundaries to better understand complex relationships between social and ecological systems. Issues such as climate change illustrate that we can no longer ignore the biophysical in our studies of society. However, scholarly work that attempts to breakdown the academic divide between nature and society has remained marginalized within sociology. In their 2000 article in the Annual Review of Sociology, Michael Goldman and Rachel Schurman reviewed work that theoretically engages relationships between nature and society and hoped that from this work a new sociological imagination would emerge. Over a decade later, I explore similar work published since their article was written, identify promising approaches to integrate social and ecological perspectives, and assess sociology's progress toward bridging the nature/society divide. I argue that while progress has been made, sociology still has much to learn from work in other disciplines. For example, research exploring social-ecological systems emerging from the natural sciences illustrates promising approaches that apply new concepts and frameworks to better understand how to mitigate and respond to environmental change. A growing number of ecologists have published work recognizing that they can no longer ignore the impact of humans in their study systems and are grappling with new challenges in their work. I will examine how sociologists have integrated ecological perspectives into their work and how social and natural scientists may find common ground for future research. As we face increasing environmental challenges, sociologists that can incorporate ecological knowledge into their work and collaborate with natural scientists will be in high demand. Within environmental sociology, we must engage with new concepts to help us understand social-ecological systems and how we might reshape relationships to result in better social and environmental outcomes.

TG03-461.3

STUMPF GONZÁLEZ, Rodrigo* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS, rstumpf@pop.com.br) and **LENTZ, Rodrigo*** (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS, rodrigolentz@gmail.com)

Transición, derechos humanos y Comisión Nacional de la Verdad: el caso brasileño en perspectiva comparativa

Aún que tarde, como en otros países en transiciones hacia la democracia, Brasil ha aprobado en 2011 la creación de una Comisión Nacional de la Verdad. Uno de los instrumentos del programa político de la llamada "Justicia transicional" consiste en la búsqueda por la verdate, en especial sobre las violaciones de los derechos humanos ocurridas durante los regímenes autoritarios recientes. Este paper tiene por objetivo analizar comparativamente en que la comisión brasileña es semejante o distinta de experiencias anteriores con relación a sus objetivos, tanto los declarados como los no dichos, los actores sociales participantes y como se distribuyen los intereses instrumentales o normativos de estos actores. Quiere discutirse cuales son las posibilidades y los límites de la comisión y cuales los caminos posibles para superar los eventuales límites a la efectividad de sus propósitos normativos, intentando poner el caso brasileño en una tipología a partir de la caracterización de las experiencias de comisiones en otras partes del mundo e de la historia da política brasileña.

Palabras-llave: Justicia de Transición; Comisión de la Verdad, Democracia, Autoritarismo – Derechos Humanos – Brasil.

TG03-323.1

SU, Celina* (City University of New York, celinasu@gmail.com)

From toxic tours to growing the grassroots: Critical pedagogy and youth empowerment in community development

Structural inequalities in American public education are inextricably tied to deep-seated patterns of racial and economic segregation. Children in poor neighborhoods are less likely to have the household resources, neighborhood institutions, or school amenities necessary for a good, challenging education. In response, a growing number of organizations have launched initiatives to simultaneously revitalize neighborhoods and improve public education, emphasizing youth participation as an essential component in their efforts. We draw upon ethnographic data from two such organizations to examine their practice of place-based critical pedagogy in community development. We focus on how they engage marginalized, "hard-to-reach" youth via (1) experiential learning, to counter high-stakes testing models and cultivate a sense of ownership in the local community, and (2) empowered deliberative action, in contextualized ways. The strengths and weaknesses of these organizations' efforts have implications for other groups of marginalized youth engaged in community development, especially in their attempts to pursue hybrid models of youth empowerment and community development and to achieve long-term sustainability and scale.

RC04-498.2

SUÁREZ-CABRERA, Dery Lorena* (Universidad de Chile, dorely1225@gmail.com)

Los niños y las niñas migrantes latinoamericanos en la escuela Chilena. Etnografía en el patio de recreo de recreo: Jugando y tensionando identidades nacionales

La investigación de la cual da cuenta la ponencia buscó desdibujar los límites de las disciplinas y comprender desde las ciencias sociales el complejo vínculo entre la infancia latinoamericana y los movimientos migracionales.

El objetivo general de esta investigación fue describir el espacio social en el cual se articularon los discursos de las identidades de la población infantil, a partir de la interacción entre niños/as hijos/as de inmigrantes y niños/as chilenos/as en la Escuela República de Alemania, durante el segundo semestre del 2009.

Este primer trabajo de investigación, permitió dar cuenta, desde un análisis socio-histórico y cultural de la realidad social, de la escuela como escenario donde se re-producen discursos de la modernidad; de las interacciones de los niños y las niñas, caracterizadas por relaciones de dominación (género, raza-etnia, nacionalidad), y de la identidad como construcción social donde se configuran procesos de diferenciación (nosotros/los otros) que generan relaciones de desigualdad y reproducen los discursos dominantes de la realidad chilena.

La identidad chilena se habría construido con un fuerte referente europeo, ilustrado y moderno, dada la inmigración blanca (europea), que habría sido uno de los elementos constitutivos de los discursos identitarios de la actual sociedad chilena moderna y exitosa; tratando, adicionalmente, de mantenerse distante de los países andinos, deslegitimando la diversidad cultural propia de sus propios territorios. Por otra parte, el componente indígena, negado y ocultado en este contexto vuelve a ser tensionado con los movimientos migracionales de origen latinoamericano.

De manera que la "voz propia" de la otredad latinoamericana, la visibilización de su realidad social incorporada en los niños y las niñas inmigrantes de la región, permite problematizar elementos señalados como esenciales de las identidades nacionales y devela los discursos hegemónicos en los cuales se han configurado los actores latinoamericanos en los últimos cinco siglos.

RC29-690.4

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Displays of crime victimization in criminal justice organizational settings

This paper analyses how individuals present themselves as crime victims and interact with criminal justice agents in organizational settings. The study relies on observations done through the daily life in a number of settings in the Greater Brasília metropolitan region: a) civil police stations; b) law-court forums, and c) one Public Safety Council (CONSEG) meeting. Based on such records, the analysis aims to understand the obstacles that arise in the observed encounters. Preliminarily, it is possible to conclude that such obstacles refer to alienation of participants from interaction – a deviance of participants' attention from the process of communication towards: a) formal aspects of encounter, referring to standards shared within criminal justice bureaucratic network; b) the victims, in connection to aphasic emotional states they display; c) the victims, due to demographic profiling by officers, who resource specially to gender, economic class and age categories.

RC07-385.4

SULKUNEN, Pekka* (University of Helsinki, pekka.sulkunen@helsinki.fi)

Is mass society a threat to representative democracy? Revisiting David Riesman's theory of the other-directed character

Since Montesquieu, representative democracy has been based on the idea that interest groups form parliaments through competitive elections, and majority coalitions legislate in favour of their supporters. Declining electoral participation, rise of non-interest based right-wing parties, contingent coalitions, personalized electoral success and scandal-driven media presentation of politics indicate a fundamental crisis in representative democracy. Mass society theories that flourished after the Second world war, still current in political diagnostics of advanced liberalism, predicted a decline of representative democracy on the basis of homogenisation of mass consumption societies. Alluding to pre-war experiences, the mass society threat was seen to involve totalitarian rule combined with highly organized bureaucracy serving the interests of elites, especially the military industrial complex. This paper examines the underlying presuppositions of mass society theory, and argues that the homogeneity argument is insufficient to fit the realities of advanced liberal societies. Following David Riesman, it is emphasized that the other-directed character grows from unstable interest group identities, but its most important determinant is not sameness but agency and therefore difference. To have agency is to orient oneself to others as a self, as unique, separate and autonomous subject. This is vindicated by trends in public administration since the 1980s, which stress citizens' self-control, autonomy and partnership with the public sector rather than conformity and authoritarianism. Instead of interest conflicts, political disputes arise around contradictions between difference and autonomy in societies where agency is a fundamental principle of justification. Universal autonomy requires homogeneity but agency stresses difference and uniqueness.

RC23-301.2

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Deconstructing and reifying "Asian" and ethnicities in Asia: Exploring HUGO pan-Asian SNP consortium's work

Over the last decade, advances in work in human genomics in Asia have been rapid and expanding. In 2009, the HUGO Pan-Asian SNP Consortium, an international research team led by Edison Liu of the Genome Institute of Singapore, mapped genetic variation and migration patterns in 73 Asian populations, with data coming from 11 Asian countries: Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and India. The main results – that "there is substantial genetic proximity of SEA [Southeast Asian] and EA [East Asian] populations – were published in *Science* (The Hugo Pan-Asian Consortium, 2009). In other words, the publication highlighted genetic "similarity" among Asians. In this paper, drawing on document analysis and in-depth personal interviews with key human geneticists in Singapore and in Japan who participate in the Hugo Pan-Asian Consortium, I explore the role of ethnicities in the HUGO Pan-Asian SNP Consortium's genomic work at different stages. Three findings are highlighted: (1) ethnicity was used as a proxy for genetic diversity in the DNA sampling, (2) ethnicity was significant in facilitating collaboration of labs between different nation-states in Asia, and (3) the "findings" of ethnic differences genetically potentially allows pharmaceutical companies

to enter the markets of various nation-states in Asia. This paper suggests the HUGO Pan-Asian SNP consortium's work *simultaneously* undermines and reifies the biological bases of the social notions of race and ethnicity.

RC41-482.3

SUN, Shirley Hsiao-Li* (School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, HLSUN@ntu.edu.sg)

Pronatalist policies in the context of a liberal familial welfare system in Asia

In the context of the rapidly declining fertility that comes with modernization, what might be the shifting roles of state and family in caring for children? This paper attempts to answer this question by drawing on the conceptual framework of "liberal familism", and semi-structured personal interviews and focus-group discussions with Singaporean citizens regarding their views, opinions, and lived experiences with respect to the state's population policies aimed at encouraging childbearing among citizens.

Major findings include that current incentives are perceived only as short-term benefits with very limited effects, as interviewees consider childbearing a long-term commitment and want more direct and universal state subsidies (particularly in the realm of education). At the same time, respondents remain convinced that their own family members would be the best caregivers for young children, and that the unavailability of such informal support hinders positive childbearing decision-making. While the second demographic transition in Europe has been theorized as a function of individualization, life-style choice, and transformation of intimacy, this paper suggests that the persistent low fertility in Singapore despite its pronatalist policies is remarkably a function of the liberal familist welfare regime and the underdeveloped role of the state in care provision.

RC32-753.5

SUNA, Birendra* (Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies, sona.birendra@gmail.com)

Poverty eradication and women's empowerment: A sociological setting of social capital & self-help groups

This paper synthesizes the theoretical issues and debatable questions arise from the critiques of the concept of development and substantiate with the field data. Attempts have been made to highlight the complex and often paradoxical assumptions behind policies and programmes of development in the perspective of social capital and the SHG that provides a practical introduction to the task of applying Women in Development (WID) and Gender and Development (GAD) frameworks followed by microcredit strategies. Drawing on the socialist-feminist perspective, the GAD approach argues that women's status in society is deeply affected by their material conditions of life and by their position in the national, regional, and global economies. The fundamental objectives of any development programme are to accomplish gender equality and gender justice. The economic growth impact is not uniform across countries. Development through the SHG became an alternative innovation in meeting the credit needs of the poor in general and poor women in particular in order to enable them to cross the threshold of poverty by exploiting economic opportunities that they can perceive. Development theorists hold that the SHG represents the process by which "social capital" as distinct from financial assets, machinery, land and other resources has now become critical for development. The social capital theory advocates that women are stronger in bonding, and the self-help group mechanisms are well-built among women. The SHG serve as social collateral and are together accountable for day-to-day business of the SHG-the mechanism of poverty eradication. The women members of the SHGs resemble more with the contrastive explanation of the social action offered by the feminist economists that is the model of non-deterministic multi-dimensionality and relatedness in which both material and non-material motivations drive human behaviour. This framework is also referred to as the "empowerment approach" or "gender-aware planning" for poverty eradication.

RC15-644.5

SUNA, Birendra* (Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies, sona.birendra@gmail.com)

Public-private partnerships and micro health insurance schemes in India: A sociological perspective

This paper is an attempt to look at the socio-economic features, and health seeking behaviours of the lower income group and their involvement in the functioning of the micro health insurance schemes. The model micro health insurance as a mechanism of social capital is examined its strength to create a good "health for all". In other words, it focuses on the importance of public (government) intervention to create a feasible health care systems with the partnership of private both for-profit and non-for-profit sector, so that, the micro health insurance schemes profitable for the vulnerable sections of society. More precisely, practicable schemes for better health can be created by the intensive involvement of public and private, by which willingness-to-pay for health can be possible by the lower income groups. Despite increasing acknowledgement that social capital is an important determinant of health and overall well-being, empirical evidence regarding the direction and strength of public-private linkages in the developing world is limited and inconclusive. An increased contribution from the community has been identified as an important financing option. To date, however, there has been little systematic documentation or analysis of experiences with different health financing methods. Currently, the health sector is unable to meet the growing needs of the population and is severely financially constrained. The study estimates the impact of the program on trust and cooperation in rural communities. It is important to emphasize that the study does not separate the direction of causality between trust and cooperation. The analysis treats both aspects of social capital equally in the impact study public and private inter-linkages for better health facilities of the Indian society.

RC44-65.2

SUPERVIELLE, Marcos* (Universidad de la República, marcos@fcs.edu.uy) and QUIÑONES MONTORO, Mariela Agueda (Universidad de la República)

Hacia dónde van las evaluaciones de desempeño laborales

En función de que existen competencias, hay una nueva mirada sobre el mundo del trabajo, hay mayor complejidad, las evaluaciones de desempeño en lo laboral adquieren nuevas significaciones. Después de casi dos décadas en que estas nociones se instalan en el mundo de la gestión de los recursos humanos y ganan lugar en empresas de distintas dimensiones, el debate acerca de quién, cómo, dónde y qué evaluar ha suscitado un debate paralelo entre los partners sociales y amplía los temas que son abordados en los espacios del diálogo social. A partir de la investigación empírica en distintas empresas, el equipo ha dado cuenta de este debate que parece ser central hoy día en las organizaciones: ¿cuáles son las fronteras de la evaluación de desempeño?, ¿las evaluaciones pueden ser parciales o deben ser holísticas? El artículo da cuenta de estas miradas de primer y segundo orden en el plano nacional, para luego, en base a la experiencia internacional presentar una revisión de los avances en torno a nuevos y viejos paradigmas y el debate actual en torno a esta problemática.

RC25-602.1

SUTTON, Barbara* (University at Albany, SUNY, bsutton@albany.edu) and NORGAARD, Kari Marie (University of Oregon)

The language of human rights: Construction of memory and attitudes toward torture in contemporary Argentina

The process of democratization after the last military dictatorship in Argentina (1976-1983) has been influenced by human rights organizations' relentless efforts to bring about truth and justice and to keep the memory of human rights abuses alive. A key goal of these efforts is to ensure that state-sponsored atrocities (including torture, disappearance, and appropriation of children) are "never again" committed. Human rights advocacy and protest have permeated public discourse and influenced different democratic governments' policies and initiatives (e.g. promoting human rights education, creating special commemoration days, joining the international convention against torture, bringing accused perpetrators to trial, supporting the creation of sites of memory, and sponsoring various cultural events). These actions and the ideologies that emanate from them contribute to the discursive context in which human rights violations are interpreted by individuals in contemporary Argentina.

This paper examines the importance of the language of human rights in shaping memory about the dictatorship and informing attitudes toward torture in Argentina. The analysis is based on twenty in-depth interviews (part

of a broader cross-national study conducted during 2007-2010) with adult men and women from across the political spectrum in Argentina, who were members of diverse civic, religious, political, non-profit, and community organizations. No matter the political orientation (from the most radical to the most conservative), all of the interviewees condemned torture. Yet the language and frames they employed and the narratives surrounding political events varied. These accounts expose the conflicted terrain of memory construction: the rhetorical work of making sense of individual biography in relation to a disturbing political past, efforts to reconcile personal ethics and concrete responses to human rights abuses, and the persistence of core ideological values and discourses, some of which do not always smoothly fit with current expressions of human rights support and condemnation of torture.

RC44-409.1

SUZUKI, Akira* (Hosei University, insmove@hosei.ac.jp)

Politicization or continued quiescence?: The Fukushima nuclear disaster and the labor movement in Japan

This paper examines the Japanese labor movement's responses to the nuclear disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant, focusing on inter-union debates over the nuclear energy issues, and on the influence of anti-nuclear social movements on the labor movement.

The nuclear disaster has activated the anti-nuclear energy movements to an unprecedented degree. Many protest meetings, demonstrations, and sit-ins were held all over Japan, mobilizing relatively large numbers of people by the standard of Japanese social movements.

Compared to social movements, the response of the labor movement, particularly the mainstream Rengo, was ambiguous, because it has avoided serious debates over the nuclear energy issues among its affiliates. Rengo's affiliates are divided between a pro-nuclear energy group (consisting of the unions of electric power companies and those in manufacturing industries) and an anti-nuclear energy group (mainly consisting of the unions of public-sector employees, teachers, and transportation workers). This division of opinions makes it difficult for Rengo to come up with a clear stance on the issues of nuclear energy and future energy policies in general. The paper examines the logics behind two groups' arguments for and against nuclear energy, and how Rengo reconciled the different viewpoints. The paper also examines the influence of the anti-nuclear movements on labor unions, particularly those in the anti-nuclear energy group. The latter unions may become politicized and become critical of the Rengo leadership for not taking a clear position on the issues.

Although a future prospect of the Japanese labor movement is not clear at this point, the paper argues that the politicization of the labor movement is a likely outcome as workers and their family members become increasingly aware of serious economic and public-health consequences of the nuclear plant disaster.

RC24-161.2

SWARNAKAR, Pradip* (ABV- Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management Gwalior, swarnakar@gmail.com)

Locating climate controversies: Mapping climate change policy network in India during 2007-2010

In today's world, humankind is facing the toughest challenge of climate change. Over the years, international protocols, from Kyoto to Cancun, failed to attain the desired consensus on climate change governance. Moreover, a strong debate is gradually surfacing on the pattern of future climate governance models between developed (Global North) and developing countries (Global South). Under growing international pressure in the recent past, India has taken some important steps towards climate change governance to address domestic level problem particularly during 2007-2010.

With this backdrop, the study investigates how is social network structure (composition of actors, power relations within the network) associated with policy positions related to India's climate change during 2007-2010? Moreover, the study examines the degree of differences in the structure and content of national policy and networks output related to policy outcomes with particular reference to National Action Plan on Climate Change.

The theoretical perspective of the study follows environmental governance along with epistemic community approach and organizational state perspective in particular. The study is based on qualitative methodology

and the main data collection methods were in-depth interviews of key informants, literature review of policy papers and content analysis of newspaper and web articles.

The study concludes that there are several long-term, unsolved governance issues which hinder the potentials of the national climate change action plan. The overall governance crisis involves inadequate participation of actors, top-down approach of policy making, disputes between different actors and stakeholders, and poor policy and law enforcement guidelines.

RC09-479.5

SYMMES, Constanza* (Ecole des Hautes études en Sciences Sociales, conysymmes@gmail.com)

Édition indépendante, espace publique et transition politique au Chili

Ce travail porte sur la manière par laquelle le monde de l'édition constitue un révélateur du type de transition politique vécue au Chili à partir de 1990, en dévoilant ses tensions, ses ambiguïtés et ses espaces de possible. Depuis P. Bourdieu[1] que l'édition constitue un espace de luttes entre agents qui entretiennent différents rapports avec le pouvoir. Il s'agit d'un carrefour qui nous permet d'observer différents aspects de la vie sociale : l'éducation, les politiques publiques du livre et de la lecture, les différents degrés de régulation de la circulation des biens symboliques, les droits d'auteur, l'internationalisation de la production éditoriale nationale, tout en renvoyant finalement au problème de la très forte inégalité d'accès à la culture, et en particulier à la lecture, pratique culturelle légitime par excellence.

Les transformations des vingt dernières années à l'échelle mondiale, caractérisées par le retour à la démocratie (dans beaucoup des pays d'Europe de l'Est et d'Amérique Latine) sur le plan politique et par des phénomènes d'intensification des échanges au niveau économique, ont généré un nouveau paysage dans le champ de l'édition caractérisé par une recomposition de l'espace éditorial international[2]. Ce marché évolue dans le sens d'une concentration croissante des différentes marques entre les mains de quelques consortiums. Nous voudrions ainsi analyser les stratégies de promotion des processus d'élaboration de politiques culturelles publiques menés par le secteur de l'édition indépendante au Chili au cours des dernières années. Il s'agirait de faire apparaître les rapports et les conditions qui rendent possible ces liens entre marché, Etat et agents culturels dans un cadre mondial de globalisation éditorial.

[1] Pierre BOURDIEU. « Le champ littéraire ». *Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales*, Année 1991, vol. 89, N° 89, pp.3-46

[2] Gisèle SAPIRO. *Les contradictions de la globalisation éditoriale*, Paris, Nouveau Monde éditions, 2009.

RC54-272.1

SYNNOTT, Anthony* (Sociology of the body; men's studies, synnott@alcor.concordia.ca)

Being, having and doing: Theorizing and living bodies

We are our bodies. We have our bodies. We do our bodies. This is axiomatic and our starting point. It also constitutes our bodies as subject, object and project; or, in another terminology, self, other and action. Certainly we may be more than our bodies, but we are, never the less, embodied. This trichotomous shamrock theory of the body is also unitary since since we are, have and do our bodies continually and simultaneously, and we only have one each.

With this practical framework we explore some of the principal sociological, and other, theories of the body: Sartre on the body as self, and Goffman on its presentation; again, the emergence of Social Psychology and Disability Studies debated the relation between body and self. Second, Descartes on the body as object, machine, and his mechanism has been foundational to bio-medicine until the essay by Engel(1977) on the need to develop a sociopsychobio-medicine and the rise of Medical Sociology; this conceptualization has also been developed by some feminist authors on the objectification of female bodies and critiquing the male gaze, and more recently on the self-objectification by women. The body as project was argued particularly by Giddens and in a different way by Bourdieu, Bromberg, but also by de Beauvoir (on beautification), Foucault (the production of the docile body) and Butler on performance. Featherstone has worked on body modification.

The intersectionality of body with gender, race, class and ability is also a matter of interest in creating very different social constructions of the body. Furthermore, the body fights back: what the body does to us is as critical as what we do to our bodies: our bodies age us and eventually kill us. This is the triumph of the object over the subject, whatever the project.

RC02-763.2

SÜNTER, Emre* (Middle East Technical University, emresunter@gmail.com)

Networks, public, and governance in transition to bioeconomy: Turkish case and co-production of knowledge

Biotechnology is gaining more and more importance within the increasing interest on economical investment. Although this kind of economical activity requiring intensive knowledge became mainly widespread in North America and Europe, we can say that developing countries are getting more and more articulated to this network of knowledge. Turkey making an important progress in the field of economy in recent years is one of these countries. An official document "Vision 2023" aiming to map out the economical development in future gives high priority to production of knowledge on life sciences. It especially focuses on the use of biotechnology on the field of health and the creation of an independent economical activity depending on genetics and molecular biology. On the other hand we can state that regulations are limited and insufficient in policy level, and they come from behind the scientific and economical efforts. This development carrying some controversial issues like the status of living entity is not yet the part of public discourse, and this causes unawareness of society on the proliferation of these technologies. Some keep distance; some are enthusiastic towards these new economical activities. In this sense, the themes of production of new knowledge, governance, and public participation in the matter of instrumentalisation of life sciences through the technology intertwine in Turkish case. The purpose of this session is to show how different areas interrelate with respect to new knowledge and its use in economy through the Turkish case. The reflections of the document "Vision 2023" will be analyzed in the light of numbers from Turkish economy, and some controversial issues in the public discourse, approaching to genetic knowledge from an ethical perspective will be discussed within the dynamics of production of scientific knowledge in national level.

RC25-208.1

SÜNTER, Emre* (Middle East Technical University, emresunter@gmail.com)

Transformation of body and subjectivity in transition from molar language to molecular language: Pre-natal diagnosis and medical gaze on female body

Medical technologies shaping the body are not only effective material tools, but also the means and techniques of transformation of the notions like self, subject, body, society or social. For example radiology made huge impact on the diagnoses of illnesses, but on the other hand it affected deeply the transformation of health institution, the relationship of individuals with life and health, and as a result, social relations. Today, we can talk about a change on very nature of these technologies creating new realities, not concrete or actual, but rather virtual and probabilistic. Virtual realities are not a matter of statistical inference, of pure deduction like that of old technologies; but its truth is an outcome of formal modeling, pre-programming, and digitalization. The goal of these technologies is simply to control as perfectly and seamlessly as possible all conceivable outcomes in advance. Here, it is determined not only an organic, total change in body, but also every little difference in molecular level. All technology of body is translated from molar language to molecular language. In this sense, it is not simply based on principle of efficiency, but of 'pre-efficiency'. Pre-natal diagnosis is the best example of this shift. It is not only a useful tool for preemption of diseases, but also a technique showing this shift from molar to molecular. By operating on female body, it changes the mode of subjectivity of women. Through this technology, institutional medical gaze gains transparency onto the female body. It affects the relationship of women with their body and identity, in this sense it identifies a new paradigm for responsibilities, rights, and obligations in contemporary society. The aim of this session is to show with specific cases how pre-natal diagnosis transforms the subjectivity, and particularly women's perception of life and world.

TG05-568.1

SZTOMPKA, Piotr* (Jagiellonian University, ussztomp@cyf-kr.edu.pl)

Visual imagination: An important competence of a sociologist

In the current phase of modernity the visible and hence observable surface of social life has become significantly enriched. Both the iconosphere (purposefully created images) and the visual sociosphere (the visual manifestations of social events) provide the opportunity for descriptive observation and explanatory interpretation, unravelling deep meanings, regularities and mechanisms of society. Hence the visual imagination becomes an important skill for every working sociologist, and not only for the representatives of a specific subdiscipline of „visual sociology“. By visual imagination I mean the skill of linking the sociological concepts, models and theories with their empirical, visually accessible denotations and connotations. This involves double, two-directional translation: (a) of sociological ideas into their concrete, observable manifestations in social life, and (b) of surrounding images and visual representations into sociological ideas. The first direction involves searching exemplification of concepts, models and theories of sociology in visual evidence (either existing iconography, or created by the sociologist e.g. by taking photographs). The second direction involves interpretation of images in sociological terms, unravelling their sociological meanings and relevance. I distinguish seven types of such interpretation which are described in the paper. The training of visual imagination is an important part of the methodological education of sociologists. For five years I have been leading a seminar and a laboratory where I apply several pedagogical strategies for that purpose: sending students to the field with sociologically defined photographic assignments, asking them to illustrate selected sociological texts with photographs, to interpret existing photographic resources (press photography, photo exhibitions, private collections, travel albums etc.) in various ways, but always in sociological terms, to select photographs particularly rich in sociological meaning and write an essay describing what the student perceives etc. These assignments are always followed by class discussions. In the paper I summarize my teaching experiences in detail, with illustrations.

RC11-487.1

SZYDLIK, Marc* (University of Zurich, szydlik@soziologie.uzh.ch), ISENGARD, Bettina (University of Zurich), KÖNIG, Ronny (University of Zurich) and SCHMID, Tina (University of Zurich)

Money, time and space: Intergenerational functional solidarity in a comparative perspective

Intergenerational transfers of money, time and space are important characteristics of parent-child relationships and manifestations of functional solidarity. Previous research reveals substantial differences in the prevalence of functional transfers to adult children in European countries, raising the question of connections between private and public intergenerational solidarity, between family support and welfare states. Apart from individual characteristics and family structures, especially institutional factors are important determinants for understanding different support levels both in regard to giving and taking. To date, the single types of solidarity have predominantly been analysed separately. Yet, a joint analysis of money, time and space transfers is essential in order to find out (1) whether the different forms of functional solidarity are substitutes or complements and (2) to identify different support patterns between and within countries.

Using the *Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe* the impact of micro-, meso- and macro-structural factors in 14 countries (from Sweden to Italy, from Ireland to Poland) is investigated. On the basis of theoretical and empirical multilevel models, we pay special attention to cultural-contextual structures, focusing on welfare state transfers (like social and family expenditures) and other macro indicators (like GDP, non-marital births). The empirical analyses indicate that parents in familialistic and low-level service countries such as Poland, Italy and Spain predominantly support their adult children by providing living space, whereas in less familialistic and more generous welfare states such as the Netherlands, Denmark or Sweden parents rather provide time and monetary support. Moreover, our results reveal that the provision of living space substitutes time and money transfers. The latter, however, do complement each other: children who receive time support from their parents often get monetary help as well. Also, we find considerable gender differences when investigating influences of welfare states for private intergenerational solidarity.

RC49-438.4

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The Swedish policies of mental health care as shown in collaboration

Ever since the de-institutionalization took its beginning in Sweden in the middle of the 20th century, the Swedish policy has been one of integrating persons with mental illness and/or disability in the surrounding society. In this, the responsibility for this client group's everyday life were put on the municipalities and the social care in contrast of earlier being the sole responsibility of the health care. During the 1990's, the individual's right to influence one's own care and life was strengthened in law and has since then been one of the major tasks appointed from the government to the mental health care. Further, there has also been a strong encouragement and a statutory for the organisations in mental health care (consisting of the social care and the health care) to collaborate to meet the client group's often-complex needs. To implement the policy of collaboration and of the clients' independence and autonomy, the government is steering through laws, policies, and recommendations. One of the recommendations is to form strategic collaboration councils with members from the concerned organisations.

This paper contains material from a study on strategic collaboration councils in psychiatric care. A part of the study will result in a thesis. The strategic collaboration councils studied are an interorganisational collaboration wherein managers from different organisations meet and discuss the strategic work round their joint client group: persons suffering from mental illness or disability. The material consists of a quantitative part wherein the participant members answered a questionnaire. The qualitative part consists of observations of the collaboration councils' meetings during one year as well as interviews conducted with the participants. In this paper, concern is given to what kinds of tasks, originated from the government, are assigned to the collaboration councils. How are the tasks handled and do the councils actually collaborate around them?

RC24-407.1

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Two worldviews about human information and knowledge systems (HIKS). Towards an open knowledge democracy for global sustainability governance

Worldviews about the nature, purposes, and dynamics of Human Information and Knowledge Systems (HIKS) affect the nature, intended transformations and dynamics of global Social-Ecological Systems (SES) as well as our capacity to learn from and adapt to them. Modifying the core assumptions about HIKS –and the attendant practices related to these assumptions– is of paramount importance for the emergence of transformative pathways toward sustainability in research, education, and policy. In this paper, we identify and characterise two general ideal-type worldviews on HIKS and their relationships with SES within the contemporary Western science, education and policy domains. One worldview understands information and knowledge systems as abstract constructions which evolve in a closed, ahistorical, and social-ecologically disembodied space. Under this worldview, the integration of different forms of knowledge demands their reduction to a single form of representation. The other worldview understands information and knowledge systems as operating in an open space composed of multiple, diverse patterns of hybrid social-ecological practices and configurations –inevitably embedded in specific social-ecological contexts. We argue that the open, but socio-ecologically embodied worldview, is necessary to support a societal transformation towards a knowledge democracy capable to support global sustainability governance. We base our points by using the insights obtained in the following international projects: 'Global Systems Dynamics and Policy' (GSDP; www.gsdp.eu), 'Responses to Environmental & Societal Challenges for our Unstable Earth' (RESCUE; www.esf.org/rescue); 'Vision of Research & Development for Sustainable Development' (VISION; www.visionRD4SD) and 'Knowledge, Learning, and Societal Change: Finding Paths To a Sustainable Future' (KLSC; www.proclim.ch/4dcgi/klsc/en/newstyp?klsc-news).

WG01-283.2

TADJOEDDIN, Zulfan* (University of Western Sydney, z.tadjoeddin@uws.edu.au)

Electoral conflict and the maturity of local democracy in Indonesia: Testing the modernisation hypothesis

There has been a rapid rise in the use of electoral processes to legitimise governments and Indonesia is not an exception. It is expected that elections provide a predictable and rule-bound method for channelling conflict constructively, reducing the need for political stakeholders to opt for violent alternatives. Ironically, widespread electoral violence has recently occurred in electoral processes in countries such as East Timor, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. Indonesia could be added to the list, albeit with a lower scale of violence mainly found at the local level elections. It has been argued that electoral violence, to a large extent, remains a relatively under-researched field.

This paper constructs an electoral hostility index for 282 local direct elections (*Pilkada*) of district heads during 2005–07 and examines the socio-economic determinants of local democratic maturity in Indonesia. There are 67 *Pilkada* (out of 282) categorised as having medium, high or very high levels of electoral hostility. The picture is dominated by hostilities directed towards the local elections commission after voting day. The large sample quantitative analysis employs ordered logistic regression. The results show some evidence in support of the modernisation hypothesis in the context of Indonesia's local democracies. Higher *Pilkada* hostility or less mature local democracy tends to be experienced by districts with lower income, higher poverty incidence and less urbanised. The results also imply that democracy cannot be deepened in the absence of economic development.

RC19-271.4

TAFNER, Paulo* (Ipea - Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada, paulo.tafner@gmail.com) and **BOTELHO, Carolina** (Iesp / Sefaz)

Youth and social security coverage in Brazil

Despite still being a young country, starting a process of aging, the spending on social security in Brazil as a proportion of PIB is high, such as more demographically mature societies. Some researchers justify the high cost of the pension system as reductor of two factors: (a) the distributive character of the Brazilian social security, being instrumental in reducing individual and family poverty, and (b) the broad scope and coverage of its pension system. In fact, the effectiveness of security as a reduction of poverty was relevant until 2002, but lost efficiency thereafter. On the other hand, analyzing the data available in National Household Sample Survey (PNAD/IBGE), it turns out that, children, youth and young adults have low pension coverage directly and are also the groups most affected by poverty and extreme poverty in Brazil. The low coverage of these groups is one of the reasons why the instrument has lost force in the fight against poverty and extreme poverty. Given these issues, the research aims to contribute to the debate on the Brazilian social security system, pointing the way forward for the construction of specific public policies for children, youth and young adults in Brazil.

RC07-760.1

TAGLIAVINI, Damiano* (Instituto Nacional del Agua, damiannotagliavini@gmail.com) and **HANELA, Sergio** (Instituto Nacional del Agua)

Perspectivas de la producción de conocimiento en recursos hídricos y la relación entre los organismos científico-tecnológicos y sociedad civil

El siglo XXI es presentado muchas veces como el siglo del agua o, incluso, como el de las guerras por el acceso a las fuentes de agua dulce. Esto parece tomar cada día más importancia debido a la desigual distribución natural y social de ese bien esencial para la vida, así como a su creciente degradación y contaminación. En ese escenario, la democratización del acceso al agua potable, las posibilidades de desarrollo tecnológico en torno al agua y la exposición poblacional a la contaminación, van a estar sumamente condicionados por los conocimientos técnicos en torno a los recursos hídricos, su correcto aprovechamiento, tratamiento y preservación así como a la interrelación que se logre entre dichos saberes y la sociedad civil. El rol de los organismos científico-tecnológicos será central

para una gestión democrática de los bienes naturales, en especial el agua, y la relación que esos organismos entablen con la sociedad civil, así como su grado de dependencia del mercado, se convertirán en elementos fundamentales para analizar los futuros conflictos ambientales. La difícil relación entre la construcción de conocimiento, el mercado y la intervención del Estado se torna sumamente importante a la hora de analizar conflictos sociales por el agua, ya que el conocimiento científico se ve condicionado por diferentes factores y la relación entre "expertos" y la sociedad civil, en muchos casos, se presenta como lo que algunos autores han denominado "controversias socio-técnicas". El objetivo del presente trabajo es proponer un debate crítico de estas relaciones entre ciencia, Estado y sociedad en relación a los Recursos Hídricos y analizar sus implicancias actuales y perspectivas futuras.

RC55-562.1

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Is life satisfaction same as happiness as the indicator of policy-making?

Now many political leaders focus more on subjective well-being as alternative to GDP than ever before. However, happiness studies often use life satisfaction to be interchangeable with happiness as a subject well-being indicator. Moreover, Helliwell and Putnam (2004) said that the 'life satisfaction' measure seems marginally better than the 'happiness' measure for the purposes of estimating the effects of relatively stable features of social context. It may lead to the fact that the OECD, the European Union, United Kingdom and Bhutan apply life satisfaction rather than happiness as their subjective well-being indicators. However, Kahneman and Deaton (2010), for instance, stated that "high income buys life satisfaction but not happiness". This leads us a question if life satisfaction is better than happiness as the indicator of policy-making.

We conducted small group interviews in seven regions and cities in Japan to examine if notion of life satisfaction and happiness are conceptually same. As a result, happiness claims relationship with family (including parents and children) and friends more. However, life satisfaction refers to individual issues and economic aspects such as income and job. In particular, Cantril's ladder life satisfaction is much connected to job. Our multiple regression analysis supports these results. Because political attention to subjective well-being aims at seeking alternative to GDP, measurement to correlate strongly with material condition is less meaningful for policy making. Our result reveals that happiness is more proper measurement for alternative to GDP than life satisfaction for policy purpose.

RC55-133.1

TAKALA, Mervi* (Finnish Centre for Pensions, mervi.takala@etk.fi) and **KAHMA, Nina** (Finnish Centre for Pensions)

Would you trust the pension system?

Studies on social capital often suggest that trust towards administration and the trust towards political system are connected to the level of generalized trust (i.e. trust towards other people). It has also been stated, that the level of trust is higher in Nordic countries where the social security system is universal – comprehensive, developed and complex – maybe more so than in some other Western countries. Thus, it is a known fact that at the beginning and the end of their life span, people typically consume more than they produce. This results in a deficit, which is covered by direct and indirect reallocations of income from the working-age population. The Finnish pension system is based on the pay-as-you-go principal and partial funding. It is mainly the working population that pays for the benefits of the retired population. Each generation thus receives funding for their pensions from the younger generation.

Drawing on a nationally representative data (N = 2495) that was collected by the Finnish Centre for Pensions during the summer of 2011 this paper explores the trust towards the Finnish pension system. The set of data allows analysis on how the Finnish pension system is seen through the eyes of Finnish citizens. The data provides a unique insight to the differences in how different people relate to the system in terms of their background. This paper outlines differences in trust according to gender and age but also socioeconomic factors such as education, occupation and income.

RC05-441.4

TAKENOSHITA, Hirohisa* (Shizuoka University, thiro0406@googlemail.com)

Economic crisis and Brazilian immigrants in Japan: The role of social inclusion policies for immigrants

Social inclusion and integration of immigrants into the host society has drawn much attention among policy makers and immigration scholars. Citizenship and welfare policies for immigrants should be considered when it comes to social inclusion of immigrants in settler societies. Such discussion has focused on citizenship and welfare policies for immigrants in North American and European countries, whereas few studies did so in Asian countries, some of which are regarded as recent countries of immigration such as China, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. While in the postwar period, welfare states appear to control the market economy, globalization has weakened the state control for market economy. In the 21st century, we are faced with frequent economic turbulence that results largely from globalized financial market uncontrolled by welfare states. American debt crisis that started in 2007 have affected economic conditions across the world, leading to negative outcomes in employment among immigrants. Japan started to accept a large number of immigrants from other countries in 1980s, whereas citizenship and welfare policies that help immigrants integrate into the mainstream society are lacking because the Japanese government has regarded immigrant workers from foreign countries as temporary residents rather than permanent settlers. Nevertheless, many contingent workers including immigrant workforces were dismissed in 2008 because demand for products in the export-oriented manufacturing industry shrank rapidly. The Japanese government had to cope with a massive increase in the unemployed. This made the Japanese government initiate a kind of active labor market programs for unemployed immigrant workers. This study focuses on the integration programs for unemployed Latin American workers run by the Japanese government. Although I find some moderate changes in policies for immigrants after this economic crisis, I investigate whether and to what extent this policy changes contributed to improvement in socioeconomic marginalization among Brazilian immigrants in Japan.

RC45-81.2

TAKENOSHITA, Hirohisa* (Shizuoka University, thiro0406@googlemail.com)

Institutional arrangements and social capital: Brazilian immigrants in Japan and their chances for upward mobility

Previous literatures on immigration have highlighted the important role social capital of immigrants played in international migration and in adaptation into the host society. American immigration scholars emphasized the importance of bonding social capital with coethnics and families. Some immigrant groups establish ethnic enclave, where immigrant entrepreneurs are spatially concentrated, and they provide newly arrived immigrants with jobs and training opportunities. In contrast, several immigration scholars in Europe suggested that the manner in which immigrants deploy different forms of social capital depends on institutional context in which immigrants are incorporated. For instance, in Sweden, as citizenship and welfare policies for immigrants provide unemployed migrant workers with a sufficient amount of information and resources that help them get a new job, immigrants do not need to rely on social capital. In addition, bonding social capital may not help immigrants living outside the ethnic enclave and ethnic economy. In several countries where a small proportion of immigrants are entrepreneurs, bridging social capital with the mainstream population plays a greater role in connecting immigrants to useful information in the larger society. This paper focuses on Brazilian immigrants in Japan because little is known about the role of immigrant's social capital in different institutional settings outside North American and European countries. Institutional characters specific to Japan include the increasing segmentation and polarization of the labor market between the primary and the secondary sector. Japanese Brazilian immigrants have been incorporated into the highly unstable, temporary employment sector controlled by labor dispatching agencies, while citizenship and welfare policies for immigrants are lacking in Japan. Given these institutional contexts of Brazilian immigrants in Japan, I examine whether and to what extent different forms of social capital such as bonding and bridging affect the likelihood of transition into the stable employment sector.

RC21-367.4

TAKEOKA, Toru* (The University of Tokyo, takeokamo@yahoo.co.jp)

The problem of order of urban subcultural groups: A case study of Japanese sex industry and a shopping center organization in mid-Tokyo's amusement district, Kabukichō

The aim of this paper is to approach "the problem of order of subcultural groups", derived from Claude S. Fischer's "Subcultural Theory of Urbanism", by analyzing a shopping center organization in Mid-Tokyo's amusement district, Kabukichō, which is the most famous city in Japan for accommodating a number of sex industry shops. "The problem of order of subcultural groups" can be summarized as the problem of how urban society, consisting of various subcultural groups, can avoid collapsing despite its presence within a highly unstable situation. Therefore, Kabukichō, a kind of "red light district", can be an appropriate case to explore the problem of order of subcultural groups for among various subcultural groups sex industry is doubtlessly not least "unconventional".

For this purpose of this study, the following methods were adopted: (1) interviewing members of the shopping center organization, shop-owners, officers of the local government and the police, (2) participant observation in various activities such as meetings and patrol activities of the shopping center organizations and (3) surveying official/unofficial documents and statistics.

It was found that the shopping center organization in Kabukichō has dualistic organization, consisting of both "The Shopping Center Promotion Union" and "Chō-kai-s (communities of shoppers)". Under dualistic organization, the shopping center organization has dual membership criteria and activity zoning. And each member of the organization treats sex industry shops in diverse manners from complete tolerance to severe intolerance. The organization has a Janus-like nature to it, which is to say, a nature that mediates between the sex industries and the local government that tries to avoid them at any cost. Because of its dualistic organization, the shopping center organization can achieve a very delicate balance between various actors under the situation that Kabukichō accommodates many sex industry shops.

RC46-692.3

TAKEUTI, Norma* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, nortak@uol.com.br)

Action collective des jeunes d'une communauté et modes de subjectivation

Notre recherche s'oriente à des formes d'*inventivités sociales* situées dans des territoires dits "périphériques" de la société brésilienne. L'étude s'intéresse aux pratiques socioculturelles et politiques des jeunes qui cherchent à mettre en place des dispositifs et mécanismes collectifs de lutte sociale (*micropolitique*) pour faire face aux problèmes issus des conditions précaires de vie. Plusieurs enjeux sont présents dans cette *expérimentation sociale* – autour d'un programme germinal de *développement communautaire durable* – menée par un collectif (jeunes du quartier et chercheurs universitaires). Le programme est constitué d'ateliers, axés sur *la culture et l'art*, avec l'objectif de déployer une stratégie de valorisation des ressources positives du quartier et de mobilisation des habitants autour du projet de développement. Des problématiques abordés dans les ateliers: résidus solides (transformation des déchets et de l'environnement), web/internet (création de blogs et réseaux sociaux), vidéo-documentaires (mémoire culturelle du quartier), littérature (récits de vie et d'actions de jeunes), *break* (création socio-pédagogique et culturelle), femmes (construction d'une culture politique), santé sociale (résistances face aux négligences des organismes publics) et jeunes en action (inventions de méthodologies participatives). L'articulation entre les ateliers vise à la construction d'un réseau juvénile local capable de réfléchir et agir conjointement par une gestion collective. « Programme germinal » ayant par but, sur le plan de l'intervention socioclinique, de potentialiser les capacités et compétences techniques et politiques des jeunes du quartier. Sur le plan théorique, la recherche vise les effets d'engagement des jeunes dans une *micropolitique* et leur *mode de subjectivation* et de *singularisation*.

RC46-62.4

TAKEUTI, Norma* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, nortak@uol.com.br) and **BEZERRA, Marlos Alves** (Universidade Federal do RN (UFRN))

Challenging their destiny: Interventions with marginalized youth in Brazil

RC07-734.3

TAKITA-ISHII, Sachiko* (Yokohama City University, smomot97@aol.com)

Lost and found: How memory finds its place in the human mind after a disaster

This experimental presentation of a work-in-progress will conceptualize memory from the perspective of the Japanese American Internment Experiences, to the personal loss in the face of death of a beloved one (personal experience) to massive loss in the case of the Great Tohoku Earthquake (based on the personal blog of a young man who lost his mother and brother to the tsunami and after 9 months decided to become a politician), and will tease out implications between traumatic memory and the future.

RC10-224.1

TALAVERA REYES, Claudia* (ICSO Paraguay, Instituto de Investigación en Ciencias Sociales, ctalaverareyes@gmail.com)

Investigar la desigualdad? Perspectivas y alcance de los estudios sobre educación media en Paraguay. Análisis multi-escalar

La Educación Media se conforma como el nuevo horizonte de igualdad en la región latinoamericana. En Paraguay, los índices de ingreso y egreso siguen siendo inferiores, pero además, las desigualdades de procesos y efectos reflejan marcadas diferencias, en especial de clase y territorio. ¿De qué modo se refleja esta problemática en la agenda pública? ¿Qué actores participan del análisis de la misma? ¿En qué medida se investiga sobre las desigualdades de la Educación Media, quiénes lo hacen y desde qué perspectivas? ¿Es la desigualdad una problemática explícita, visible y presente en el debate educativo? ¿A qué se refiere cuando se habla de desigualdad? A través de un recorrido documental de fuentes oficiales, organismos internacionales (globales y regionales), instituciones de la sociedad civil y contribuciones desde la universidad, se reflejan y comparan las perspectivas de análisis y enfoque, destacando el alcance de los posicionamientos. El análisis multi-escalar se orienta al entrecruzamiento de agendas y actores globales, nacionales y locales, identificando intereses y capacidades de influencia entre ellos en la configuración de la problemática atendiendo de manera específica a los diagnósticos, informes y propuestas de política basados en la investigación.

RC13-645.1

TAMARIZ, María Cristina* (El Colegio de México, xtina_tamariz@hotmail.com)

Los rituales del cuerpo: Resignificando la vejez a través del danzón en la ciudad de México

La presente investigación responde, en términos de relevancia al envejecimiento progresivo de la población mundial. El objetivo principal es dar cuenta a través de un trabajo etnográfico de la influencia que el baile como práctica cultural tiene sobre los cuerpos así como de su potencial para revertir percepciones negativas de la vejez entre los sujetos practicantes. El estudio entra en diálogo en una dinámica de 'inversión posmoderna' que sitúa las identidades en el cuerpo y a una multiplicidad de técnicas corporales, performances estéticas y rituales así como prácticas de cuidado y salud de los cuerpos que caracterizan a la sociedad contemporánea. A través de una etnografía desde la experiencia de los cuerpos en adultos mayores buscamos comprender desde una perspectiva fenomenológica la aceptación y el disfrute que los sujetos expresan en relación a un cuerpo envejecido a partir del baile como práctica específica. En términos metodológicos se incorporan planteamientos de la etnografía urbana por su potencial para captar la dinámica del cambio cultural desde la experiencia y las prácticas de los sujetos. Para tal efecto tomamos como referente empírico al danzón por el tipo de interacciones que genera en el aspecto colectivo y en el individual por sus efectos en las prácticas corporales.

RC48-655.2

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Participación ciudadana, revueltas árabes e indignados, en el cambio social

Primero Argel y Bahrein. Siguió Túnez, Egipto, Jordania y Marruecos, Yemén y Siria. En Omán e Irán, sus gobiernos enfrentaron manifestaciones de ciudadanos contra el régimen. Enero 2011 marcó la irrupción de una revolución ciudadana con características globales. Cuatro meses después, el 15 M, en otra parte del mundo, los "indignados" irrumpen en la Puerta de Sol en Madrid. ¿Qué está pasando aquí? Muchas movilizaciones se definen genéricamente como revueltas democráticas, pero otras articulan demandas sociales específicas, contra la avaricia y la corrupción: "Europa de gentes no de mercaderes" rezaba una consigna.

El objetivo de este trabajo es en primer lugar reflexionar a raíz de estas movilizaciones globales, el papel de la ciudadanía como objeto de estudio y como concepto teórico, en la formación de procesos revolucionarios. Por un lado, debatirá algunas visiones sobre la ciudadanía neoliberal (Fukuyama y Huntignton), que caracterizan la naturaleza democrática y neutralidad ideológica de los movimientos ciudadanos en Oriente Medio. Así, desplazan, a veces arbitrariamente, el carácter de clase de estas revueltas en la formación de proyectos sociales de ciudadanía alternativos. Por otro lado, enfoques de izquierda radicalizada desdeñan aspectos culturales de la revuelta y la lucha por libertades democráticas de ciudadanos a la que caracterizan despectivamente como "occidentalizada".

En contraste, este trabajo se propone, en segundo lugar, reflexionar la construcción social de la ciudadanía resultado de un proceso complejo, cultural y político, plenamente conflictivo, erigido en procesos desiguales y combinados de lucha de clases, conflictos étnicos e ideológicos, y distintas experiencias de penetración imperialista. Esto mostraría lo que Fukuyama dice no poder entender: "¿Por qué la yesca de la dignidad ultrajada se encendió repentinamente hoy y no hace diez años antes, y por qué la conflagración se extendió a unos países árabes y no a otros?"

WG02-96.2

TANAKA, Shigeru* (Ryukoku University, stanaka@soc.ryukoku.ac.jp)

Nationalization, modernization and 'reductive media'

Globalization can be characterized by processes in which people, things, money and information move freely on a worldwide scale and as a result countries and people become homogenized and also differentiated. In the formation of a nation-state, there took place processes analogical to globalization. People, things, etc. moved on a nationwide scale and domestic regions and people became homogenized and also differentiated (e.g. regional division of industries, formation of social classes). The whole processes can be called 'nationalization'.

Nationalization has almost been used to mean 'nationalization of industry'. However, by regarding it as a much more comprehensive one as above, we would be able to understand the formation of a nation-state much more accurately. Globalization can be now served as a mirror to understand 'nationalization'.

It's also important to differentiate 'nationalization' from 'modernization'. A. Giddens considered that modernization is based on 'disembedding'. However, the problem is how to conceptualize 'local contexts of social interactions' where people were embedded. Simply speaking, they can be thought as 'existences'.

Accordingly, disembedding can be thought to separate people from various 'existences' in which they have been embedded for a long time. Modernization is a process in which 'existences' no longer determine 'actions', but 'actions' regard 'existences' as means and/or obstacles. In other words, 'predominance of actions over existences' has led us to modernization.

Why did 'predominance of actions' take place? The answer can be prepared by introducing the concept of 'reductive media' (violence, religion, money, science, environment, etc.) which reduce 'existences' to something.

These reductive media have been conflicting or allying with each other. 'Predominance of actions' has advanced through such conflicts and has been accelerated by the dominance of money and science as reductive media.

By utilizing concepts of 'nationalization' and 'reductive media', we can picture history much more comprehensively.

RC05-36.1

TANATOVA, Dina* (Member of ISA, dktanatova@mail.ru)

Questionable theoretical statements on racism

In theory of sociology, ethnology, social anthropology has developed a well-established postulate of the fact that a person defines their ethnicity on the cultural opposition to the "I-They" or "We-They", i.e. in fact, to a man identified himself as a Russian, he is obliged to oppose the "other" or Jew, or a Georgian, etc. Obviously, this initially quite reasonable binary opposition, today is absolutely not corresponds to the actual practice.

In order for a person to identify with a particular ethnic group, do not need a someone to oppose. The ethnic identity is shaped by human interaction with the bearers of a particular culture, community, group, in which he is, as a result of the fundamental communication with other systems, institutions, communities and groups. Not necessarily the other ethnic group, it could be any other social institutions. For example, the state.

Moreover, the current opposition can be attributed to the position of a racist nature. If a person is a priori "programmed" by contrast, it means that it will always refer to "their" best and the "other" worse.

Perhaps this is a theoretical proposition generated a series of negative developments, which are fixed in the modern world, more and more:

- 1) The phenomenon of ethnophobia;
- 2) The myth of "ethnic exclusivity";
- 3) The program of "ethnic purification".

The task of the modern sociology – is overcoming of such understanding.

RC37-455.3

TANG, Ling-Yun* (The University of Hong Kong, ltang@hku.hk)

Art worlds in transitional societies: An actor-network theory (ANT) perspective on art and social change in China

Actor-Network Theory (ANT), a theory most closely associated with the study of science and technology, has potential theoretical and methodological applicability to the sociology of art. ANT posits that both human and non-human actors (such as artifacts, technology, and documents) possess agency, and argues that their interactions shape action and meaning. This study examines how ANT can contribute to an analysis of the development of commercial art galleries in mainland China. Examining the interactions among China's growing networks of artists, dealers, collectors, galleries, and art in the context of rapid social transformation and economic reform, it highlights the role that such networks play in the demolition of socialist-era spaces and meanings, as well as their contribution to discourses and practices of creativity in the global economy. By providing a framework for studying how the new art world networks emerge and evolve, an ANT approach can expand conceptualizations of art and creativity during periods of rapid social historical transformation. At the same time, the paper highlights some of the limits in previous attempts to use ANT to study social phenomena and suggests ways to remedy these deficiencies while preserving the insights of the approach for the sociology of art.

RC44-238.5

TANG, Siufu* (The University of Hong Kong, tangsf@hku.hk)

The concept of the working class and China's social stratification

This paper investigates the emergence and the meaning of the concept of the working class in China. The paper first traces the various meanings and the usage of the Chinese character *gong工* (labour) in both ancient and modern China. Given such a background understanding, the paper discusses and compares China's social stratification in the past and the present, with an emphasis on the continuity as well as the discontinuity of the artisan class in the ancient China and the working class of the present. It is hoped that such a sketch of the conceptual place of the working class in China's social imaginary could help us better understand the status and the situation of the working class in Chinese society nowadays.

RC07-8.3

TANGIAN, Andranik* (Hans-Boeckler-Foundation and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, andranik-tangian@boeckler.de)

German parliamentary elections 2009, participation outcomes, and proposals for the future

Five German leading parties and their coalitions are evaluated from the viewpoint of direct democracy. For this purpose, the positions of the parties on over 30 topical issues are compared with results of public opinion polls. The outcomes are summarized in the party indices of popularity (average percentage of population represented) and universality (percentage of issues with majority representation). The selection of issues and the information on party positions are given for the last Bundestag elections 2009.

It is shown that the election winner 2009, the conservative CDU/CSU, has a quite low representativeness (ranked fourth), whereas the most representative is the left party *die Linke* which received only 11.9% votes. It is concluded that voters are not very consistent with their own political profiles, disregard party manifestos, and are likely driven by political traditions, even if outdated, or by personal images of politicians. A possible explanation is that the spectrum of the German political landscape has significantly shifted to the right, whereas voters still believe that the parties represent the same values as a few decades ago.

Taking into account the results of the study, some modifications to the election procedure are proposed to bridge approaches of representative and direct democracy. It is suggested to introduce the third vote in the form of 'sample referenda' with voters' Yes/No opinions on several important issues from party manifestos. It meets the existing logic of the German two-vote system: the first vote for a person, the second vote for a party, and the third vote for party profiles, so that the considerations are getting to be more conceptual and less personified.

RC55-171.4

TANGIAN, Andranik* (Hans-Boeckler-Foundation and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, andranik-tangian@boeckler.de)

Indexing German parties and their coalitions from public opinion polls on policy issues

German leading parties and their coalitions are evaluated from the viewpoint of direct democracy. For this purpose, the positions of the parties on over 30 topical issues are compared with results of public opinion polls. The outcomes are summarized in the party indices of popularity (average percentage of population represented) and universality (percentage of issues with majority representation), as well as in similar indices for party coalitions. The selection of issues and the information on party positions are given for the last Bundestag elections 2009.

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RC37-455.1

TANNER, Jeremy* (University College London, j.tanner@ucl.ac.uk)

Sociology of art and comparative civilisation

Some trends in recent sociology of art have sought a rapprochement with styles of analysis characteristic of art history. This paper seeks to develop the dialogue between the sociology of art, art history and social theory by proposing a genuinely synthetic research programme in comparative historical sociology of art. I develop the framework for this programme by staging two dialogues, first between the art historian Heinrich Wölfflin and the sociologist Max Weber, then between the sociologist of art Robert Witkin and the social theorist Shmuel Eisenstadt. I argue that far from being

the arch formalist of stereotypical sociological critiques, Wölfflin developed an incipiently sociological orientation to art, which had certain affinities with Max Weber's cultural sociology. Robert Witkin's account of the relationship between style and social structure emerges out of the same critical idealist tradition as informed the work of both Wölfflin and Weber, but gives it a strongly Durkheimian twist which is at once a strength and a weakness. By returning to that critical idealist tradition, and synthesising Witkin with the strongly Weberian comparative civilizational approach of Eisenstadt, I seek to formulate a conceptual framework for a strong comparative historical sociology of art which could bring some analytical rigour to the confused field of 'World art studies'.

TG05-143.5

TANTRIGODA, Pavithra* (University of Colombo, pavithra.tantrigoda@gmail.com)

Power, resistance, and mobilizing affect through art: Barrelism of Chandraguptha Thenuwara

This paper examines the significance of visual culture as a mode of resistance to state power. Works of art function to naturalize, as well as expose and undermine the powerful constructions of reality by hegemonic powers such as the state. To illuminate the nature of subversive power inherent in visual activism, this paper analyzes the works of Chandraguptha Thenuwara, a leading Sri Lankan artist, who takes war and violence in Sri Lanka as his subject matter. It explores the ways in which his art mobilizes affect and makes us recognize our complicity in "militarization," thus invoking resistance to violence and injustice. Thenuwara has coined the term, "barrelism," to describe his distinct form of artistic practice that serves as a mode of resistance to the coercive images of war deployed by the state. Claiming that the barrels used by the military are dominating the landscape around us and obstructing our view, Thenuwara has strived to capture the reality of current situation in Sri Lanka in his "barrelscapes." His art serves to unmask the violence of war that is made invisible by a hegemonic nationalist discourse deployed by the state and a coercive form of media censorship operating within the country. In using the paraphernalia of war such as barbed wire, camouflage, and barrels as art, Thenuwara seeks to denaturalize and defamiliarize these objects, which have become a part of everyday reality, asking the viewer to interrogate his/her relationship to the reality constructed by the powerful ideology of militarism of the state that naturalizes a violent militaristic solution to the conflict. Thenuwara is thus asking the viewer to confront and resist a powerful construction of war that the militarization of society has normalized with the aim of achieving social justice.

RC02-63.1

TAROHMARU, Hiroshi (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters), **DEBNAR, Milos*** (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters, milos.debnar@gmail.com) and **YASUI, Daisuke** (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters)

Industry, occupation and income inequality in global cities and rural area

The aim of this paper is to consider the theory of Saskia Sassen from her work *The Global City* regarding relationship between industry, occupation structure and wage inequality and to test her hypothesis on the case of prefectures in Japan. According to this hypothesis, as an effect of globalization, industries such as professional services, IT and banking grow in global cities, while the secondary industry related to middle class decline. Furthermore, these industrial changes give rise to the expansion of both upper (managers and professionals) and lower service occupations (sales and services), and this consequently increases the wage inequality in the global cities. Although she rarely address any other regions but global cities, extending this hypothesis would imply that Tokyo is more de-industrialized, the bipolarization of service occupations and hence also wage inequality is higher than in other regions. Using the census data and Basic Survey on Wage Structure, we test the applicability of this hypothesis on Japan.

Both surveys are conducted every 5 years and we use data for 5 rounds for years 1985 to 2005. We use Gini coefficient for respective prefectures and years as indicator of wage inequality and use this as dependent variable in so called hybrid method of fixed and random effects model. By doing so, we can estimate the effect of time varying predictor variables (the share

of industries and service occupations) but also the effect of global city as a time invariant predictor of wage inequality.

Although longitudinal data needs to be analyzed yet, analyses of 2005 data have not shown strong support for Sassen's hypothesis. This might suggest that growing inequality as a result of de-industrialization and bipolarization of service occupations is not characteristic for Tokyo when regarding also the development in other regions of Japan.

RC31-394.2

TARUMOTO, Hideki* (Hokkaido University, taru@let.hokudai.ac.jp)

State sovereignty and changing migrant profiles in Japan

It has been often argued that globalisation of migration challenges state sovereignty all over the world since mid-1980s. Such globalisation seems to be strengthened further in diversification of migrant profiles especially. But, the hypothesis of sovereignty challenge may fit Western world well rather than other areas. This paper will focus on an East Asian country, Japan, to reconsider the hypothesis of challenges to state sovereignty in terms of migrant profiles. Japan retains a dogma of no introduction of unskilled workers from abroad and acceptance of skilled immigrants only. But recently it has experienced some novel issues in migration against the dogma. Firstly, Japan began to introduce nurses and care workers (so-called care immigrants) to fill labour shortage for reproduction. Secondly, it allows Japanese companies to accept workers from Thailand after flood gave huge damage to Japanese factories there. Thirdly, in the serious recession triggered by Lehman Shock, a large part of Japanese Brazilians and Peruvians are unemployed without going home and having chances to receive assistance from the Japanese government and are becoming 'settlers'. Finally, Japan will introduce a new 'Residence Card' system instead of the former foreigner registration system, which may be able to create tougher surveillance system over various kinds of immigrants. Accordingly, Japan holds new migrant profiles such as care immigrants, unskilled migrants, settlers, etc. But, it elaborates policy measures like the 'Residence Card' system against the diversification of the profiles. This Japanese case reflects resilience of state sovereignty even in the situation of challenges of migration to state sovereignty.

RC32-320.3

TASTOGLU, Evangelia* (Saint Mary's University, evie.tastoglou@smu.ca)

Understanding violence and anti-violence work in the context of immigration and diversity

This paper discusses the various forms of violence that immigrant women of diverse ethno-cultural backgrounds experience in their daily lives in the Atlantic region of Canada and assesses the impact of such violence on the women, their efforts to cope with it, and their experiences with social services. The research was accomplished by utilizing a combination of qualitative methodologies aimed at maximizing diverse immigrant women's participation and at incorporating community input into the research and interpretation of the findings. It involved the participation of immigrant women and service providers in five Atlantic Canadian cities. In addition, the research aimed at capturing the experiences of the professionals who attempted to support the women.

Starting with a broad framework on violence, violence in the family, in the workplace and in the public arena are being explored, from the immigrant women's own perspectives. The paper also focuses on the ways in which immigrant women interface with, and are constructed by social institutions such as settlement, social, criminal justice, employment, and education services when it comes to issues of violence; the ways that immigrant women may be victimized in these settings, particularly in the context of institutional and systemic factors pertaining to gender, class and race/ethnicity; and the individual and collective strategies that immigrant women resort to in order to cope with, or resolve, this violence in their daily lives and in the longer-term. The paper underscores the need to conduct anti-violence work with immigrant women in ways that are culturally sensitive and do not end up victimizing the women.

RC34-746.2

TAVARES, Breitner* (University of Alagoas, btavares.ufal@gmail.com)

Sociology of youth: From deviant youth to the youth's contemporary protagonism

This paper discusses about some Youth Sociology's approaches theoretically developed by the School of Chicago, the structural-functionalism, and the cultural studies. Therefore, this work aims to analyze some pioneering studies about youth in Brazil. This panorama emphasized the middle class youth instead working class one. This fieldwork has changed since the studies from UNESCO in the end of the nineties, when assuming a social demand for studies on youth. Actually, the UNESCO mobilized on the one hand, the academic scholars, and on the other hand social workers engaged in public politics for youth. They have increased this field of Sociology of Youth assuming a multidisciplinary approach in the contemporary times.

RC26-51.3

TAVARES, Fred* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, fred-erico.tavares@eco.ufrj.br)

Nature corporation. The role of social actors in the production of green consumption in Brazil, through the gaze of a rhizome

The postmodern society is showing changes in its habits and styles of consumption in recent years, influenced by the paradigm of environmental sustainability. In this context, the discussion of this new paradigm involves a complex network of social actors made up of companies, media, NGOs, government and civil society, all of them in a new configuration.

This "network" tends to be configured through a rhizome, by which all influence each other by means of mutual assemblages, for the development, creation, control and production of the look of a "green consumption". Thus, Nature begins to link itself to the consumption's logic, through the system Ecological Power. Therefore, Nature is produced as life, and also capital or "consumer good". In other words, a "new product market" on the contemporary panorama.

The present study aims to reflect the participation of different social actors in the production process of the green consumption market in Brazil, through the logic of a "green rhizome". Through the development of this new market, consumers, companies, media, NGOs and government have been organizing focusing in the production of a "green power", which circulates within this rhizome, in which nature is commodified according to a logic of rhizomatic and immaterial capitalism.

The methodological research is based on a qualitative study, through the analysis of bibliographical references, documentary research and field research in the Brazilian market.

The research results indicate that the social actors affect and control each other, producing the idea of an "Ethos" environment, which is expressed through the strategy of "ethical profit." This strategy is articulated as a Ecological Power, which sets the concept of nature as power's object (according to the deterritorialized conception of the non-place) and consumption's object, capitalizing the nature, making it profitable and with a value of socially powerful.

RC29-333.5

TAVARES DOS SANTOS, Jose Vicente* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, jvicente@ufrgs.br)

Violence and literature: The novel of cruelty in Latin America

The age of late modernity has shown an increasing crisis of social control and policing, as an expression of a worldwide social crisis. In this context, it is possible to distinguish various narratives about violence, drug dealers, and violent crime in the contemporary societies. So, the hypothesis of this paper is to present a new genre in crime fiction, called "the novel of cruelty", which show a main structural transformation of narrative, although incorporating some trends from the classic detective fiction. To verify this hypothesis, we will analyze some novels published in Latin America countries, since the 1990's, particularly from important Authors: Carlos Fuentes, from México; Fernando Vallejo and Jorge Franco, from Colombia; and Ruben Fonseca, from Brazil. We will discuss how the characters, the plot, the political actors, including the State, and the new forms of violent crime - such as international trafficking of drugs and people, sexual violence, corruption and so on - are figurate by such novels. This analysis of several literary expressions around Latin America can lead us to discuss the existence of a social representation in contemporary society based in violence as a social pattern.

RC07-248.4

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, Ligia* (FLACSO, ligia@flacso.edu.mx)

Mobilization for Climate Justice: When South Fights North

From the nineties on, when the risks of global warming were acknowledged by the United Nations, climate change has become one of the most important themes in the international agenda. Two decades later, however, the responses given both by governments around the world and international agencies are perceived to be clearly insufficient. In this context, Bolivian President Evo Morales, proposed in January 2010 the creation of a Climate Justice Tribunal in the United Nations, as part of the Movimiento Mundial de los Pueblos por la Madre Tierra. In April, President Morales helped to organize the First World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth in the city of Cochabamba, a kind of a counter summit to the Climate Change Conference of the United Nations held in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009. Whereas this later conference proved a debacle, Cochabamba represented a milestone in social mobilization. This paper examines the movement for climate justice in Latin America, with special emphasis on the Mexican case. Theoretically it aims at exploring the re-politicization and particularly the judicialisation of social mobilization, and its implications for democracy. I will examine the various conceptions of justice and legality underpinning the Movimiento and will try to understand the implications of the judicialisation of social mobilization in terms of Cohen and Arato's politics (politics of inclusion, influence, identity, and reform). Although in studies and discussions on justice, more and more attention is being paid to the phenomenon of judicialisation, that is, the growing recourse of social actors to the courts, in the field of contentious politics we still need to investigate more.

RC23-598.1

TAVERNE, Didier* (Sciences, Territoires et Société, sts3@wanadoo.fr)

How to escape a technocratic culture of risk?

A risk doesn't exist until it has not been built. Several ways to build risk can be identified, which correspond with different cultures of risk. In France, the prevalent technocratic culture relies on a paradox. While experts express the risk they claim to reduce it. They put the public away from the risk by pretending to control it. Another culture of risk would begin to accept the risk as an essential part of the modern constitution. It can't be fully controlled by science or technology. So its construction cannot be the only fact of experts. Accepting the presence of irreducible risks leads to organize a social scene of risk. Thus, managing a public policy of risk begins by a policy of "concernment" that aims the constitution of a Public. Risk, as science and technology, has to enter in democracy. However, social dialogue about a "situation at risk" can lead to dead ends. The sense of this democracy must be questioned. Indeed, asking to participants what is the level of risk they accept is not enough. The debate can be skewed by the perceived utility of risk-taking or by the fact that negative effects will only be felt in the long term. Similarly, saying that the scene must allow the emergence of various alternatives, each with a different level of risk, but contributing to a common goal is not satisfactory. The temptation to choose the way minimizing the risk-taking may be strong, whatever its efficiency. But above, the issue of finalities is not part of the debate. In a modern society where risk is everywhere, the issue of goals, their desirability is one of the most important, essential in the assessment of risk and its acceptability.

RC13-122.3

TAVERNELLI, Romina Paola* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani- Facultad de Ciencias Sociales- Universidad de Buenos Aires, rtavernelli@sociales.uba.ar) and **ROTGER, Lucila*** (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani- Facultad de Ciencias Sociales- Universidad de Buenos Aires, lurrotger@gmail.com)

Discriminación a migrantes en el poder judicial: El encuentro con el otro a través del derecho al uso de la ciudad

Teniendo en cuenta que la convocatoria a la presente sesión invita a reflexionar sobre el lugar que las migraciones tienen en el espacio urbano y las interrelaciones entre los habitantes de la ciudad, esta ponencia expondrá algunas de las conclusiones que surgen de nuestra investigación en el proyecto de programación científica UBACyT[1].

Del acercamiento al campo tomaremos las entrevistas realizadas a miembros del poder judicial que indagan en las representaciones sociales que los nativos construyen acerca de los migrantes externos.

Nos preguntamos ¿cómo es percibida la relación entre la propiedad del territorio y los migrantes? ¿Se privilegian algunas poblaciones en el acceso al derecho de la tierra? ¿Cómo incide esa relación sobre otros derechos?

El objetivo será rastrear aquellos preconceptos que evidencian que los nativos se ven amenazados por el uso que los migrantes, en especial los de países limítrofes, hacen de la ciudad.

Nuestra hipótesis es que la sociedad argentina privilegia la propiedad privada sobre otros derechos sin tener en cuenta las circunstancias habitacionales, las consecuencias físicas, de desarrollo y de identidad que esto conlleva para los habitantes de los sectores más marginales de la Ciudad; sobre todo cuando a esto se suma el factor de ser inmigrante. Entendemos que en las representaciones de los miembros del poder judicial el espacio/territorio no sería concebido como un lugar de encuentro e integración de culturas y sujetos sino como un terreno donde se disputan otros derechos que definen, por su parte, quiénes son ciudadanos con derechos y quiénes no y donde, finalmente, se refuerzan fronteras que segregan socio espacialmente a los migrantes limítrofes reproduciendo así formas de exclusión social.

[1] Proyecto UBACyT "Exclusión, control social y diversidad articulando la relación entre el migrante externo y las instituciones educativa y judicial". (2008-2010), dirigido por el Mg. Néstor Cohen. IIGG- FCS- UBA.

RC21-212.3

TAVOLARI, Bianca* (Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de São Paulo, biancatavolari@gmail.com)

Right to the city: A concept in dispute

The diagnosis that the right to the city has become a catchphrase to address a wide range of issues related to the experience of living in cities is often combined with the idea of the loss of specificity of the concept. In addition to it's vagueness, the loss of it's potential critical core is also denounced as an effect of it's institutionalization in national laws and official programs from international organizations such as UN-HABITAT and UNESCO. This diagnosis was synthesized by Margit Mayer: the right to the city has undergone the transformation "from protest to program".

Assuming that this diagnosis is right, my concern is less to denounce this process as a misrepresentation of Lefebvre's *le droit a la ville*, but rather to question *how* this transformation occurred. For that, the origin of the use of the term 'right to the city' in international forums is my starting point to analyse how the formulations of the concept as a "new social contract" or as a "right to urban citizenship" point to a dispute of interests anchored in a specific social arrangement. The vagueness shouldn't be interpreted here as a lack, but as constitutive of a political agreement.

I'll narrow my analysis to the first two institutional discussions in which the right to the city appeared: the round-table *Towards a city of solidarity and citizenship* held by UNESCO in 1995 as a preparation for HABITAT-II and the discussion of the proposals during the City Summit in 1996. I'll try to demonstrate the attempts to turn the right to the city into an operational concept are part of a broader strategy to legitimize additional intervention powers to the city's local authority in order to reconcile market economy and a minimum standard of social development, a role previously played by the Welfare State.

RC35-432.2

TAVOLARO, Sergio* (University of Brasília, sergiotavolaro@hotmail.com) and **TAVOLARO, Lilia** (University of Brasília)

Citizenship in contemporary Brazil: A "deviant modernity"?

Brazilian contemporary society is commonly viewed as a second-class variation of modernity. With special attention devoted to the citizenship scene that marked the 1930-1945 period (the "Vargas era"), this paper intends to carry out a critique of the so-called "thesis of the Brazilian normative exceptionality". While investigating the main pillars that sustain such widespread diagnosis about Brazil's alleged "twisted" modernity we want to indicate its main epistemological fragilities, which help to perpetuate stereotypes permeating the scholarly production on Brazil. Last but not least, we intend to lay out an alternative interpretation that by overcoming the "exceptionality thesis" also raises some criticisms to the "center/periphery" divide that has largely informed Brazilian sociological thought so far.

RC46-111.2

TAYLOR-COLE, W.O.* (Mount Royal University, wtaylorcole@mtroyal.ca)

Social justice initiatives: Community development projects

The proposed paper will examine the operationalization of social justice through the community intervention strategies by the Canadian Catholic organization for development that operates sustainable development projects in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East and involved with humanitarian crises.

In the past 43 years, the organization provided \$575 million dollars to finance 15,800 projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. Projects include peace building, human rights, agrarian reform, education and community development. The goal is to work with all peoples and NGOs to improve their dignity and living conditions. The Canadian International Development Agency provides funding to the organization which is also a member of Caritas Internationalis – a federation of 165 Catholic development organizations in over 200 countries. In 2010 and 2011, the social justice initiatives include bottled water free zone in support of partners in countries with little or no clean fresh water; and compassionate democracy in East Timor Leste as the people struggle to maintain a fragile democracy as a new nation free from colonial oppression.

Actions by members of the organization include

- Monetary donations and fund raising
- Volunteering and active participation in democratic causes
- Letter writing campaigns
- Partnership with NGOs
- lobbying of multinationals and government agencies

Questions the paper will answer

- Is it only religions organizations that can achieve social justice based on solidarity?
- Is the most effective model of development utilized to achieve social justice?

Since the paper is within the context of clinical sociology, Max Weber's conceptual framework of mechanical and organic solidarity will be put to the test in the qualitative analysis of the projects in developing countries and emerging economies in selected areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America

RC49-210.2

TAYLOR-COLE, W.O.* (Mount Royal University, wtaylorcole@mtroyal.ca)

Transgenderism and health policy in Canada

This paper explores the health care policies governing sex reassignment surgery across the Canadian Provinces as mandated under the Canada Health Act that guarantees the principles of universality, portability, accessibility, and not for profit. This review is conducted within the domain of mental health issues because GID (Gender Identity Disorder) is recognized as a medical condition by the Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association based on Standards of Care of Gender Identity Disorders. Transsexualism is recognized as a psychiatric disorder by the American Psychiatric Association and World Health Organization. It is noted that SRS (sex reassignment surgery) is the recommended treatment for transsexuals who cannot live their original sex and gender role.

So, why focus on Health Policies? The head of the Clinical Sexology Program at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, argues that as an effective treatment for a specific mental disorder, sex reassignment surgery SRS is as deserving of public funding as any other psychiatric treatment. As contributing and productive members of society, transsexuals and their families should be treated with equity and fairness by the health care system. Can their rights be guaranteed by health care policies across the country? Or is it dependent upon a health capability paradigm with goals of a just society? Investigations reveal that in some provincial jurisdictions, lack of funding has resulted in the delisting of SRS from the health coverage and given a very low priority. For example in Ontario, where the Gender identify Clinic began in 1969 at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry in Toronto, patients were sent to this clinic and their surgery paid for by the Ontario government until October 01/1998 when the funding was terminated.

RC31-124.2

TAZREITER, Claudia* (University of New South Wales, c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au)

Identity, emotion, memory in the structuring the moralities of migration

This paper discusses the emotional sphere that both motivates and mediates mobility and the everyday lives of migrants. The paper is particularly interested in the survival circuits of irregular migrants, such as temporary migrant workers, asylum seekers and trafficked persons and the moralities that guide migrants' transactions and knowledge systems alongside those of the native born. Are the moralities that guide migrants as newcomers and noncitizens distinct from those that guide citizens or the native born? In turn, what is similar and what is distinct in how the emotional spheres of attachment and devotion, or of shame and humiliation are experienced by newcomers. Migrant workers, asylum seekers and other temporary or illegalized migrants may borrow or rent documents that allow them to have a presence in the official economy, to open bank accounts, to send remittances home, or to access medical care. Many of these activities are survival strategies of vulnerable individuals where migrants engage in sub-altern channels as 'survival circuits' that may well by-pass official regulatory systems. The paper draws on the theorization of human vulnerability as well as transnational understandings of citizenship to argue that new knowledge of the migrant experience ought not to be considered relevant only to newcomers, but rather offers more generalizable guides for all persons as sharing in vulnerability.

RC32-386.2

TCHAICHA, Jane* (Bentley College, tchaicha@bentley.edu) and **ARFAOUI, Khedija*** (Activist and feminist researcher, douja_win@yahoo.com)

Governance, women, and the new Tunisia

This paper will consider the important events and challenges as they pertain to female governance in the "New Tunisia", resulting in part from the recent elections of National Constituent Assembly charged with writing a new constitution. The analysis will focus on the role women played in the election process, including women's participation the interim government (January 2011-November 9, 2011) and political parties, followed by an in depth examination of the recent debates and actions that have since emerged among various factions which, for many citizens, appear to threaten the Tunisian women's longstanding, cherished freedoms. The principal research question asks, "In light of the recent election results in Tunisia and the increasing presence of conservative factions in Tunisia, how are Tunisian women responding to a possible threat to their most cherished freedoms guaranteed in the *Code of Personal Status*?"

The study will integrate several investigative approaches: historical narrative of factual events, participant observation (from both researchers), interviews with male and female candidates for the constituent assembly, and careful review of the ongoing actions and activities of women's groups and societal challenges since October 23, 2011, which in turn, may lead to significant change in the role Tunisian women will play in their country. The paper will conclude with recommendations as to what women in other countries in the MENA region may need to consider to ensure their civic engagement and civil rights as democratic change continues to move across borders.

RC37-455.2

TEIXEIRA, Ana Lucia* (Federal University of São Paulo, a.teixeira@unifesp.br)

Fernando pessoa: The literary construction of a Portuguese modernity

Because at times Fernando Pessoa' poetry sings the emergency of a new era and at others expresses the frustration that emerges from the impossibility of capturing the past into the present an incautious reader may consider it as one marked by an inner divide. This dual direction, contradictory only in appearance, holds the very notion of Modernity that can be found in the work of this poet, which is also precisely the specific element of a Modernity thought in Portuguese terms. Thus, the formulated poetry presented by Pessoa is able to unite the presence of a past that cannot be uprooted from the Portuguese cultural life and a literary renovation project that considers it the vanguard literature at the moment. Correlate to this literary formulation, the work of this poet reveals a notion of Modernity that turns both to the past as a symbolic dimension to be reaffirmed in a Modernity project, and to the future as a moment when a renovated Portugal can

be crystallized. However, this Modernity project is not divided by an inner tension between its different temporal fragments. At stake is the improvement of a specific notion of Modernity that needs the fabric of a lost time to affirm the urgency of the new in such a way that is only by rearticulating the past that the future can be reached. Therefore, this communication aims to present the intricate aspects of this specific formulation of Modernity.

RC14-424.6

TEIXEIRA, Clotildes* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, cloavellar@gmail.com) and **REIS, Alcenir** (UFMG)

La información y el patrimonio inmaterial: Una propuesta de la ciudadanía digital

Este debate es parte de una investigación que ha llevado a cabo y se establece como parte de la formación doctoral de la UFMG / MG y su objetivo es aprender a dar acceso a la información y el trabajo de la educación sobre el patrimonio basada en el análisis de las políticas públicas en educación y la cultura establecidas en Brasil, tras un proceso de democratización del país en el siglo XX. Es una investigación que tiene como objetivo reflexionar sobre la interrelación entre la información y el patrimonio cultural intangible con el fin de demostrar la viabilidad de una ciudadanía digital, teniendo en cuenta la relevancia del tema y las cuestiones relativas a la equidad para la preservación de la identidad de los grupos sociales. Basada en el entendimiento del patrimonio cultural y la información como inseparables, la idea es demostrar que las dos cosas en conjunto, permiten la construcción de una ciudadanía cultural anclado en garantizar los derechos a la información y la cultura, junto con el potencial que las nuevas tecnologías traen porque sólo puede pensar en la ciudadanía dado la posibilidad de habilitar esta tecnología. En la sociedad contemporánea, Touraine (2007), los movimientos sociales son cada vez más débil, tiende a desaparecer y las relaciones se están estableciendo a través del uso de nuevas tecnologías para acceder a la información. En este contexto, al igual que la ciudadanía cultural, basado en los derechos culturales (Chauí, 2006) que pone en escena en la sociedad contemporánea, la cultura popular y tradicional; la ciudadanía digital dirige el foco a la instrumentalización de los individuos y grupos sociales con el fin de aumentar las posibilidades de acciones relacionadas con la democratización del acceso a la información sobre patrimonio cultural inmaterial.

RC34-605.5

TEIXEIRA PINTO, Vinícius* (UFMS, vinicius_t78@yahoo.com.br)

Rap en Santa Maria (Brasil): Hacia una comprensión contextual del habitus del hip-hop

Este artículo se originó a partir de una etnografía realizada entre jóvenes productores de *hip-hop* en la periferia de la ciudad de Santa Maria, en el sur de Brasil. Pretendo mostrar cuales son las formas que este estilo cultural se presenta dentro de una serie de particularidades. En este caso se analiza cantantes de *rap* que gradualmente comenzaron a participar de esferas institucionales de un programa social del gobierno del estado de Rio Grande do Sul en la escuela del barrio. La investigación sugiere que desde el *hip-hop* hasta el contacto con estas esferas del ámbito escolar, los jóvenes crearon una forma de portarse propia de este contacto, directamente relacionada a lo que se conoce por *Actitud* del *hip-hop*. Este término es utilizado por los productores culturales para designar su forma de entender el mundo y actuar sobre él. Desde una perspectiva de los estilos de vida de Pierre Bourdieu (2007) hay una posibilidad de entendimiento de los grupos sociales a partir del concepto de *habitus*. Este concepto es la combinación de un sistema de clasificación y ordenamiento del mundo con un sistema generador de prácticas. Así, es posible comprender el resultado de la interacción entre escuela y jóvenes *rappers* a partir del *habitus* propio al *hip-hop* que esta investigación reveló ser la *Actitud* del *rapper*, es decir, el sistema generador de prácticas y el sistema clasificador de las prácticas. Además se objetiva explicar cómo funciona la transformación en la vida de estos cantantes, que en un primer momento son consumidores del estilo musical y a través de un proceso gradual se vuelven productores culturales. El artículo no propone que la *Actitud* del *Hip-hop* sea entendida como esencia del estilo, sino de forma histórica. Esto significa que ella se manifestará de acuerdo con su contexto.

RC32-129.2

TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES, Marlene* (Universidad de Brasília - Laboratorio GENPOSS - , martebr@hotmail.com) and **FIGUEIRA DA SILVA, Kamila*** (Universidad de Brasília - Laboratorio GENPOSS - , kamilaunb@gmail.com)

La lucha contra la violencia contra la mujer y la atención primaria de salud - Reflexiones desde el programa de agentes comunitarios de salud en Brasilia (DF-BR)

En este texto se presenta los resultados de la investigación realizada junto a los Agentes Comunitarios de Salud (ACS), que atuan en la ciudad de Núcleo Bandeirante (DF). El objetivo fue analizar la actuación de estos frente a la violencia doméstica contra la mujer, identificando se: a) las demandas relacionadas a la violencia doméstica contra las mujeres dirigidas a las y a los ACS, b) las acciones de las y los ACS delante de las familias donde hay violencia doméstica contra las mujeres y c) las actividades desarrolladas para la prevención de estas situaciones.

Fueron entrevistados (entrevistas semi-estructuradas) veintisiete ACS de la Regional de Salud del Núcleo Bandeirante. Además se utilizó fuentes secundarias y la observación directa del trabajo diario de las y los ACS. El estudio fue presentado al Comité de Ética en Investigación (DF).

Los estereotipos y roles tradicionales de género, difundidos y compartidos por los usuarios y los equipos de ACS tienden a naturalizar la mayor parte de las formas en que se manifiesta la violencia de género. Esto hace que el ámbito de la intervención (posible y deseable) se limite a las situaciones que pueden afectar a la integridad física de las personas. Pertenecer a la lógica del PACS que los agentes compartan la realidad y los valores de la población usuaria. Por lo tanto, este aspecto, sin embargo, realmente importante para el establecimiento de la relación entre profesionales y usuarias, es simultáneamente, un obstáculo, cuando se trata de la forma de percibir y actuar contra la violencia. Frente a esta situación es necesario no sólo acciones sistemáticas y adecuadas de formación, que apoyen nuevas formas de acción y control sistemático de este trabajo. También se hace urgente el desarrollo de iniciativas en el sector de salud que van más allá del PACS.

RC19-706.5

TEO, Youyenn* (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, youyenn@mac.com)

Welfare reform and its limits in Singapore

In recent years, the Singapore state—which continually insists, “we are not a welfare state”—has stepped up on its efforts to deal with issues of healthcare, education, support for care, retirement and even unemployment. Much of this has been in response to demographic changes as well as political pressures. The paper evaluates the possibilities and limits of recent reforms. It looks to the promising aspects reform—growing recognition of the importance of child and elderly care services outside the home, for example—before turning to examine the limitations. I argue that many of the limitations stems from the state’s continual commitment to the notion of the “family as first line of defense” and state support as last-resort solutions for those without families. The paper will show that this framework sets important limits not only to the type of changes made to welfare policies, but also has consequences for reinforcing inequalities, and for shaping conceptualizations of citizenship in Singapore society.

RC09-671.4

TEOTIA, Manoj Kumar* (CRRID, mkteotia@gmail.com)

Institutional response to emerging challenges of climate change in urban India: A case of planned city in foothills of Himalaya

Cities in Himalayan foothills are likely to face crucial challenges due to unpredictable implications of climate change. The changes in hydrology, precipitation patterns, fast melting of glaciers, flow of seasonal rivers and rivulets has resulted in flooding many cities and towns in Northwest India.

Chandigarh, the first planned city of Northwest India having second highest population density after Delhi had faced drainage related problems due to very heavy rains and overflowing and choking of its drainage systems. It is evident that climate change is putting pressure on city governments for devising knowledge based innovative tools to cope with the emerging challenges of climate change.

The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh has introduced certain innovative adaptation practices to enhance the level and quality of urban infrastructure and services and involve citizens in local governance and sanitation to cope with the challenges of climate change. This paper describes the initiatives of Chandigarh Municipal Corporation towards the institutionalization of climate adaptation practices in the city. Some of the initiatives include: augmentation of drainage system,

solid waste management, setting up a waste to energy plant, saving energy in street lighting and water distribution, environmentally friendly transportation infrastructure, revitalization of green belts, parks, roundabouts and other greenery enhancements and housing and basic services for the slum dwellers.

RC34-78.3

TERACHI, Mikito* (GLOCOM, International University of Japan, mikitot@qg8.so-net.ne.jp)

Self-development and plurality of self for Japanese youths: An analysis of undergraduate students from a perspective of interpersonal skill gap

In this study, we examine effects of a plurality of self on youth's self-development and a disparity of the effects among Japanese youths.

To discuss above issues, this study consists of following two parts.

First, we review some youth studies of the transformation of self-identity in Japan and demonstrate "multiple-self" being corresponded to the plurality of self. It is emphasized that the plurality does not mean lacking coherence and being unstable. Using a questionnaire survey data of undergraduate students in Japan, we show this difference.

Second, we examine a diversity of the plurality that is advocated by some previous studies. Though this plurality that is often recognized as a resource for self-development to tackle fluxes in the late modernity has been seen as young generation's forte, it is important to note whether this is valid for all young people or not. If that is not valid, it is necessary to think a following question; for what type of youth, what kind of and how much effect exists? We examine this with the use of aforementioned data. Major findings of our analysis are summarized below: In regard to youth activity in self-development, the finding in the previous study—that the plurality of self has a positive effect on self-development—is supported by most analysis models. However, we conclude that the shaping of values as diligence in self-development varies among young people.

Youth's self-development is a matter in their trainability on employment. However this trainability is thought to be involved not only in the job but also in the previous steps to it, for example, home environment, schooling, youth culture and friendship. Therefore we focus on the undergraduate students near simultaneous recruiting in the Japanese society and on the diversity of them in the point of interpersonal relationship and skills for it.

RC25-254.1

TERBORG, Roland* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México - Centro de Enseñanza de Lenguas Extranjeras, rterborg@unam.mx) and **VELÁZQUEZ, Virna** (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México)

Discursos del pasado que aceleran la muerte de las lenguas indígenas de México

Hay muchos factores que influyen en el desplazamiento de las lenguas minorizadas. Uno de los múltiples factores son las actitudes negativas hacia estas lenguas. Éstas son reflejadas en discursos que aparecen como estereotipos en la conversación. Algunos de estos discursos han pasado a la historia y se reconocen como discursos que discriminan, especialmente después de una reflexión colectiva que parcialmente ha superado los valores negativos del pasado. Sin embargo, es común que estos mismos discursos sobrevivan en el lenguaje de un número reducido de personas. Es extraño que las personas que aún están sufriendo las consecuencias de mencionadas actitudes sean las mismas personas que emplean el discurso discriminatorio del pasado. En México, por ejemplo, durante el siglo pasado se ha relacionado a la ignorancia y el atraso con las lenguas indígenas. Nuestro propósito en esta presentación es demostrar cómo las actitudes del pasado aún se están reflejando en el discurso actual de algunos hablantes de las lenguas indígenas, circunstancia que sin duda acelera la muerte de las mismas lenguas.

RC04-229.3

TERIGI, Flavia* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, flaviaterigi@gmail.com), **BRISCIOLI, Bárbara** (CONICET- UNGS) and **TOSCANO, Ana Gracia** (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento)

La escolarización de los adolescentes en los grandes centros urbanos: Aportes de tres investigaciones sobre régimen académico y trayectorias escolares

La ponencia sistematiza los resultados de tres investigaciones desarrolladas en Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Conurbano Bonaerense y Ciudad de Córdoba sobre la situación de la escolarización de los adolescentes y sobre las iniciativas dirigidas a revertir procesos de exclusión mediante cambios en el régimen académico de la escuela secundaria. En primer término, se presentará una **tipología de poblaciones** que potencia las posibilidades que brinda la información estadística para caracterizar dinámicas estructurales y contribuir de este modo a un mayor conocimiento de los procesos de exclusión educativa. En segundo término, se presentarán los **resultados de tres estudios** que analizan iniciativas de política educativa destinadas a la atención de la población adolescente, en su concreción a nivel local y en sus relaciones con las trayectorias educativas de sus destinatarios: los Centros de Escolarización de jóvenes y adolescentes (CESAJ) de la Dirección General de Educación Secundaria de la Provincia de Buenos Aires; las Escuelas de Reingreso del Ministerio de Educación de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, y el Programa de Inclusión/ Terminalidad de la educación secundaria y formación laboral para jóvenes de 14/ 17 (PIT 14/17) del Ministerio de Educación de la Provincia de Córdoba. El análisis que se presentará procura destacar los puntos críticos en el proceso de escolarización, las formas específicas que toman los quiebres en las trayectorias escolares cuando se los analiza en el contexto local de los grandes conglomerados urbanos, y las posibilidades y límites de los cambios de carácter pedagógico para revertir las situaciones de exclusión educativa. Entre los aportes conclusivos, se destaca la contraposición entre la cultura sectorial del sistema educativo, cuyo enfoque de desarrollo y de gestión responde a un funcionamiento vertical y jerárquico, y la necesidad de establecer formas precisas y perdurables de intersectorialidad con otras organizaciones que conviven en el mismo territorio.

RC42-242.1

TERRA, Livia Maria* (Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP) - Faculdade de Ciências e Letras de Araraquara, livia.terra@hotmail.com) and **FONSECA, Alan Eric** (Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP) - Faculdade de Ciências e Letras de Araraquara)

The race and the nation: Discourses and narratives for a national identity in Nina Rodrigues e Gilberto Freyre

The construction of Brazilian national identity crossed the story without the so-called revolutions or social disruption. By investigating the formation of national identity is possible notice that it's already being produced by writers of Brazilian Romanticism as José de Alencar, who sought to relate the national character with indigenous peoples of Brazil. The Guarani, Iracema and Ubirajara are examples of narratives intended for a construction of national character. In this way, many intellectuals were concerned, especially after the Abolition of Slavery (1888) and the Proclamation of the Republic (1889), in erecting a national history, as well as people who could represent the nation of Brazil. Under the perspective of European racial-logical theories, the Brazilian intelligentsia consolidated a new outlook of Brazil, which fed not only racism, but explained the conditions of economic backwardness, cultural and social development through the racial and biological characteristics of the population. The delay, the colonial situation, as well as the marginalization of social groups - such as blacks, mestizos and Indians - are not substantiated by the story of three centuries of economic dependence, but by the conditions of bio-psychological development of the Brazilian people. The objective of this paper is to analyze the discourses and narratives that sought in the late nineteenth century the formation of a Brazilian national identity, based on the idea of three races (white, black and Indian). In this context we will analyze two intellectuals who thought Brazil and ethno-national question: Raimundo Nina Rodrigues - editor of the Archives of Psychiatry in Buenos Aires and vice president of the Society of Legal Medicine of New York - in his book The Human Race and Criminal Liability in Brazil (1894) and Gilberto Freyre, with his job Casa-Grande &

Slaves (1933), the basic reference in national and international collective imagination to understand the formation and identity of the Brazilian people.

RC13-390.1

TERRAL, Philippe* (PRISSMH University of Toulouse, terral@cict.fr) and **DUBOIS, Fanny** (PRISSMH University of Toulouse)

How to make a career in leisure: The case of the professionals of the outdoor sport tourism

Our research is interested by the career of the professionals of the outdoor sport. More exactly, we try to comprehend processes of creation and development of companies of this sector. Indeed, as mention it many authors, these last ones have difficulties in their economic growth, owed for example to a lack of skills of the professionals in the sector of the management.

For this study, we realized fifty three semi directive interviews and ethnographical observations of companies in the department of Aveyron (Aveyron is a rural department situated in the South of France).

First of all, the meditative data show that the career of the professionals classically consists of three stages. Indeed, before they become manager of a small company of sport tourism, the professionals were, at first, passionate followers of outdoor sports, and then, sport instructors.

Moreover, our analysis reveals that, although the passion constitutes the main lever to create a company of outdoor sport tourism, it becomes an obstacle to the long-lasting development of businesses. The actors indeed have to diversify their skills and their networks beyond the sports sphere, in the sector of management, by the intermediary, for example, of trainings or work experiences.

RC23-301.1

TERRAL, Philippe* (PRISSMH University of Toulouse, terral@cict.fr) and **MERLAUD, Fabien** (PRISSMH University of Toulouse)

The framing of obesity in France: Between a sciences war and coalitions

The fight against obesity is a public health issue in France since 2001 with the establishment of the National Nutrition and Health Program. As in all activities of expertise, the collective definition of the problem is a major issue. Current works in science studies have shown how this activity, prior to the implementation of public policy, was the target of many social actors as scientists, politicians and laymen as well. She then makes the subject of much debates whose pronouncements reveal different "world views" involved in the framing of obesity as a health problem. Other studies also show that all collective mobilizations cannot necessarily become visible and perform at a more political level to ensure that their knowledge equip public policy. By taking support on a corpus consisted by newspaper articles, "gray literature", interviews and ethnographic notes taken at various scientific events, our communication is helping to light this process of "politicization" of the knowledges, the passage of the science to the action, the theory to the practice. In particular, we identify co-construction effects between various scientific disciplines but also between the "confined" scientific area and the public space. They embody two main forms of knowledge translation in public action mechanisms. The first one, carrying a "scientific and managerial" vision, juxtaposes the biomedical sciences and the management and communication sciences. The second one, partisan of a more "critical" point of view, combines knowledges from psychiatry, psychology and sociology. These dynamics give us then information about the evolution of the tensions which originally structure the mobilization space of the obesity management according to a nutritional perspective.

RC22-682.4

TESTA, Sabrina* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, sabresta@yahoo.com.ar)

Prácticas y discursos transnacionales en el movimiento "comunidad y liberación"

Esta presentación procura analizar la relación entre la forma organizativa del movimiento "Comunidad y Liberación" y la constitución de prácticas y discursos transnacionales por parte de sus participantes. Si por un lado se entiende que la modalidad organizativa específica que adopta se encuentra marcada por la doble exigencia de sostener la expansión geográfica y numérica del mismo y a la vez mantener una unidad de discurso y de prác-

tica (Zadra, 1994), por otro lado se contempla que este arreglo institucional constituye también una red de contactos y vínculos que tanto facilita como genera desplazamientos, migraciones y formas de sociabilidad y de vivencia de la fe que no se restringen a las fronteras nacionales ni permanecen circunscritas en el plano meramente local o interlocal. Teniendo estos factores en cuenta, de lo que se trata es de reflexionar sobre las prácticas y discursos transnacionales concretos que la estructura del movimiento crea, facilita o alberga por parte de sus adeptos, incluyendo ahí principalmente las formas de movilidad a través de fronteras y regiones y la conformación de vínculos y redes de relaciones más allá de cada comunidad local. Estas reflexiones parten de los apuntes de un trabajo de campo que viene siendo realizado en el movimiento Comunidad y Liberación desde 2009, en Santa Fe - Argentina y Florianópolis - Brasil.

RC13-390.2

TEWARI, Babita* (CSJM University, Kanpur City, Pin Code 208024, India, babita.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

Time constraints on leisure activities

During the last two decades, the importance of leisure behaviour has occupied the attention of researchers demanding for more study in this area. Among these studies, the examination of leisure activities vis-à-vis the time factor as a result of some empirical contributions has made significant impacts on the conceptual and theoretical understanding of this area.

This paper reports the findings of an urban-based empirical study which assessed the impact of time constraint in particular on leisure activities. The study is undertaken in a Hindu populated City of Kanpur, India the population of which is approximately five million. An interview-administered questionnaire designed for this purpose questioned the extent of constraint due to time on leisure activities on respondents. The respondents were asked about their previous and current leisure activities on the basis of which a comparative structure was designed. The respondent sample size was one hundred fifty, out of which 25 were female and the remaining male. The lower middle and upper middle class were included, depending upon their levels of income.

It was convened that time constraints intervened more frequently on a day-to-day basis in general leisure activities. Further study shows, however, that leisure restrictions are not confined to low-participation individuals, but also effect the more active who are more conscious of being constrained than those who participate less. The study also establishes that time constraint is not the only factor for low leisure participation levels, but has to be seen in context to other constraints also. The limitations of this study have been funding and small sample size.

RC15-230.4

TEWARI, Sanjay* (CSJM University, Kanpur City, Pin Code 208013, INDIA and LIC of India, sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

Ayurvedic healthcare in India: An alternate to allopathy?

Ayurveda is a holistic healing science which comprises of two words, Ayu and Veda. Ayu means life and Veda means knowledge or science. So the literal meaning of the word Ayurveda is the science of life. Ayurveda is the traditional medicine of India, which originated here over 5,000 years ago. Ayurveda emphasizes re-establishing balance in the body through diet, lifestyle, exercise, and body cleansing, and on the health of the mind, body, and spirit. Ayurvedic medicine is particularly effective for metabolic, stress related, and chronic conditions. Treatments are also very helpful in relieving the effects of surgery and debilitating treatments such as chemotherapy.

Allopathy is based on major 3 steps: hypothesis, experimentation and observation and finally the theory or the conclusion. In today's world, allopathy follows a methodological approach towards diagnosing and treating patients. However, Ayurveda comparatively takes a long period of time to cure, whereas in most of the cases allopathic treatment cures the diseases within a short span of time. Although the negative side in allopathy treatment sometimes may cause side effects, but no such side effects can really be found in Ayurvedic treatment. Now days, many doctors those who are practicing allopathy even suggest many Ayurvedic medicines for their patients. Ayurveda removes the root cause of the ailment.

The main objective of this paper is to examine the people's choice of health care provider in the form of Ayurved vis-à-vis Allopath. A sample of two hundred participants has been taken, who had been witnessing both Ayurvedic and Allopathic treatment during their lifetime. The City of Kan-

pur, which happens to be the biggest populated one of the state of Uttar Pradesh in India has been taken as the field of study. A Hypotheses is drawn wherein Ayurved gets an upper hand to Allopathy.

RC13-253.4

TEWARI, Sanjay* (CSJM University, Kanpur City, Pin Code 208013, INDIA and LIC of India, sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

Conceptual shift in leisure patterns of the youth as a result of economic furor

In the 1930s, John Maynard Keynes wrote that within a hundred years 'man will face with his real, permanent problem – how to use his freedom from pressing economic cares, how to occupy his leisure. What has since transformed from the times of Keynes is the conceptual move in leisure paradigms resultant to the economic turbulences. Leisure patterns all over the world are changing due to evolution of our society from an industrial age to a post industrial age. The forces of change are economic, political, environmental, social & demographic.

The research analysis suggests that underemployment has caused significant changes in individual's life styles and leisure interests. The analysis was carried out through interviews conducted across the Kanpur city with a sample of 75 respondents belonging to the age group of under 35. The reasons for such shift has been that educational systems currently focus on preparation of work rather than preparing individual's for both work and leisure in their lives. Due to the economic constraints, the systems are unable to provide work, and as the educational institutions stress on work focus, hence the vision towards leisure is totally neglected. The political agendas too lack an understanding and appreciation for the value of leisure on the over all well-being of the individual, i.e. the youth vis-à-vis the community. As a result of financial turmoil, less jobs are available, and the youth are fighting die hard for survival in this competing arena. As a consequence to this, they do not find both the time and resources for outdoor leisure activities, given the constraints. This is resulting into enhancement of leisurely activities at home, such as watching television, playing cards, doing time pass household works etc. The outdoor leisure activities are thus reduced due to which there is social elusion.

RC05-485.2

THAYER, Luis Eduardo* (Universidad de Los Lagos - Santiago de Chile, eduardo.thayer@gmail.com)

Discriminación y reconocimiento de los inmigrantes en Santiago de Chile: Una tipología de la aceptación y el rechazo al extranjero

La ponencia que se propone tiene por objeto mostrar los resultados de una investigación realizada en la Región Metropolitana (Santiago de Chile) sobre los límites del reconocimiento y la discriminación que ejerce la población nativa hacia los inmigrantes provenientes de Argentina, Perú y Ecuador. El estudio titulado "Discriminación y lucha por el reconocimiento en el proceso de incorporación de los inmigrantes Argentinos, Peruanos y Ecuatorianos a la Región Metropolitana" cuenta con financiamiento de FONDECYT por los años 2011 y 2012. En la primera etapa se aplicaron y analizaron 10 grupos de discusión a cinco estratos de chilenos segmentados por nivel de ingreso e intensidad de la relación con los inmigrantes latinoamericanos. El análisis permitió identificar cinco posiciones subjetivas diferenciadas por las condiciones que imponen a la aceptación y al rechazo de esos colectivos extranjeros en Santiago. Lo cual constituye la base para caracterizar los factores que influyen en la emergencia de manifestaciones explícitas de rechazo o en la perpetuación de una discriminación latente. Paralelamente a partir del análisis se reconocieron algunos elementos en común a estas posiciones, lo que constituye un aporte (necesario de profundizar) a una definición general de los límites y los alcances que los santiaguinos, imponen al reconocimiento de los inmigrantes latinoamericanos.

RC31-626.5

THAYER, Luis Eduardo* (Universidad de Los Lagos - Santiago de Chile, eduardo.thayer@gmail.com)

Límites sociales e institucionales del reconocimiento: El acceso precario de los inmigrantes latinoamericanos a la sociedad Chilena

La presente ponencia presenta parte de los resultados generados en el proyecto de investigación "Discriminación y lucha por el reconocimiento

en el proceso de incorporación de los inmigrantes argentinos, peruanos y ecuatorianos a la Región Metropolitana" (Santiago de Chile), que cuenta con financiamiento de FONDECYT para 2011 y 2012. En el estudio se aplicaron 10 grupos de discusión a la población nativa segmentada por nivel de ingreso e intensidad de la relación con los inmigrantes. En cuanto a estos últimos se aplicaron 45 entrevistas en profundidad y 6 grupos de discusión. El propósito de la ponencia es mostrar los desajustes existentes entre la expectativa de reconocimiento de los inmigrantes en la sociedad local, y los límites del reconocimiento que impone tanto el Estado como la población desde sus propias concepciones de los ciudadanos extranjeros que residen en Santiago de Chile. La hipótesis de trabajo que pretendemos demostrar es que la falta de reconocimiento hacia los inmigrantes, conduce hacia sentimientos y manifestaciones de frustración personal o de resentimiento social. Ambas salidas a la falta de reconocimiento de la son objeto los inmigrantes tienen consecuencias diversas. En el plano personal se expresa en un daño de la propia identidad que puede llevar a su redefinición a partir de la condición social de inmigrante. En el plano social hacia una falta de compromiso e identificación con la sociedad, que limita en el mediano plazo la construcción de un sentido de pertenencia a esta.

RC19-512.1

THEOBALD, Hildegard* (University of Vechta, hildegard.theobald@uni-vechta.de)

Interaction of national and transnational factors in elder care policies: Constructing a conceptual framework

Since the 1990s in several European countries, such as Germany, Austria, Luxembourg, Belgium (Flanders), Spain or Estonia as well Asian countries, such as e.g. Japan or Korea new elder care policy were introduced. The shape of policy-making processes can be explained by the interplay of national conditions related to the policy field of elder care embedded in welfare state policy development in general, and demographic and societal change on one hand and different modes of cross-border influences on the other.

In the focus of the paper is the construction of a theoretical-conceptual framework for the analysis of the interaction of national and transnational factors based on a combination of different research strands. It draws on theoretical-conceptual approaches related to international comparative welfare state research, i.e. on social care and social policy change in general, in order to define the logic and dynamics of the policy field embedded in welfare state developments. In addition, new-institutionalist approaches with their emphasis on the interplay of ideas, interests and institutions are used to exam the policy processes. Finally, concepts of policy transfer, policy diffusion and policy learning are combined to analyse transnational processes. Developments in Asian as well as European countries are used as empirical basis for the construction of the conceptual-theoretical framework. The empirical part draws on research findings on the role of national and transnational factors in the process of policy-development in the different countries and available statistics.

The processes of policy-making and policy-transfer in and between European and Asian countries have already been analysed on case study basis. In contrast, conceptual approaches for a more systematic analysis of national and transnational factors and their interplay are only at the beginning.

RC04-329.2

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Age-grade gap, a serious Brazilian educational problem

Talking about education in Brazil leads us to some questions extremely important: inequality of opportunities - an element that segregates individuals at school and in society- inside a system that, based on hegemony, maintains a stable appearance, however destabilize lives when adopt the code of privileged social group, denying the basic individual rights to the unprivileged one, such as: literacy at the right age, access to reading, to knowledge, to an attractive and a good education, that corresponds to individual and group necessities, according to the realities where different people are inserted, in order to avoid the continuation of an educational

and a social very serious problem, created inside school: age-grade gap. Besides some researches have shown Brazil has increased in registration for basic school and worked to correct school flow, we also know, considering our reality, that this kind of correction not always happens at an efficient form, this is, some individuals are promoted to a regular grade without basic knowledge, this is, most of them are functionally illiterate. So, we need to construct and project a non excluding Brazilian kind of school and educational policies, based on the ideas developed and worked by Paulo Freire: dialogue, popular knowledge and freedom.

Key-words: Brazilian school-inequality-age-grade gap- popular knowledge

RC44-439.5

THOMAS, Adrien* (CEPS/INSTEAD, adrien.thomas@ceps.lu)

The literature on trade union revitalization: An example of an alliance between researchers and labour movement

An abundant literature on "trade union revitalisation" has developed over the recent period in the United States. This literature intends to analyze and often prescribe ways of trade union renewal or revitalization. It is the product of relations of collaboration between a new generation of trade union leaders and academics, as well as of struggles of competition inside the academic field in the context of the decline of the study field of industrial relations. The cooperative relations which academics entertain with supposedly revitalizing trade unions have an impact on the research agenda. Indeed, the literature on union revitalization tends to rely on the construction of two supposedly homogenous types of trade unionism. On the one hand, business unionism, supposed to act as an institutionalized pressure group that is isolated from social movements whereas, on the other hand, the renewed trade unions are supposed to be led by new elites and to be engaged in learning processes from social movements. In our contribution, we discuss this evolutionist conception of trade union development with its division between "old" and "new" trade unionism. We also examine the importance that part of the union revitalization literature attributes to resources imported into trade unions by new leaders. Finally, we discuss the question of the uses made of the revitalization literature in the struggles of competition between US trade unions, and in the legitimation/delegitimation of certain kind of resources.

RC44-141.4

THOMAS, Mark* (York University, mpthomas@yorku.ca)

Migrant worker organizing and labour law in Canada

Temporary foreign worker programs, sometimes termed 'guest worker' programs, are a growing phenomenon in the contemporary global economy. While there is a wide scholarly literature outlining conditions of labour exploitation within guest worker programs, the dynamics of labour organizing amongst migrant workers and their allies are less widely examined. This paper explores the terrain of labour organizing amongst migrant workers in Canada, focusing specifically on recent efforts to secure freedom of association rights by migrant farmworkers in the Seasonal Agricultural Workers' Program (SAWP). The paper first presents an overview of patterns of temporary labour migration to Canada and then outlines the general conditions of employment experienced by workers in the SAWP, which include long hours and low wages, as well as exemptions from many basic labour standards. Moreover, as seasonal farmworkers they have historically been denied rights to unionization and collective bargaining. The paper then examines a legal challenge undertaken by migrant farmworkers in the SAWP and supported by the United Food and Commercial Workers in attempt to secure freedom of association rights. The paper explores the 'limits and possibilities' of this legal strategy, and concludes by situating this struggle within the broader context of both the expansion of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program in Canada and the global expansion of guest worker programs.

TG07-145.1

THOMAZOTTI CLARO, Adriana* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, drithomazotti@uol.com.br)

Culture, freedom and economic development: An analysis based on the concept of social capital

The look that guides this work lies in the perception of that culture (or cultural factors as values, belief systems, political systems, and confidence, for example) affects economic development, which has generated several studies, in a scenario in which consideration of the impact of cultural characteristics on the performance of a society can not be neglected. If education, social inclusion and citizenship issues have been considered important to the discussions about public policy and education, for example, is articulated in different ways, the same can not be said about the importance of culture to national development. In this context, with the emphasis on the intersection between the literatures involving freedom and / or cultural factors (exclusive or not) economic development, this proposed analysis can be seen as a contribution to the discussion about the importance of institutions for economic development, seeking to consolidate theoretical and interpretive perspectives, as well as the analysis of relationships and social processes pertaining to the cultural and economic, of the focus on culture and social capital. Craving this challenge, it is proposed from the epistemological debate about culture and economic development, review and discuss the theoretical approaches on culture, equity, freedom and economic development, as a privileged strategy for the design of cultural determinants associated with economic development potential in Brazil. The importance of this project is explicit, so, the approach and understanding of relevant issues of culture and social processes underway in the current state of Brazil's economic development, contributing to the discussion about a major challenge for the country, which is the paradox between the high levels of technological development and productivity presented in recent years as opposed to social crises arising from economic disparity and social conditions.

RC52-183.2

THOMPSON, Lee* (University of Otago, lee.thompson@otago.ac.nz)

Leaving the stethoscope behind: Public health physicians and the spectre of the 'real' doctor

Medicine has often been viewed as a relatively homogenous grouping of professionals and prestige hierarchies within medicine itself and the implications of these hierarchies for individual and population health have been underexplored. Medicine has been subject to increasing levels of specialisation over the last century. With the advent of specialisation, hierarchies have emerged. Public health medicine is distinct in two connected ways from most other forms of medical specialisation; firstly, it is predominantly non-clinical and secondly, its concern is with populations, rather than individuals. Public health medicine challenges the relationship at the heart of biomedicine – the individual physician/patient encounter and it has relatively low prestige amongst the specialties. This low status persists in spite of the awareness that addressing the wider determinants of health, which is the task of public health, is crucial to improving population health overall and reducing health inequalities. In the face of this subaltern position within medicine and drawing on interviews with public health physicians this paper will investigate how doctors make sense of the transition into public health medicine and how they understand their positioning once they are within the specialty. Three key themes will be explored; futurity, loss and role perception. The subaltern positioning of public health medicine within medicine as a body of knowledge elucidates the ways that hierarchies among medical specialties may not serve the best interests of either individual or population health or the reduction of health inequalities.

TG04-727.4

THREADGOLD, Steve* (University of Newcastle, steven.threadgold@newcastle.edu.au)

Ambivalence and distinction in young people's perceptions of risk

This paper discusses research conducted at three very different schools in Australia: an expensive private school; a public academically selective school; and a public school in a low socio-economic area. Using this data, the paper analyses young people's perceptions of risk through the lens of and by bringing together social theories from Bourdieu, Bauman, Foucault and Beck.

Firstly, using the work of Bourdieu, the distinctions between how young people with differing levels of social and economic capital perceive, define, engage and deal with risks will be discussed. The data highlights how habitus diffuses risk, both real (experience) and perceived (discourse). In this

regard, class needs to be understood and maintained as a central concept to understand how risks are mediated.

Secondly, the paper discusses young people's attitudes towards two distinct future risks: on the one hand, their perceptions of achieving their individual ambitions, on the other, their perceptions of the future of the world, particularly in terms of environmental issues. The data is analysed as a disjuncture between these issues where the positive perceptions of achieving ambitions are rarely linked to their pessimistic visions of societal collapse. This is discussed in regard to social theories of ambivalence and governmentality.

In conclusion, the paper will further contribute to the debate in the *Journal of Youth Studies* about Beck and inequality by making some theoretical suggestions as to the future direction of youth sociology. Specifically, by interlinking notions of habitus, governmentality and ambivalence to the complex ways risks are negotiated, we can endeavour to better understand the contours of inequality in reflexive modernity.

RC34-605.3

THREADGOLD, Steve* (University of Newcastle, steven.threadgold@newcastle.edu.au)

Cosmopolitan class? Cruise ship training and employment in South East Asia the transnational relationally of class inequality

Beck has challenged those interested in social class to step out of the limits of methodological nationalism to investigate how inequality works on a global level. This has sparked debates in a number of sociological fields, including youth sociology, over the very vitality of class as a productive sociological concept in an increasingly interconnected and cosmopolitan world.

By investigating young people who train and work on international cruise ships, this paper discusses transnational class relations and speaks to the many issues that Anglo-European theorising about recent social change describes. The international cruise ship industry is a microcosm of the globalised labour force and has been described as 'globalisation on the sea'. Balinese youth relatively high in cultural capital are being targeted by the cruise ship industry as service workers. Many are choosing this work rather than attending university. While the pay is slightly higher than what is available locally, the costs of training, agents and transport to ports see the workers virtually indentured to their employers. Families get loans to pay for training and it may take up to 4 years before the young people start to make anything.

This paper discusses this phenomenon through the lens and synthesis of several theories relevant to youth studies. These include the way personal choice and the negotiation of risk engage with global governmental discourses (individualization, consumerism); the increasing transnational relations of class inequality, where in this instance the middle class Balinese young people who often have servants in their own home, then pursue a career serving the mostly Western working class on holiday; and, can Bourdieu's theoretical toolbox – habitus, symbolic violence, forms of capital and hysteresis in particular – maintain vitality outside the confines of the nation state or does Beck's methodological critique consign it to the dustbin of zombie category?

RC17-219.1

THUESEN, Frederik* (SFI - The Danish National Centre for Social Research, frt@sfi.dk)

Stakeholder theories and the dynamics of an inclusive labor market

When it comes to analyzing the labor market potential for inclusion of vulnerable workers such as people with mental illnesses or physical disabilities, a number of theories focus on the importance of the political or institutional framework of the welfare state underpinning such a potential for inclusion. Less attention is paid to the elbowroom vulnerable groups themselves are able to carve out in the labor market. Therefore this paper proposes to seek inspiration from stakeholder theory in order to analyze the legitimacy, power and urgency of claims raised by vulnerable workers in the eyes of corporate managers. This analysis is inspired by the principle of 'who and what really counts' – a principle coined by one of the founders of modern stakeholder theory, Robert Freeman, to denote the fact that only some groups and only some claims will receive attention from corporate managers.

This paper proposes a novel use and extension of these theories based on a specific analysis of the actions and attitudes of companies (public and private) when it comes to hiring, retaining and caring for employees belonging to vulnerable groups in the labor market. More specifically, the aim of the analysis is to investigate what power, legitimacy and urgency company managers ascribe to four groups of actual or potential employees: Workers with small children, seniors, workers with mental disabilities and workers suffering from mental illnesses. Furthermore we will seek to analyze how these perceptions affect corporate actions when it comes to hiring, retaining and caring for these groups. Data wise, the analysis will be based on a survey to a representative sample of Danish companies distributed during autumn 2010.

RC55-562.5

THUMALA, Daniela* (Fundación Soles, dthumala@vtr.net), **ARNOLD, Marcelo** (Universidad de Chile) and **URQUIZA, Anahí** (Universidad de Chile)

Opiniones, expectativas y evaluaciones de la población chilena sobre la inclusión y exclusión social de los adultos mayores. Insomios para una política pública

El sostenido y progresivo aumento de la población mayor en Chile nos enfrenta a múltiples interrogantes asociadas a la celeridad y complejidad de este fenómeno. Una de éstas tiene relación con el limitado conocimiento que se dispone sobre los mecanismos que favorecen o dificultan la integración social de los actuales adultos mayores, fundamental para la calidad de vida y bienestar de esta población. Los resultados de dos encuestas nacionales nos han permitido identificar opiniones, expectativas y evaluaciones asociadas a diferentes modalidades de inclusión y exclusión social de las personas adultas mayores, en tanto estas observaciones configuran las tendencias que siguen estos procesos y que afectan su integración social. Los resultados dan cuenta de una falta de preparación, a nivel personal y como país, para enfrentar el envejecimiento poblacional, junto a una importante tendencia a la generación de expectativas de soluciones colectivas, principalmente de carácter político-estatal para asumir los desafíos que acompañan a este cambio demográfico. Esta tendencia se asocia a una percepción limitada respecto de los recursos que los propios adultos mayores pueden tener para favorecer su inclusión social, percepción generalizada que finalmente puede retroalimentarse a través de los efectos de una profecía auto cumplida que termine limitando el desarrollo de capital psicológico en estas personas. Ahora bien, a partir de los análisis también es posible delinear estrategias a nivel de política pública para manejar los efectos no deseados de estos cambios socio-demográficos, tanto en nuestro país como en otros países de la región que atraviesan por similares modificaciones en su estructura poblacional.

RC34-565.2

TILLECZEK, Kate* (University of Prince Edward Island, ktilleczek@upeu.ca) and **SRIGLEY, Ron** (University of Prince Edward Island)

Technology's paradox: Theorizing digital media and young lives

This paper examines the social impacts of digital media technology on youth; its paradoxes, points of resistance and reproductive tendencies. The place of digital media in the complexity of youth transitions over time is under theorized and studied. The use of digital media is well documented such that young Canadians are now among the most wired in the world (Media Awareness Network, 2006) and media claims suggest a *revolutionary* character of digital media in democratic participation and educational outcomes of youth; as a crucial force in the rhetoric of *21st century learning*, the *Arab Spring* protests of the Middle East and the *London Riots*. Young people are posed as "The Millennials", "The NetGeneration" and/or Digital Natives" by virtue of immersion in ubiquitous digital media that mimic cyborgian experience (Tilleczek & Srigely, 2011).

But, what does this matter to young people's everyday lives? Many young people remain at intersections of marginalization by social class, region, ethnicity and culture and span the digital divide. And, there are conscientious objectors and full-on digesters of digital media. This paper provides possibilities for examining the impacts of digital media on young lives across the response/use spectrum and how it comes about via the paradoxical impacts of digital media on young lives over time. For whom and how do digital media augment and/or make problematic transitions?

How is digital media involved in agency, resistance and constraint? Is an emerging digital capital arising? If so, how are young people using it to negotiate transitions over time? This paper provides theoretical directions arising from conversations across sociology, philosophy and media studies. It outlines emerging literatures and points to the dismissive and adult/state-centric responses to the social and political phenomena that comprise digital cultures and digital media technology impacts on youth.

RC23-688.6

TILLECZEK, Kate* (University of Prince Edward Island, ktilleczek@upei.ca)

Youth, digital media and social inequality

This paper presents a conceptual synthesis of current literatures on the ways in which digital media allow/negate reproduction and resistance in educational and social inequalities for youth. With a focus on intersections of inequalities (socioeconomic status, age, culture, ethnicity, region) and social reproduction in education, the paper provides theoretical and methodological ways forward to understand and further examine the place of digital media in young lives. Arising from a SSHRC-funded project in emergent youth-attuned international methodologies in youth digital cultures, this paper focuses on how sociology and education can better help to position and hear marginalized young people as they converse about and negotiate digital technologies and cultures. With a focus on Aboriginal, immigrant newcomers and impoverished youth, the paper provides an overview of the evidence of the range of the digital divide and young people's place in it. How are social inequalities related to the digital divide for youth? How is age placed as a critical and ongoing category of inequality in the digital divide? Is the digital divide a useful conceptualization of social reproduction and resistance of youth to digital media? Is it possible for youth to turn digital media into spaces of real resistance and social justice? The paper draws on hundreds of current, international literatures to address these questions and provide theoretical and methodological directions.

RC44-65.8

TILLY, Chris* (University of California Los Angeles, tilly@ucla.edu)

Organizing informal workers: Challenges and opportunities for formal trade unions in five countries

UCLA Institute for Research on Labor and Employment

The global ascendancy of neoliberalism has brought with it the growth of informal employment. Informality tends to disarm trade unions, both because informal workers lack legal rights and because they lack market or structural power. There are successes in organizing informal workers, ranging from India's SEWA to US immigrant worker centers, along with domestic worker and street vendor associations world-wide, but most arise from community-based organizing with little union involvement. Some unions have recognized the importance of organizing informal workers, and there have been important experiments in joint action. But such experiments remain limited, and much union activity around "informal" work involves policing the boundaries of existing unionized work, focusing on subcontracting and the like, rather than more individualized, fundamentally informal forms of employment. On the whole, organizing informal workers remains a continuing challenge for trade unions.

This paper will offer a comparative survey documenting what the existing literature tells us about how formal unions have or have not interacted with or participated in organizing informal worker organizing in five countries: Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, and the USA, focusing on key examples of notable successes and failures. The five countries have several shared features: all are large countries in which formal unions had significant power in an earlier epoch; all have neoliberalized; all have seen significant growth trends in informal employment. There is also a key contrast: China, Mexico, and USA have weak unions; Brazil and South Africa have strong unions. The paper is designed to be programmatic as well, asking the question, "What kind of collaborative, comparative, fieldwork-based research would be most effective in advancing our knowledge of this issue?"

RC17-307.2

TIRONI, Manuel* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, me-tironi@uc.cl)

Nuclear economics: Evaluatory epistemologies and the shaping of Chile's energy market

The Chilean energy market has been widely recognized as one of the most extreme cases of neoliberal deregulation. As such, it complies with what an abundant literature on the macro-impacts of neoliberalism in Latin American politics and economics has signaled. However, how neoliberalism – as a set of specific techniques and forms of knowledge – has reshaped the organization of the Chilean energy market – and economic markets in the region at large – is still an understudied subject.

In this article I examine the failure of the Chilean nuclear program in the mid 70s as a way of understanding the reorganization of Chile's energy market under a new neoliberal rationale. To this end, I focus on one key dimension of this reorganization: the practical instauration in this market of a new evaluatory epistemology, i.e. a new set of epistemic references to authoritatively evaluate (economic) things. Specifically, the case of the Chilean nuclear program – and its dismissal by the newly arrived regulators – point at the emergence of a new form of *expertise* in this market (the economist as the ascendant scientific expert) mobilizing a new bundle of *evaluative criteria* (efficiency and comparative cost analyses).

Finally, the paper suggests that the failure Chilean nuclear program operated as an early experiment to test – and perform – the benefits of the adopted neoliberal framework. Thus the nuclear program became itself a key entity in the enactment of neoliberalism at large in Chile.

RC23-426.2

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Resisting and accepting: Hybrid epistemologies in the GMO controversy in Chile

There is a growing interest in understanding how different actors in the GMO debate produce, justify and mobilize evidence in the face of the 'unknown unknowns' put forward by this technology. Moreover, recent work in the STS field has highlighted the role of non-expert knowledge and concerned groups in contesting the evidentiary basis of regulatory processes. In this sense, there is an ever-increasing interest in understanding how non-scientific actors – for example anti-GMO groups or non-industrial farmers – create and legitimize an 'evidential culture'.

In this paper we analyze the case of the emergent controversy over GMOs in Chile. Based on in-depth interviews and document analyses, we specifically examine how a key sector in the debate – organic and small farmers – constructs and frames its evidences regarding GMOs, what type of trials they mobilize, and which political strategies are fleshed out.

Our preliminary findings suggest a very particular epistemic configuration, one that we call *hybrid epistemology*. On the one hand, organic and small farmers claim forms of knowledge and evidence-making that are *external* to the scientific system. Specifically, they base their evidence production on two forms of knowledge: *experiential* and *dialogical* knowledge. On the other hand, they reconcile the contentious nature of their knowledge with a more *technocratic and strategic* approach. Characterized by notions of *transparency*, *'hard data'*, *market operability* and *consensus-building*, this technocratic and strategic approach prevails in the public debate and discourse. Finally, our work points at the specificity of the Chilean public debate over GMOs. While in developed countries organic and small farmers are usually characterized as representing contentious positions against GMOs, the strategy used by these groups in Chile does not openly contest the legitimacy of science as the basis of the decision-making process.

RC11-336.2

TISCH, Anita* (Institute for Employment Research, anita.tisch@iab.de)

Ageing and employability - The influence of personal circumstances and individual factors

European labour markets are facing an ongoing demographic transition, namely the ageing of the working population. Meanwhile, many countries established several pathways to early retirement. As a consequence, employment rates of older workers became comparably low in Europe. To remain competitive, the European Employment Strategy has set the goal

of raising the employment rate of older workers by enhancing their employability.

Although concepts of employability are often discussed, they are rarely operationalized. Regarding the ageing workforce, the term employability is regularly used in the context of further education and lifelong learning as well as in the context of health. However, according to current research, present concepts of employability consist of further dimensions. Besides health and education, work experiences, personal and family circumstances, individuals' attitudes and leanings as well as national policies and the economy need to be considered.

This study examines employability of different age groups in Germany. It can be shown that many dimensions of employability are of diverse influence to different age groups. At a higher working age, too little emphasis is given to personal circumstances and individual factors.

The study is based on the German household panel study "Labour market and social security", conducted yearly since 2007. Individual data can be linked to household and partner data. (<http://www.iab.de/en/befragung-gen/iab-haushaltspanel-pass.aspx>)

RC19-365.3

TITTOR, Anne* (University of Kassel, tittor@uni-kassel.de)

Privatization processes and institutional inequalities in health systems - Historical patterns and recent reforms in Argentina and El Salvador

Analysing the different cases of El Salvador and Argentina the paper shows how social inequalities in the access to health services have historically emerged and asks why major political actors took few initiatives to reduce them. It shows further that mechanisms of privatization, including user fees, health packages and privatization of health services have been very similar in both countries and increased existing social inequalities.

While upper class members can easily access good medical treatment in both countries, poorer groups are confronted with huge access barriers. Argentina normally seen as one of the "pioneer countries" (Mesa-Lago) establishing social security has a similar high stratification as the "exclusionary system" (Filgueira/Filgueira) of El Salvador.

The paper shows that health policy reflects social and political power relations and can be understood as an area of social conflict including struggles and compromises between different social groups. Structural paths were settled in the beginning of the 20th century, when the first institutions of social protection were built. During the following decades more groups of the population got access to health care – but different reforms rather institutionalized inequalities than overcoming them, because they did not touch the interests of influential social groups.

In both countries critical junctures (Collier) in the years 2001-2003 produced a shift in political power relations that had a direct impact on the health sector: a large social movement against health privatization in El Salvador and the vast political and economic crisis in Argentina. The paper discusses up to which point a turn towards more equality oriented health policies can be observed afterwards.

The paper draws on recent literature on health reforms and social policy in Latin America. The case studies are informed by field research and expert interviews being part of a doctoral thesis in Political Science concluded in 2011.

RC30-290.3

TIZZIANI, Ania (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento) and **POBLETE, Lorena** (CONICET-IDES)

La regulación del servicio doméstico y del cuidado en Argentina y Francia. la articulación del trabajo y la familia en las clases medias profesionales

En la última década se han observado cambios importantes en la regulación de las actividades vinculadas al servicio doméstico, tanto en Argentina como en Francia. En Argentina, en el año 2000, se dicta el *Régimen Especial de Seguridad Social para empleados del Servicio Doméstico* que amplía las posibilidades de acceso a prestaciones en materia de salud y jubilaciones para las asalariadas. Cinco años más tarde, se implementa un programa de formalización del empleo doméstico, que implicó un impulso importante a la regularización de las actividades del sector. En Francia, desde 1987 el Estado promueve la contratación de servicios personales a través de distintas formas de exoneración fiscal. En 2005, con la creación

del nuevo cheque de empleo y servicios se simplifica la contratación de servicio doméstico y del cuidado, acompañándola de las correspondientes exoneraciones fiscales.

El objetivo de esta puesta en perspectiva de la regulación del servicio doméstico y del cuidado en dos países cuyos Estados de bienestar tienen desarrollos muy diferentes, es analizar la manera en la que la legislación promueve una forma específica de resolver la conciliación trabajo-familia para las mujeres de clases medias.

En efecto, pese a los desarrollos disímiles de los Estados de bienestar en ambos países, se observa un mismo principio de base que podría enunciarse como la privatización del conflicto trabajo-familia. En este sentido, la responsabilidad de la resolución de dicho conflicto es transferida a los hogares y pasa por la contratación privada de una trabajadora doméstica. Esta transferencia implica importantes diferencias de clase en las formas en que se gestiona y se resuelve la articulación trabajo-familia.

RC37-104.4

TOBENA, Verónica* (FLACSO Argentina, verotobena@gmail.com)

La cuestión del canon en la literatura Argentina. Un campo cultural abierto en dos

Uno de los núcleos problemáticos que se dibujan con mayor nitidez al sumergirnos en el mundo de las letras argentinas es el de *la cuestión del canon*. A juzgar por la intensidad de los debates y el extendido interés que suscita entre críticos literarios, intelectuales y escritores, la preocupación por el canon, la problematización de quienes ocupan o deberían ocupar un panteón de la literatura nacional, representa una cuestión medular para los que protagonizan la vida literaria argentina. La noción de canon, la idea que postula que debe haber un conjunto de nombres u obras que deben preservarse y destacarse para salvarlas del flujo incesante e indiscriminado tendiente a la desdiferenciación al que empuja la proliferación de escrituras, se nos presenta como una doxa compartida, como un sentido común incontestado con arreglo al cual se fijan posiciones. El canon, en tanto idioma específico del espacio literario, representa el eje en torno al cual se articulan tradiciones, intereses y tendencias en conflicto.

Los debates que se organizan alrededor de la idea de canon que vamos a analizar aquí son una prueba de cómo se pegan a la problemática del canon un conjunto de discusiones de amplio alcance que, si bien refieren a cierto estado del campo y a las relaciones de fuerzas que allí se establecen, también se caracterizan por reflexionar sobre el estado de una cultura.

La investigación que proponemos presentar se realizó sobre la *Revista Ñ* (suplemento de cultura del diario *Clarín*), y consistió en el relevamiento, sistematización, procesamiento y análisis de todos los documentos, publicados desde el surgimiento de este suplemento (4/10/2003) hasta la última edición del año 2010, que retoman la discusión del canon para el sistema literario argentino.

RC24-593.3

TOBIAS, Melina* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - UBA, melina.tobias@gmail.com)

Los desafíos en la re-estatización del servicio de agua potable y saneamiento en el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires

En la década del 90, la prestación de servicios de agua potable y alcantarillado en Argentina se vio afectada por la instauración del modelo neoliberal que alentó su privatización. Uno de los casos más controvertidos de este proceso fue la concesión de la empresa Aguas Argentinas S.A. encargada de abastecer de agua y cloacas al gran parte del Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires (AMBA), donde hasta entonces habitaban cerca de 9 millones de personas.

La falta de cumplimiento del contrato y la crisis económica que vivió el país en el 2001 agravaron la situación de la empresa, generando el quiebre de la concesión y la re-estatización del servicio a través de la creación de empresa estatal Agua y Saneamiento Argentinos S.A. (AySA) en el año 2006.

La nueva gestión debe afrontar importantes desafíos: un atraso histórico en la inversión, la multiplicación de usos informales sin acceso al agua y saneamiento y una gran inequidad socio-espacial en la expansión del servicio. Como resultado de esta situación, en el Área Metropolitana de

Buenos Aires viven cerca de 3 millones de personas sin servicio de agua potable y 6 millones sin acceso a desagües cloacales.

En este artículo buscaremos describir la situación de agua y saneamiento en el AMBA en las últimas décadas, contrastando la gestión privatizada del servicio durante los 90; con la gestión estatal iniciada en el 2006. Intentaremos analizar cuáles son los principales desafíos que debe afrontar la gestión actual en relación a su financiamiento y a la demanda social.

Para responder a estas preguntas, se trabajará con un enfoque que incorpore técnicas cuantitativas y cualitativas y que permita complementar el análisis de los datos censales con los resultados obtenidos de entrevistas en profundidad realizadas a diferentes actores vinculados a la gestión del agua y saneamiento en la región.

RC15-169.7

TOGNETTI BORDOGNA, Mara* (University of Milan-Bicocca, mara.tognetti@unimib.it) and **OLIVADOTI, Simona** (National Agency for Regional Health Service)

Pharmaceutical and Italian health service among consumption and social construction in Italy

In this paper we retrace with a historical changes in the use and prescription of drugs and how this change fits within the new systems of health. The drug should be seen as social and as a cultural product (Fainzang, 2006; Tognetti Bordogna 2007) it is a good explanatory of the health behaviours of individuals and closely related to the cultural model of health and illness in a given society.

The drug is a complex object, as product of social practices varied over time, from context to context, whose significance goes well beyond its curative function (Tognetti Bordogna, 2009; Conrad, 1992).

The pharmacology, pharmacotherapy, production, demand and consumption of drugs represent different aspect of a reality, social and care, ranging from the purely scientific aspects to the cultural and existential (Busfield, 2006).

In today's society, it is well-rooted belief, rightly or wrongly, that you can not feel good without taking drugs.

It makes no sense to speak of *prescriptive measure* if not integrated with concepts of matrix sociological, anthropological and philosophical. The drug is more than just a tablet or vial, is something inanimate becomes a useful aid that fits within the doctor-patient relationship.

In the paper we will analyze in sociological perspective, the consumption of drugs in relation to the practices and in relation to the Italian Regional Health Systems, considering how and whether the consumer can change in relation to the organizational model of the Regional Health Service (Tognetti Bordogna, 2010).

After an analysis of major sociological approaches to the study of the drug retrace the historical evolution and the succession of the idea of drug in Italy and then dwell on how, and if, the different regional health systems weigh in on the organizational prescription and in taking the drug, based on data from secondary sources.

RC07-675.5

TOGNONATO, Claudio* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, c.tognonato@tlc.uniroma3.it)

Derechos humanos y relaciones internacionales entre Italia y Argentina durante la dictadura militar (1976-1983)

The paper is the conclusion of a research about relationships among countries when in one of them are in course flagrant offenses against human rights. The specific frame concerns international relation between Italy and Argentine during the last military government.

Analicemos la complicidad internacional y específicamente la reconstrucción de las relaciones entre Italia y Argentina durante el período de la dictadura militar. La importancia del vínculo de sangre entre estos países, así como los lazos culturales, comerciales políticos y económicos abren un interrogativo sobre el comportamiento de Italia frente a una de las dictaduras más cruentas e inhumanas del siglo XX.

En esos años Italia mantuvo e incrementó las relaciones comerciales con Argentina. Nunca concedió refugio ni asilo político a los exiliados que escapaban de la dictadura. La embajada italiana en Buenos Aires cerró sus puertas para evitar que se llenase de refugiados como había ocurrido

en el vecino Chile. En Italia son los años de oro de la Logia Masónica P2 y de Licio Gelli.

Este último había construido su poder entrelazando relaciones entre Italia y Argentina, en particular primero con Juan Domingo Perón y José Lopez Rega, para pasar después con la dictadura a través del almirante Emilio Massera y el general Suárez Mason, todas estas personas resultan regularmente inscriptas a la Logia.

La Comisión parlamentaria italiana que indagó la P2, en sus conclusiones señaló la necesidad de proseguir el trabajo en el campo internacional. Esta investigación se ha esforzado por dar algunos pasos en esa dirección.

RC23-249.4

TOLEDO FERREIRA, Mariana* (Universidade de São Paulo, mariana.toledo.ferreira@usp.br)

The international circulation of researchers and their influences on scientific practices in Brazil: A case study by the human genome research center

The article has as its point of departure the study of the Centro de Estudos do Genoma Humano (Human Genome Research Center), located at the Universidade de São Paulo, to analyze the impacts and influences of the international circulation of researchers on scientific practices in Brazil. This work is part of the area of sociology of science that investigates the relationship between the process of institutionalization of science and the study referred to alterations of concrete scientific practices, encompassing patterns of research, agendas, broadcasting of the results and formation of new researchers. International mobility is treated in its two dimensions: the process of institutionalization of the laboratory in question – the conditions of its creation, its organizational arrangement and the relationship with other human genetic laboratories – and its effects on concrete practices of scientific activity.

The article is based on a qualitative study (qualitative interviews, observation in the laboratory and consultation to document sources) investigating the contents of this international movement, from the more institutional experience, such as graduate school abroad, to more informal mobility, such as participation in seminars and other forms of exchange of short duration. This study helps understand the effects of these temporary migrations in personal and professional accomplishments, career paths, as well as changes in their research practices and establishment of international research networks.

To discuss these issues, we start from the empirical study of the Human Genome Research Center. Cutting the discussion to a specific area of knowledge and to a specific institution is necessary, because the scientific activity can not be treated uniformly, there are different configurations according to the knowledge area, institution, etc. We seek to understand how the general trends of the internationalization of science are expressed in a national context and in a specific area of knowledge.

RC04-421.4

TOLOSA CHACON, Gabriel* (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, gatolosa@yahoo.com.mx)

Es la universidad una garantía de futuro? Los efectos de la educación superior en licenciados de sectores populares

En este trabajo, busco analizar las trayectorias sociales de universitarias y universitarios de clases populares de Bogotá, con miras a indagar las modalidades de inserción social resultantes de la educación universitaria, en un contexto socioeducativo selectivo y excluyente.

Los hallazgos muestran que el bajo capital cultural de estos jóvenes los lleva a concentrar acciones para el mejoramiento de habilidades escolares, como aprender a escribir o hablar en público, con lo cual deben duplicar sus esfuerzos académicos. En tal sentido, deben atravesar un costoso proceso de adaptación a la universidad y, además, compensar sus desventajas escolares, aunque esto implique renunciar a acumular capital social, susceptible de ser movilizad o en el momento de ingresar al mercado laboral.

Muchos de los entrevistados no habían ejercido ocupaciones vinculadas con sus licenciaturas. Sin embargo, valoraban la cultura adquirida en la universidad, reafirmando el carácter "moralizante" de la educación pero criticando su capacidad como garantía de mejores trabajos y remuneraciones. Con base en estas experiencias, es posible pensar que la universidad permite formas de inserción social que divergen de las propias del

modelo clásico de movilidad social ascendente, debido a que el paso por la universidad de los entrevistados se dio a la par con la transformación del mundo del trabajo y los sistemas educativos, manifiesta en la flexibilización laboral, la segmentación de currículos y formaciones y la disminución del valor relativo de títulos y diplomas, lo cual representa una refutación a los postulados meritocráticos como mecanismo de acceso a determinadas posiciones sociales. Además, su origen social los situó en un lugar desventajoso ya que suplir una serie de diferencias culturales de clase que operan como desigualdades educativas y que inciden en la distribución de capital económico, cultural y social.

RC41-482.1

TOMAS, Maria Carolina* (University of California, Berkeley, mc-tomas@berkeley.edu) and **FAZITO, Dimitri** (Federal University of Minas Gerais)

Interracial unions and fertility in Brazil: Are there differences when couples are racially mixed?

In this paper we assume a relational perspective (based on Bourdieu's idea of *habitus*) on couple's fertility decision. We assume that the couple's number of children is an outcome of an interaction process based on each partners' *habitus*. Desires, expectations, and incorporated/embedded social practices are daily negotiated and the fertility strategies are formed within the union. Interracial unions are unique interactions because they make possible the negotiation between individuals with distinct *habitus* in terms of family formation and, consequently, fertility strategies, which may become different from their social origins when negotiated with his/her spouse.

Comparing the number of children between interracial and same race couples, using Brazilian Census data for the year 2000, we found that mixed race couples have different fertility from same race couples. More important, they have fertility in between the two racial groups of the spouses, this result indicates that these couples have an innovative reproductive behavior, in which each spouse contributes with about 50% on the decision process. Considering the potential asymmetry between the racial groups, the results show that the darker partner has a slightly lower decision power on fertility, after controlling for women's education.

In this article, we propose an innovative theoretical approach for couple's fertility decisions. We understand fertility as a result of adaptive strategies (assimilation or innovation), resistance (or rupture), or selectivity process in terms of interracial couples formation process. This framework, usually used for analyzing changes in fertility strategies of migrant women, seems to be useful for a better understanding of fertility behavior of interracial couples.

RC04-683.1

TOMASSINI, Cecilia* (Unidad Académica, Comisión Sectorial de Investigación Científica (CSIC), UdelaR, ctomassini@csic.edu.uy)

Análisis comparado de trayectorias académicas de varones y mujeres. Un estudio de casos múltiples en la universidad pública de Uruguay

En la ciencia académica el ideal de trayectoria "normal", marcada por la progresiva acumulación de reconocimiento y autoridad, juega un papel central en la forma en que los científicos viven y evalúan su trabajo. Sin embargo, este ideal no se adapta de igual forma para varones y mujeres. En tanto que, las trayectorias académicas no deberían ser entendidas únicamente a partir de los méritos objetivos contenidos en los currículos, sino que las mismas se construyen en la interacción de múltiples roles. Esto es especialmente relevante para el análisis de las trayectorias académicas de las mujeres, dado que las características de la labor académica (como la entrega personal, las largas e intensas horas de trabajo, y las expectativas de reconocimiento, entre otras) interactúan de manera particular con la asignación de roles a partir de la división sexual del trabajo.

Tomando como ejemplo los casos de ingeniería en computación y biología en la universidad pública de Uruguay (UdelaR), este trabajo analiza qué características tienen las trayectorias académicas de los/as investigadores/as, cuán heterogéneas son entre varones y mujeres y cómo influyen diferentes trayectorias familiares. Asimismo se analiza la existencia de cambios generacionales, así como las principales barreras de género percibidas por investigadores/as y las estrategias utilizadas ante ellas.

La presentación, en primer lugar, avanza en la discusión conceptual sobre la noción de trayectoria académica "normal" y en la construcción de un marco teórico que articule aportes de los enfoques de ciencia, tecnología y sociedad, sociología de la ciencia y de género. En segundo lugar, se combina el uso de técnicas cualitativas y cuantitativas para contextualizar y reconstruir de forma comparada las trayectorias académicas y familiares de varones y mujeres. Por último se discuten las limitantes del abordaje y se proponen posibles líneas de investigación y recomendaciones a la política de ciencia y tecnología.

RC42-691.3

TOMESCU-DUBROW, Irina* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, the Polish Academy of Sciences, tomescu.1@sociology.osu.edu)

Future orientations and economic success: Empirical analyses informed by the theory of planned behavior

Drawing on the theory of planned behavior, this paper examines the role of psychological determinants for Poles' economic success, above and beyond the traditional determinants of occupational achievement. I expect that peoples' outlook on the future – in terms of perceived opportunities and threats, or their general perception of times to come – has a lasting impact on their economic accomplishments, understood here as attaining higher income and/or privileged class membership. I analyze this relation over time, considering that the current status (S_t) is an additive function of future orientations (F_{t+1}) and earlier status (S_{t-2}). The Polish Panel Survey POLPAN provides the data for my analyses. In this survey, a representative sample of adult Poles was interviewed in 1988 and re-interviewed in 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008. Methodologically, I use (a) lag variables in OLS and in logistic regression for particular time-points, and (b) cross-sectional time-series analysis that accounts for autocorrelation and multicollinearity stemming from the hierarchical structure of panel data. Results support the main hypothesis in this study: consistently, thinking confidently about the future has positive effects on earnings and on belonging to the privileged social classes. This impact is substantive and statistically significant when prior income and social class, demographic characteristics, and education are controlled for. The results are robust under the specification of models in cross-sectional and panel regression forms.

RC18-420.3

TOMESCU-DUBROW, Irina* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, the Polish Academy of Sciences, tomescu.1@sociology.osu.edu) and **SLOMCZYNSKI, Kazimierz** (The Ohio State University)

The political context of discrimination in Europe: Assessing trends on the basis of the European social survey (ESS)

In Central and Eastern Europe, discrimination of ethnic minorities became more salient after the fall of communism, as society embraced party pluralism and freedom of speech. In light of the recent hostility toward minorities in both West and CEE countries, it has been argued that the surge in right-wing politics and nationalism more so than the recent economic world crisis, are fuelling discrimination. This paper uses the European Social Survey (ESS) to examine trends in discrimination from two points of view, and with respect to two different groups of people: in the first group are those who feel discriminated against because of their ethnicity, while the second group is comprised of people who espouse xenophobic attitudes. Our analysis covers over 20 European countries in the period 2002-2010. The main research questions are: Controlling for ethnic composition in each country, is feeling of discrimination more prevalent in countries with stronger xenophobic attitudes than in countries more tolerant to outsiders? To what extent do political factors influence both the feeling of being discriminated against, and intolerant attitudes, beyond economic factors? Multilevel regression analysis on the ESS data provides the statistical means to examine the effects of country-level and individual-level determinants, and their interactions, on feeling discriminated and on xenophobic attitudes through time. Political and economic variables at the country level include index of democracy, index of ethnic representation in parliaments, index of right-wing sentiments, index of consumption level, and index of income inequality. On the individual level we focus on perception of governmental functioning and one's evaluation of personal standard of living. The analysis demonstrates how these variables are related to xenophobic attitudes, controlling for national, ethnic and religious allegiances. At the end

of the paper, we discuss theoretical implications of our findings for analysis of democracy and inequality in Europe.

RC47-295.5

TOMINAGA, Kyoko* (The University of Tokyo, nomikaishiyouze@gmail.com)

Effects in local areas of global justice movement: Anti-G8 protests in Japan, Okinawa in 2000 and Hokkaido in 2008

This presentation aims to investigate the effects of summit protests in Japan. Anti-G8 protest is the one of global justice movements; however, it is held in a limited space within a certain period of time. Therefore summit protests have an impact on the interested local residents.

My research chooses two areas in which anti-G8 summit protests occurred. These two places are Okinawa and Hokkaido. Summit protest in Okinawa was held in 2000 and Summit protest in Hokkaido was held in 2008. In these protests, residents play an important role in civil action. My study shows that the activists in Okinawa mainly constituted networks with foreign activists. On the case of summit protest in Hokkaido they were able to create partnership with domestic activists because local residents think other Japanese protesters as model but activists in Okinawa had anticipatory for activists in other area in Japan.

Okinawa residents regarded themselves as a "sufferer" because they were forced to set up a lot of military bases among Japanese regions. On the other hands, Hokkaido residents considered themselves as rural inhabitants. Each local resident had collective identity and participated summit protest. The differences in their civil actions are based on local residents that constitute a portion of the activism network in these localities. Recent researchers also described protesters in summit protests constitute networks. My research adds to this argument and concludes that constituted network depends on the dispositions of local participants.

RC22-152.1

TOMITA, Andrea* (Faculdade Messianica, andreatomita@hotmail.com)

Recent trends in Sekai Kyusei Kyo: Nature farming and environmental education as a salvation method

The notions of "art of life," "art of agriculture," and "art of beauty" are some of the principles of salvation in a Japanese New Religion called Sekai Kyusei Kyo (SKK) which is known in Brazil as Igreja Messianica Mundial do Brasil. In SKK, salvation regards not only to spiritual realm but also to this world focusing especially on Nature theme and daily life. Previous studies of SKK (Clarke, 2008) point out the need of elucidating its contribution to a new vision of the environment and the economy, based on a harmonic and sustainable way of dealing with natural resources. In this paper, I will present recent trends of this religious institution and its enterprises regarding Natural Farming and Environmental Education as an alternative systemic proposal to the current economic trend in Brazilian and African societies.

RC22-495.5

TONIOL, Rodrigo* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, rodrigo.toniol@gmail.com) and **STEIL, Carlos Alberto** (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

Derechos humanos e iglesia católica en el contexto de las elecciones presidenciales de Brasil en 2010

El contexto empírico de este trabajo son las elecciones para la presidencia de la república ocurridas en Brasil en octubre del 2010 y el posicionamiento asumido por la Iglesia Católica por medio de sus representantes y organismos institucionales en la polémica, durante la campaña electoral, en torno al Tercer Programa Nacional de Derechos Humanos. A partir de ese contexto, buscamos trazar el trayecto histórico de la posición asumida por la Iglesia Católica frente a los Derechos Humanos en Brasil, mostrando como la institución ha dejado de protagonizar su defensa y promoción a medida que nuevos actores y causas sociales relacionadas con los derechos sexuales y reproductivos fueron incorporados en la matriz discursiva de los Derechos Humanos. Así, si en el periodo de la dictadura militar la Iglesia Católica estuvo identificada con las fuerzas sociales progresistas al denunciar la tortura de presos políticos y las causas estructurales de la pobreza, en el contexto democrático, su posición ha pasado a identificarse, sobretudo, con las fuerzas conservadoras de la sociedad, a medida que

su acción política pasó a concentrarse en la lucha contra la incorporación de las cuestiones de género en la agenda del movimiento de defensa de los Derechos Humanos, especialmente aquellas que afectan el campo de la moral sexual. De acuerdo con lo que buscamos presentar, la Iglesia católica dejó de privilegiar la defensa de los Derechos Humanos desde el campo político, en que los sujetos del derecho eran los presos políticos y los pobres, y paso para el campo de la sexualidad y de la *ley natural*, en que los *derechos del embrión*, traducidos en términos del derecho a la vida, y la defensa de la familia heterosexual adquirieron centralidad.

RC47-278.5

TORCIGLIANI, Nilda Ines* (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba - Escuela de Trabajo Social, inestorcigliani@yahoo.com)

Participacion de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en el proceso de democratizacion en córdoba, Argentina periodo 1983/ 2010

La activación y ampliación del campo de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil (OSC), en Argentina, desde 1983 en adelante, expresa uno de los componentes propios de las relaciones sociales del periodo de transición de la dictadura a la democracia. Si, en el marco del proceso de democratización se analizan los modelos de desarrollo en pugna, las crisis sociales económicas y políticas del periodo, podemos distinguir tres momentos: 1983/1989; 1990/2001 y 2002/ 2010. En cada uno de estas fases, varían los significados atribuidos a la participación de las OSC.

Se transforma el sentido democratizador por parte de las organizaciones inscriptas en el espacio de la sociedad civil. Por momentos predomina una perspectiva despolitizada sobre el rol de las OSC, en otros se propicia la re politización de la sociedad civil en general. Aunque ambas perspectivas con frecuencia se yuxtaponen y configuran un espacio de debate y disputa sobre los espacios a ocupar, el carácter autónomo de las organizaciones, los niveles de articulación y alianzas y lo sectores sociales que se movilizan.

Se presenta un estudio de casos sobre las trayectorias de participación sociopolítica de OSC de la ciudad de Córdoba, Argentina, en cada uno de los tramos considerados, a los fines de establecer los aportes y desafíos de las experiencias asociativas en el proceso de democratización.

La participación de las OSC, se analiza: en las relaciones con el Estado; sus articulaciones y alianzas en el campo de la sociedad civil; la conformación de los grupos y referentes y en relación a los significados éticos y políticos del proceso.

¿Se avizora cambio sustantivo respecto de la construcción política de la democracia? ¿Esta dinámica de participación asociativa de las OSC contribuye a la incorporación de los intereses y de la participación popular como contenido de la democracia real?

RC11-487.2

TORREJON, Maria-Jose* (University of British Columbia, mj_torrejón@yahoo.com) and **MARTIN-MATTHEWS, Anne** (University of British Columbia)

Intergenerational solidarity and care of older people: Linking families and bureaucracy in context

This presentation examines how the intersection of family and bureaucracy affects intra- and inter-generational solidarity between older persons and their family caregivers. It is conceptually based on Shanas and Sussman's typology of dimensions of linkages between bureaucracies and primary groups. Within a large multi-phase study of home (domiciliary) care workers, elderly clients and family carers in Canada, we analyze interviews with 24 dyads of older people receiving home-based health and social care, and their informal caregivers (i.e. spouses and daughters). This allows us both to identify different forms of solidarity in family relations, and to explore how complex systems of care (linking families and both private and public sector workers) influence this solidarity.

Our analysis of the dyad's routines of care found that despite the use of private and public services related to the provision of in-home health and social support, solidarity between older people and their family caregivers is not weakened. On the contrary, it remains strong due to the contingent characteristics of the formal home care system. The role of the family is essential to provide and negotiate key aspects of client's care that are not addressed by the formal care system. In this context, private bureaucracy

complements both client's self-care and family care, serving to compensate for the inconsistencies of the services received.

Although our analysis is based on data from Canada, our reflections include a comparative stance that takes into account how the presence of bureaucracy (both public and private) differentially affects the solidarity between older people and their families. While Canada has a strong presence of bureaucratic institutions, in which the welfare state plays an important role, in other countries like Chile, characterized by its neoliberal policies, the role of the bureaucracy is still marginal and family solidarity almost the only alternative.

RC48-764.5

TORRES, Fernanda Valeria* (IDIHCS- UNLP CONICET, fernandav_torres@yahoo.com.ar)

Movimientos sociales: Revisitando la categoría identidad desde un enfoque espacial

Nos interesa en este trabajo discutir las identidades sociales y políticas (Giménez, 1996) configuradas alrededor de los movimientos sociales, pensando en su potencialidad analítica desde un enfoque espacial.

El concepto de *lugar* (Agnew, 1987) remite a configuraciones subjetivas de sentidos de apropiación y pertenencia, refiere al espacio definido y entendido en términos identitarios que, en estos casos, son identidades sociales y espaciales en un mismo movimiento. Por su parte, el concepto de *territorio* (Sack, 1986; Raffestin, 1993; Fernández, 2005) permite pensar en el poder y el control de un determinado espacio, marcando sus límites y la posibilidad de entrar y salir del mismo; remite a relaciones de fuerza, conflicto y disputa que nos ayudan a pensar la configuración de identidades políticas.

Proponemos analizar las *prácticas espaciales* (Lefebvre, 1974) de los movimientos sociales a través de los conceptos de *lugar* y *territorio* que suponen una herramienta para pensar las configuraciones identitarias sociales y políticas de los mismos. A través del análisis de dichas prácticas analizamos los procesos de significación, de asignación de sentidos sociales que transforma el espacio en un *lugar*, en torno del cual se producen y recrean identidades sociales. Asimismo, nos interrogamos acerca de las formas mediante las cuales un espacio o un *lugar* se territorializa, se politiza y supone la transformación de una identidad social en una identidad política con inscripción territorial.

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RC05-276.5

TORRES, Sandra* (Uppsala University, sandra.torres@soc.uu.se) and LINDBLÖM, Jonas (Uppsala University)

Media representations of migrant care workers in Swedish daily newspapers

This presentation will depart from the debate on migrant care workers found in the literature on international migration as well as in research on elderly care. The latter often depicts these workers as the solution to the recruitment needs that this welfare sector is facing while the former problematizes, among others, what the 'migrancy of care' entails. The presentation will depart from a project that explores the way in which ethnicity- and migration-related issues have been discussed in the media debate on elderly care in Sweden. The data is constituted of all articles published on this subject between 1995 and 2010 (all in all 118 articles have been analyzed; this presentation will primarily focus on the 56 that focus on migrant care workers). The analysis shows that ethnicity- and migration-related issues are discussed differently depending on the elderly care actor that is in fo-

cus. Care recipients with migrant backgrounds have often been described as a burden to this welfare sector while migrant care workers seem to be regarded as an asset even when their skills are being implicitly questioned. The presentation addresses, in other words, the paradoxical way in which daily newspapers 'construct' migrant care workers. As such, it contributes to the ongoing debate on media representations of ethnic 'Otherness' in general and migrant care workers in particular.

RC11-707.4

TORRES, Sandra* (Uppsala University, sandra.torres@soc.uu.se), **FORSSELL, Emilia** (Ersta Sköndal University College) and **OLAISON, Anna** (Linköping University)

Understandings of ethnic 'otherness' in need assessment practices

This presentation departs from the research gaps that exist in the debate on institutional categorization as far as the implications of ethnic 'otherness' are concerned. There is also a gap in the manner in which such understandings affect the political economy of care and there is also a lack of research on the intersection between ethnic 'Otherness' and old age. The project upon which this presentation is based departs from all of these debates and focuses on need assessment practice within the context of Swedish elderly care. As such, it aims to contribute to research on images of old age as these are constructed through welfare sector practices. At stake are the following research questions: do understandings of cross-cultural care interaction and ethnic 'Otherness' affect the manner in which need assessment processes legitimize and restrict access to certain elderly care services and if so, how. The data for this project is comprised of focus group interviews with need assessors (a total of 60 have been interviewed) as well as a total of 200 need assessment journals. The findings suggest that need assessors' understandings of ethnic 'Otherness' do affect the need assessment process and that alternative elderly care services are being designed as a result of it. Need assessment practices differentiate between older people with migrant backgrounds and those who belong to the ethnic majority population. As such the findings suggest that need assessors' understandings of old age differ depending on which social positions elderly people 'inhabit'. The presentation will contribute to the debate on institutional categorization and how lack of an awareness of the implications on ethnic 'Otherness' influence power differentials in old age.

TG05-520.5

TORRES SILVA, Tarcisio* (University of Campinas (UNICAMP), tartorres@gmail.com)

The use of the body image as a strategy for engagement in social media

The use of digital communication networks has been a key strategy in activist events involving demonstrations all over the world. Its utilization was evident in the media's repeated publication of pictures taken on demonstrators' mobile phones during the actions that have overthrown heads during the Arab Spring in 2011. In those countries, social network websites and mobile communication devices (phones and notebooks) were widely used in the organization of participants and in the recording of the events.

Given the importance of the image in the contemporary society, it is intriguing to observe the way it was threatened by activists in the cases mentioned above. Images created by mobile devices can be highly meaningful to the audience. Besides their power in fulfilling emergency needs, substituting mass media broadcasting where it cannot or doesn't want to be, they are invested with a high symbolic value able to activate new waves of mobilization.

In this work, it is intended to analyze these images taking into account the way the body is used to create them and how it is represented in order to provoke engagement. Since the use of social media in protests caught the attention of the press and broadcasting media in 2009, during demonstrations in Iran against the reelection of the president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, it can be noticed a strong connection between the contents circulating through these tools and the body. In Tunisia, Egypt and Libya the same is observed with a series of strategies connecting the body image with participation by means of communication technologies.

RC23-688.2

TORRES-ALBERO, Cristóbal* (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, cristobal.torres@uam.es), **FERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ, Carlos** (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) and **MAHIA-CASADO, Ramón** (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

Technophobia and ambivalence to the information and communication technologies (ICT) and its impact on the digital divide. Empirical evidence and theoretical discussion

Within the social sciences there is some consensus in explaining the emergence and development of the digital divide from social variables (such as education and age), or psychological variables (such as perceived usefulness or difficulty attributed). However, low attention has been given the role of negative (technophobia) or ambivalent social representations about technology in general, and ICTs in particular, in the process of incorporating these technologies in everyday life. Our paper will show the precise mechanism that these technophobic or ambivalent social representations intervene in processes of individual appropriation of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). Without denying the relevance of sociodemographic and psychological usual variables, the paper will highlight the importance of such social images about the technoscience in the genesis and development of the digital divide. Finally, we will consider the consequences of this new explanatory approach to the use of ICT and the digital divide has for the processes of social exclusion in contemporary information and knowledge societies. In the theoretical discussion we will provide empirical evidence from a study about Spanish citizenship which have used both qualitative methods (with in-depth interviews and focus groups) and quantitative methods (using a representative survey).

TG04-518.3

TOSCANA, Alejandra (universidad autónoma metropolitana) and **LOPEZ-LEVI, Liliana*** (universidad autónoma metropolitana, levi_lili@yahoo.com.mx)

Riesgos, desastres y procesos electorales en México

Los desastres desencadenados por fenómenos naturales o por humanos generan catástrofes que alteran la vida cultural, económica y política de un lugar determinado. Por lo general, develan las contradicciones del sistema y sus debilidades. En el ámbito electoral, han sido detonantes de la caída de gobiernos, del cambio en las preferencias electorales y se han usado como botín político.

Las teorías acerca del comportamiento del votante reconocen que una contingencia en tiempos de elecciones puede cambiar el rumbo anunciado por las tendencias electorales. Newman y Sheth (1987) a finales de los ochenta definieron que las contingencias eran uno de los cinco factores que influyen en la decisión del votante, junto con asuntos políticos, características sociales, imagen del candidato y el valor que la ciudadanía diese al cambio o la continuidad.

De tal manera que inundaciones, terremotos, huracanes o accidentes industriales, entre otros, pueden generar situaciones donde la respuesta de las autoridades, así como la postura de los diversos actores políticos influyen sobre las simpatías del ciudadano y orienten su decisión durante la jornada electoral. Múltiples casos sirven de ejemplo.

Los desastres y la vulnerabilidad social son, además, asuntos importantes en la administración de México. En este caso, instituciones públicas como Protección Civil dan cuenta de ello. Los avances que los gobiernos federales, estatales y locales han logrado en la materia son grandes, sin embargo, aún son insuficientes. Hay un largo camino por recorrer y muchos desafíos por enfrentar. El manejo de emergencias y desastres tiene muchos retos por delante y omisiones que atender.

El presente trabajo se plantea de cara a las elecciones presidenciales en 2012 en México y tiene como objetivo analizar los discursos electorales de los candidatos con referencia a los desastres, el manejo de emergencias, la mitigación del riesgo y la reducción de la vulnerabilidad.

WG02-193.3

TOSUN, Mehtap* (Middle East Technical University, ezo.cemre@gmail.com), **UYAR, Elif*** (Middle East Technical University, elifuyars@gmail.com) and **AKBAS, Meral*** (Middle East Technical University, meral_akbas@yahoo.com)

Ethnic identity patterns in rural Turkey: Life histories of lazi and Hemshin women

In Turkey, the development of a national polity and the accompanying acceleration of modernization and of capitalist social relations established a new national culture and society, which has affected even the most remote areas of the country. However, despite this trend toward a greater uniformity, local traditions and local loyalties still retain a vitality that is seldom fully appreciated.

The Lazi and the Hemshin people are known as two neighbouring people of the eastern Black Sea region. With their histories, pasts, cultures and economic lives, and also with their mutual relationships stemming from their status as neighbours such as tension/solidarity, conflict/competition, these two neighbouring people of the region are living a fairly closed life. These aspects of their lives are constantly affecting and defining their present.

Lazi and Hemshin women are subjected to a multi-layered exploitation within the framework of the life conditions, experiences and patterns determined by historical-political-economic-social conditions. This multi-layered exploitation mechanism has come into being, continues to be and is reproduced by the positioning of the patriarchal system, the socio-cultural restructuring of the society in the process of nation-state building and the gendered property-work relations in rural life. The reproduced gendered work relations in rural life manifest themselves through the fact that women are the main labour force in the agricultural production and housework.

This study, by following the narratives of these women that are full of life experiences neglected from the official history, attempts to make a critical revelation of the social history of Turkey with an emphasis on how the Lazi and Hemshin women have told their life-stories in the context of conflicts and alliances in socio-political history of Turkey, of poverty, of oppression in gendered agrarian relations.

RC53-53.2

TRAPENCIERE, Ilze* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, ilze.trapenciere@lza.lv) and **TRAPENCIERE, Anna*** (Liepaja University, annatrapenciere@gmail.com)

Euro-orphans or nobody's children - the door open to exclusion

'Euro-orphans' are defined as children whose parents have emigrated due to economical reasons and left their children behind. Some are cared by grandparents, siblings, other relatives, neighbours or left by themselves. At present, the social policy does not employ a term 'euro-orphan', and accordingly there is no social policy intervention towards this group of children. According to estimates, in Latvia, in 2011 there are about 8000 euro-orphans, which is more than the number of children officially defined as *orphans* or *social orphans*.

The paper is based on a study of Euro-orphans in Latvia based on document analyses, expert interviews and interviews, and use of art project.

The paper analyses various age groups of euro-orphans – younger school age (7-10), preadolescents (11-13) and teenagers. The younger children seem to find it easier to accept the absence of parents. Pre-adolescents and teenagers suffer the most. It exhibits in various ways – and the most visible are poor success at school, might fall into a bad company, using alcohol and drugs and starting criminal activities. Invisible harm is depressive mood, living a fragmented life 'from call to call' or from 'visit to visit' or 'when leaving my home country and start new life'.

The author will describe different models of substitute parenting and the role of various agents that decreases the risk of social exclusion of those children.

RC34-321.1

TRAPENCIERE, Ilze* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, ilze.trapenciere@lza.lv)

Social and vocational integration of youth leaving residential care

In ex-socialist countries tens of thousands of children and youth still live in social institutions (orphanages), although majority of them have alive biological parents. After turning 18 they must leave the orphanage and start independent life, in many cases without appropriate education, practical skills and adequate cultural and social capital. That is the main reason of risk of social exclusion. The author attempts to explain the main risks of social exclusion for care leavers and points some important steps that should be taken to lessen the risk of social exclusion of those young people and

discuss necessary political interventions to improve the inclusion of care leavers.

The analyses is based on the data from a research *Inclusion of Youth after leaving institutional care* (EU PROGRESS Programme) in five countries (Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania, France and Italy). Study is based on expert interviews, interviews with young people leaving care, focus group discussions with care leavers and policy analyses in all five countries.

RC41-530.4

TRAPENCIERIS, Marcis* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, marcis@petijums.lv) and PULMANIS, Toms (The National Health Service)

Excess mortality among clients in alcohol treatment in Latvia: A record-linkage study

Introduction. Alcohol consumption is among the leading factors for mortality and morbidity worldwide. It has been estimated that around 4 percent of deaths globally are attributable to alcohol use with the highest proportion of deaths attributable to alcohol seen in Eastern Europe (more than 10%) and Latin America (around 8%), while the lowest – in Africa. One way of analyzing mortality is through record-linkage studies.

Objective. The aim of this study is to investigate mortality and causes of deaths among clients in alcohol treatment in Latvia and possible socio-economic factors and mediators.

Study design. Individual level data on clients in public alcohol treatment in Latvia from the Patient REGISTER DAtabase (PREDA) were linked with the General Mortality Register (GMR) based on a unique personal identifier. Directly standardized mortality rates, standardized mortality ratios and survival probabilities were calculated for different age and gender groups.

Results. Over the period of 2000–2011 a total of 42,894 unique individuals were treated for problems related with alcohol intoxication, dependence or psychosis, of which by the end of follow-up 7,496 had died. The highest mortality rates and lowest survival probability was among clients who have received treatment for problems related with alcohol psychosis, while the lowest mortality – for clients with less severe alcohol problems. The most common cause of death was ischemic heart disease (ICD-10 I20-I25), followed by cardiomyopathy (I42), and liver diseases (K70-K77).

Conclusions. This study suggest record-linkage studies are a valuable tool in analyzing mortality in Latvia as analyzing only aggregate cause-specific mortality rates might be under-reporting of alcohol-related mortality. By taking into account high mortality rates among most severe alcohol treatment clients evidence-based alcohol policies and treatment services should be introduced.

RC33-393.6

TRAPENCIERIS, Marcis* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, marcis@petijums.lv) and SNIKERE, Sigita (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia)

The effects of web-based and paper-and-pencil questionnaire administration in school surveys on substance use

Introduction. For more than a decade social researchers have been looking into employing computerized instruments in school surveys, which have traditionally used paper-and-pencil (P&P) questionnaires.

Objective. The aim of this study is to investigate differences in responses to questions about tobacco, alcohol and drug use between two modes of questionnaire administration: web-based and paper-and-pencil.

Study design. A total of 691 students aged 14-17 in 32 classes in Riga city were randomly assigned to one of the two modes of questionnaire administration. The questionnaire used for 2011 data collection in Latvia within framework of the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD) was tested. The questionnaire included questions about substance use (use of tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and other drugs) as well as questions about leisure time, attitudes, risk perceptions, etc. The differences in results between the two modes of questionnaire administration were tested by logistic regression.

Results. All but a few substance use prevalence rates were found to be higher among respondents of the web-based questionnaire but none of differences was found to be statistically significant after controlling for cluster effects, age and gender.

Conclusions. This study revealed that computer administered surveys are feasible in school settings in Latvia. The higher reported substance use prevalence rates for web version of the questionnaire, although not statistically significant, makes us cautious about recommending changing from the traditional P&P mode, especially for surveys with trend data. Web-based questionnaire was very well perceived by respondents as well as by school administration, which is crucial to consider in the future in the light of decreasing response rates. As reduction in costs of web-based as compared with traditional surveys is considerable, it would make studies more affordable, especially in countries with limited resources.

RC32-131.4

TRASK, Bahira Sherif* (University of Delaware, bstrask@udel.edu) and BAROLET-FOGARTY, Megan (University of Delaware)

Addressing the impact of globalization, poverty and women's labor force participation: Three case studies

As aspect of economic liberalization and globalization has been the deregulation of labor markets accompanied by the informalization and feminization of work. While more women around the world are part of the paid labor force, many of these jobs are outside of the formal, regulated labor sector. This informalization translates into many working women lacking social and legal protections. The same trend has also been accompanied by the feminization of poverty as more women work for very low wages and under hardship conditions.

This paper will examine the effects of globalization and the confluence of the women's movement on women's labor market participation in low-income and non-Western countries. Specifically, the paper will concentrate on the experiences of women caught between Western ideologies that view women's labor as self-empowering and the realities of globalization that force women to work outside of the home under sub-standard conditions. Moreover, many of these women struggle with gender constructs that emphasize their roles as wives and mothers and not as primary breadwinners. In many cultural contexts, working women must negotiate their new roles with men who are not supportive of their external employment and yet, are dependent on their wives' incomes. The paper will then move towards discussing and analyzing several programs in India, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso in Africa, that have successfully helped train women to work outside of the home and have also provided them with skills that teach self-empowerment, networking, and role negotiation. These case studies illustrate that while globalization has further exacerbated hardship conditions for women, there are also opportunities that can be capitalized and expanded on.

WG02-193.1

TREITLER, Vilna Bashi* (City University of New York - The Graduate Center, vtreitler@gc.cuny.edu)

The ethnic project: How racial fiction buttresses ethnic factions

The United States has a system of racial hierarchy with the white racial category at its apex, black at its nadir, and several other categories in between. Most people in the United States hold racial and ethnic positions at the same time. (Those who do not ethnically identify have been sociohistorically incorporated as fully "white" or "black," the only two racial categories that tend to link ethnic erasure with racial adaptation.) Wealth-holding men seeking to protect their power created whiteness and used it to coopt poor European contract (indentured) laborers who might otherwise have joined with enslaved Africans to threaten to overthrow the wealthy's power.

The U.S. racial system has shaped the inclusion of other groups since, and to this day pervades all U.S. social relations. Each group of "ethnics" – from native Americans through the "newest" arriving immigrant group – has been subject to the dictates of racial incorporation. Generally speaking, racial inclusion has meant subjugation to the bottom of the hierarchy, but some groups have managed to raise their racial status over time. This status-raising occurs not because of the benevolence of the dominant racial group, but because the status-raising group used their social agency in particular ways. Moreover, I argue, all racialized ethnic groups have similar desires to raise their racial status, but not all groups have equal power to realize those desires. My paper will present a theory of "ethnic projects," or the process by which group agency carries out a quest for racial uplift. I will also theorize about the elements of ethnic projects that account for group success or failure in their ethnic project, using various U.S. ethnic histories as case-study evidence.

RC34-605.4

TREJO SÁNCHEZ, José Antonio* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, tmx2236115@prodigy.net.mx)

Rebeldes del maguey: Rituales de interacción en el punk toluqueño

Una de las voces disonantes juveniles más vitales lo ha sido el punk mexicano, que se ha expandido en varios nichos matris del país. Especialmente para implantarse entre jóvenes de las clases populares y de origen indígena, tanto en las ciudades como en los pueblos y comunidades pos-rurales del país. Muchos de estos jóvenes han encontrado nuevas formas de protesta y resistencia en los colectivos anarco-punks, otros más deambulan en las formas expresivas y alternativas de los géneros musicales post-punks y otros tantos se quedaron varados en los problemas de las drogas del sistema que tanto cuestionaron. Sin embargo, se puede encontrar todavía que aunque la cresta del movimiento punk ha pasado, muchos de sus protagonistas y adherentes continúan buscando formas nuevas de expresar su luchas contra el consumismo alienante y las formas autoritarias de control y manipulación políticas del mundo contemporáneo, sea a través de proyectos que utilizan el *fanzone*, el video o cualquier otra forma de expresión que permita ventilar la contracultura punketa.

Es lo que las experiencias colectivas, musicales y generacionales de Desahogo Personal y Orines de Puerco, llenas de encono y mordacidad, representarían para el movimiento *punketo hardcorerero* del Valle de Toluca. Las dos agrupaciones arriba mencionadas son las pioneras de una historia musical del punk en Toluca, pero sus consecuencias pueden considerarse para el aspecto popular-anarquista que da contenido al punk como fenómeno sociocultural.

Como réplica del punk inglés y neoyorquino, el punk mexicano contiene tanto raíces musicales como sociales en la historia de su recreación hacia principios de la década de los ochenta. Se destaca también por su origen popular y urbano, tanto de origen proletariado o suburbano, como por su contagio y extensión en jóvenes cuyo origen étnico y campesino les ha hecho llegar tardíamente al movimiento y manifestación política radicalizada.

RC17-118.3

TRELA, Joanna* (The University of Melbourne, j.trela@student.unimelb.edu.au)

The rationalization of academic work

The academic profession is often characterised as an occupation that enjoys high levels of intellectual freedom, autonomy, and collegial governance. However, means-ends rationalities—enacted in New Public Management (NPM) and taking shape in standardised performance appraisals—are externally imposed and internally incorporated in higher education. This process of rationalization has been occurring globally, although at different rates in different countries. Procedural and formal rationality is used to justify the practices of NPM. Accountability, objectivity, and justice generate criteria for evaluating the competences of academics and the legitimacy of knowledge production. I will argue that rationalized performance appraisals render academics not only controllable, but also “knowable” and, ultimately, “useful” or “deviant.” Accordingly, the foundation of academics’ professional autonomy is challenged in the rationalized and disciplined environment. Although this may well be novel in university settings, such practices and social norms are becoming institutionalised as they are embedded and embodied in social relationships and face-to-face interactions. This creates new social classifications and thus constructs identities, desires, aspirations, beliefs and emotions. According to Ian Hacking ways of classifying became possible in industrial bureaucracies and are the result of a recent democratization of some social sciences. New ways of classifying people open up spaces for new kinds to emerge. These kinds are new ways to be, and new options to choose, this is new ways to choose who one is. Identity and autonomy are, in this sense, interrelated. Drawing on work of Foucault and Goffman, the paper will explore the ways in which Hacking’s concept of *looping effect* might occur in an academic environment. Therefore, it will problematize: how academics have been “made up”; how the academic profession is being remodelled by the global process of rationalization; and, the impact this rationalization has on academic professional autonomy and identity work.

RC25-510.4

TREVINO, María del Carmen* (UNIVERSIDAD PEDAGOGICA NACIONAL, maria.trevino@gmail.com)

La acción en el espacio público: Mujer y trabajo

Esta ponencia tratará de abordar alguno de los elementos para comprender la construcción del significado de la cultura política de las mujeres en el marco de un discurso que considera como “invisibles” por un lado, las contribuciones y apariciones que han hecho las mujeres, tanto en el espacio privado del hogar, como en el mundo político, social, económico, artístico, cultural, científico, etc., o sea el espacio público, la esfera pública.

Problematizar teóricamente el concepto de visibilidad del trabajo de las mujeres, así como la emergencia de su visibilidad, sobre los modos, el discurso, las formas jurídicas, las posibilidades políticas y las restricciones de acceso al mundo educativo y laboral por parte de las mujeres, adquiere vigencia en torno a la relación de “existencia pública”, de “aparición política”, del trabajo, la labor y la acción política de las mujeres que trabajan en México

Al politizarse género y cultura, son importantes las nociones de especificidad cultural, que señalan a las mujeres como portadoras simbólicas de la cultura, identificando paradójicamente la diferencia cultural que con la sola mención de la existencia de un ámbito determinado del comportamiento de las mujeres, hace que prevalezcan ciertas prácticas sociales y formas de relativismo cultural radical que, en nombre de la diferencia, niegan a la mujer sus derechos humanos fundamentales y por ende sus capacidades.

Si bien hombres y mujeres son, en términos de igualdad, y con base en la cualidad humana de ser distintos, creadores y productores de la cultura en sus sociedades; es paradójico que las mujeres, en lo general, tienen escasa y en muchos casos, ninguna libertad para comunicar su propio yo, para tomar iniciativas, para actuar, para expresar tanto en la acción como en el discurso su posibilidad de presentarse a los otros como diferentes, pero “... Iguales como seres humanos”. (Arendt, 1993:201).

RC53-109.3

TREVISAN, Gabriela* (Institute of Education, Minho University, gabriela.trevisan@gmail.com)

Children’s participation in school: An analysis on decision making competences and children’s citizenship

Children’s participation in co decision making processes in particular settings such as school is a crucial element to consider the possibility of a childhood citizenship. Contemporary debates on citizenship argue the need to rethink private and public spheres and underline the need to take into account lived experiences and an extended view beyond formal rights and duties perspectives. To consider them as citizens, therefore, we must be able to see them as political subjects with specific political action carried out in everyday life settings. Children’s competences to co decide, to create rules and to analyse different options can be seen as an important question to argue on children’s citizenship. Moreover, if school are viewed as a particular setting of political socialisation where children are able to display political competences on collective life, citizenship can be there studied. However complexities in such contexts must be pointed out, namely on power relations, alliances and interdependent relations between children and adults, as well as opportunities and structures made available for children’s participation to be put in place. On analysing them, complexities and tensions can be observed suggesting that children’s participation and citizenship is contextual and must be seen in a wide spectrum of possibilities and constraints. The research was carried out in an elementary school with children aged 6 to 10, analysing participation experiences such as school assemblies, where children could be seen as co deciders in school life and in the class room. Using an ethnographic approach and carrying out interviews and specifically designed activities with children on participation in school, results will be discussed from a sociology of childhood theoretical background.

RC22-80.1

TREVISAN, Janine* (PUC RS, janinebt@terra.com.br)

Religious movements and the debate on the law projects that intend to criminalize homophobia in Brazil

This paper aims to bring up the results of part of my doctoral research, which intends to investigate the place of religion in Brazilian politics. For this presentation, I analyzed the religious discourses that emerged from the confrontation between religious parliamentarians and their religious leaderships and the social movements that struggle for the sexual minorities rights, such as the lesbians, gays and transsexuals. The law project (PL 122/2006) was under discussion in the chamber of deputies since 2006 proposing, mainly, the criminalization of homophobia. Since then, evangelical and catholic parliamentarians have resisted and avoided their votation, not without raising a debate and critical campaigns against it. Their main argument has been about their fear of losing the religious freedom, especially in talking against homosexual practices. During the last presidential elections in Brazil, the main candidates, Dilma Rousseff (PT) and Jose Serra (PSDB) were compelled with some religious groups to not carry on that discussion. On the other hand, there were the social movements for sexual minorities rights, claiming for the future government support. The arrangements that each candidate made during that period and, especially the elected president Dilma Rousseff, will be presented alongside her public positioning on that issue during 2011. In the last months, that project was archived and, in replacement, another one (PL Alexandre Ivo) was proposed. All the debate available (newspapers, reports, site on the internet) concerning these issues and discussion will be brought to the best understanding on that phenomenon.

RC33-393.1

TRIFILETTI, Rossana* (university of Florence, rossana.trifiletti@unifi.it)

New fathers and mothers in Europe and their (old) division of labour

The paper derives from a comparative research about Work-Care balance, "Workcare" conducted in seven European countries (United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Poland, Austria, Denmark) under European Framework Programme 6.

In particular, it utilises a body of 110 in-depth interviews (a substantial part of which addressed to both partners of a couple) - collected from parents of 5 to 12 children - to illustrate how persistent cultural differences are in the construction of both what "work", on the one side and "appropriate care", on the other one, is meant to be in the mix between family or informal and market or public resources.

If we want to take seriously the idea that contemporary well-being in an Adult Worker dual earner/dual carer society depends more on re-conciliating work requests and care burdens of *both* parents, the history of how the exigencies of two different careers and the decisions about childbirths have been managed in time becomes crucial, revealing what is taken for granted in different countries and therefore constitutes the background of the division of domestic work. These indications top up almost spontaneously in the rich narratives we collected and underline how different may be what is considered a high quality family life, a fair division of unpaid work and an acceptable work-life balance in dual earner (or one-and half) couples with children who already experienced non-family childcare. On the other hand, all this may be compared with the result of more traditional tools measuring the division of labour (forms filled and drawings), something we also proposed to our respondents. Anyway, it emerges clearly how important it is to have care work duties publicly recognized, also in terms of a right to enjoy childcare, which is of paramount importance in moving towards gender equity, also in "new fathers" families.

RC15-40.7

TRINDEADE, Ana Angélica* (Universidad Federal de Bahia, Brasil, angelica.ana@gmail.com)

Cooperación internacional en salud pública: Una cuestión de la democracia y la justicia social?

El estudio propuesto aborda un tema actual en las ciencias sociales en democracia, justicia y salud. Introduce reflexiones en esfuerzos de las sociedades contemporáneas - especialmente Brasil - para equilibrar necesidades locales y desafíos mundiales de salud. Por lo tanto, el estudio sobre la cooperación internacional, para la promoción de la coordinación de políticas entre los múltiples actores, que ajustan componentes y actividades diversas en busca de expectativas comunes en diferentes escalas - regional, nacional, mundial. En propósito central del estudio examina el

impacto de la gobernabilidad de la salud mundial, de las alianzas mundiales con la participación de Brasil y los organismos multilaterales (OMS / OPAS) y de las posibilidades de la política de cooperación internacional en materia de salud sirven como instrumento para la justicia social en relación con las políticas locales/nacional de salud pública, y también propone a la comprensión de cómo los movimientos sociales transnacionales y su presión para mantener los acuerdos globales sobre asistencia humanitaria en la salud regional adecuada de las necesidades. Esto permite entendimiento de las políticas movidas por la solidaridad global y las reformas institucionales correspondientes. Las categorías de la sociología política que se utilizan en este trabajo se remiten a la justicia social y la democracia en relación con la salud como un derecho social. Esto permite la comprensión de los avances, retos y desafíos actuales, también permite la comprensión de las reclamaciones por igualdad y el reconocimiento a través de la salud en contraste con la comprensión de la salud como una mercancía. Para desarrollar el estudio sobre el impacto de la cooperación internacional en el ámbito local/nacional se evalúan, en particular, los discursos y las acciones de la Red Sudamericana de Vigilancia y Control en Salud Pública y su influencia en el estado brasileño de salud de salud.

RC29-690.2

TRINDEADE, Arthur* (Universidade de Brasília, arthur@unb.br)

Effectiveness and governance of Brazilian criminal justice system

Despite the variety of sources and methodologies, the studies of Criminal Justice Systems have been focusing on their efficiency. They analyze the system's capacity to process the enormous demand for punishment. But little have been discussing on the effectiveness of punishment, it causes and effects. Also, there are little analysis about the system's governance conditions. In this article, we discuss the effectiveness and the governance of the Brazilian Criminal Justice System.

WG05-147.1

TRZCINSKI, Eileen* (Wayne State University, aa2705@wayne.edu), **HUTSON, Royce** (Wayne State University), **KOLBE, Athena** (University of Michigan), **SHANNON, Harry** (McMaster University) and **JAMES, Leah** (University of Michigan)

Features of child food insecurity after the 2010 Haiti earthquake: Results from a longitudinal random survey of households

Background: Recent commentary on the health consequences of natural disasters has suggested a dearth of research on understanding the antecedents to victimization. We assessed data on child food security from a two-wave panel survey of Port-au-Prince, Haiti residents conducted just prior to and six weeks after the January 2010 earthquake.

Methods: Using random Global Positioning System (GPS) sampling, we interviewed 93.1% (N = 1732) of the original 1,800 households interviewed in 2009 in the six week survey after the earthquake. Respondents were queried with regard to mortalities, injuries, food security, housing, and other factors for them and their households. Researchers sought to understand the antecedents to child food insecurity after the quake.

Findings: Findings suggest that several household characteristics were associated with food insecurity for children. School attendance of children before the quake, prior chronic/acute illnesses in the household before the quake, poor living conditions, remittances from abroad, primary respondent mental health, and histories of criminal and other human rights violations committed against family members prior to the quake were shown to be associated with food insecurity after the earthquake. Earned household income was only associated with one of the measures of food insecurity.

Interpretation: Food insecurity for children was common after the quake. It appears that those households vulnerable on multiple dimensions prior to the quake were also vulnerable to food insecurity after the quake. Remittances from abroad were one of the leading protective factors against food insecurity. Reconstruction and redevelopment should focus on ameliorating potential vulnerabilities to poor outcomes in natural disasters because Haiti is well known for the potentiality of both hurricanes and earthquakes.

RC55-133.3

TSAI, Ming-Chang* (National Taipei University, mtsai@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

Overtime's impact on well-being in four East Asia societies

The issue of working conditions and worker rights increasingly becomes a major concern in public policy as extraordinary long working hours with severe impacts on workers' health and other well-beings all the more reflect the "dark side" of miraculous economic performance of East Asia. Based on the East Asian Social Survey data collected in 2008, the empirical findings show that in Japan the professional class experienced long grueling work hours compared to lower-grade workers. China as a reversed image of Japan in this aspect exemplifies a critical case of transition economy, in which lower-stratum workers can hardly earn enough even by excessive overtime. This outcome appears to show this class' self-exploitation as a way of realizing profits in this region (except Japan). Finally, cautions should be used in predicting that contract workers, in contrast to their permanent counterparts, work longer hours. In Japan, their consideration of life style might be a factor that they do not prefer extra hours beyond the legal standard. Yet in South Korea and China, contract workers are mostly "full-timers" that have to work longer to compensate their low wages. In this aspect divergence in overtime might represent different motivations for the four neighbor countries. This study additionally assesses overtime's impact on level of happiness. As expected, Taiwan and China observed a significant negative effect of overtime (this relation is slightly attenuated in South Korea). In Japan, as it is those occupying higher social positions that work longer, their well-being is not necessarily threatened by overtime. These cross-cultural differences further assert the need of comparative analysis of national contexts of overtime and wellbeing.

RC15-140.5

TSAI, Yu-yueh* (Academia Sinica, free123@gate.sinica.edu.tw)***Gene as a metaphor: The geneticization of aboriginal identity in Taiwan***

In the 1980s the government of Taiwan began to support the development of biotechnology. Since the 1990s, there has been an increasing number of researches in different fields devoted themselves to evaluate the genetic attributes of Taiwan's aboriginal people from the perspective of biomedicine. More and more, the aboriginal minority has been biomedically represented in terms of their presumed genetic features. Constructed by a variety of sources such as government-supported research projects, professional journal articles, mass media, and suchlike, this discourse about the aborigines' genetic attributes comprises three sub-discourses which focus on 1) the particular genetic origin of aboriginal illness and health, 2) the genetic basis of aboriginal identification, and 3) the genetic particularity of the aboriginal people as a buttress of the idea of Taiwanese nationality.

I argue that there has been a "selective affinity" between genetic research and identity politics as a result of the rapid development of biomedicine in global scale. This phenomenon can be found in countries with *different* cultural and political backgrounds. My research takes the Taiwan case as an intriguing variant and tries to answer the following questions: What is the complicated relationship between genetic discourse and identity politics in Taiwan? What is the particular historical development and social mechanism that has led to this complicated relationship and how? What are the viewpoints and interests of different parties involved in the debates about the relationship between aboriginal genetic attributes, health, ethnic identification, and nationhood? What are the sociological implications of the geneticization of Taiwan's aboriginal identity in terms of the study of ethnic politics?

WG01-464.2

TSAPKO, Miroslava* (Russian State University for the Humanities, ucprresearch@gmail.com)***New forms of patriotism in the context of globalization***

Problems of youth integration into the social and political life are always actual and important. The population ageing and the young people wish to leave the country make the authorities to draw their attention to the youth. The political process determining the youth policy at the Putin's age includes political reforms of non-democratic nature at the background of weak and underdeveloped democratic institutes (such as political parties, mass media and NGOs), centralization of the power and forming the soft authoritarian regime with abridged rights of the federal subjects and abolishment of governor's elections and adoption of the new electoral law, as well as returning to the archaic imperial and military rhetoric.

This sociological research shows that the young people's consciousness is not more progressive and modern in the political sphere. They are infected with the virus of revanchism and they are sorry about the end of the empire and dreaming of a strong state. The youth electoral activity's level is less than 12%. The youth absenteeism may be explained by the low standard of life, no effect of the political activity and political ignorance along with the low level of the political culture and emotional alienation from the authorities and high barriers for the youth in politics. And at last, the young people don't see any existing political parties, which are able to defend their interests.

We analyze different forms of the youth political and civil activities within political parties, pro-Kremlin, ecological and radical and forbidden organizations.

RC32-129.1

TSARFATY, Orly* (Academic College of Emeq Yezreel, orlyt@yvc.ac.il) and **LIRAN-ALPER, Dalia** (The college of management academic studies)***The people demand social justice***

The wave of protests that began in the Arab world and continued in various European countries did not leave Israel untouched. The social protest, which gained unprecedented public support and extensive media coverage, is portrayed as a seminal event in the history of Israeli society. It began in a protest of the younger generation against the high cost of housing in Israel and continued with a call for the establishment of a new socioeconomic order. The leader of the protest was an anonymous twenty-five-year-old student.

The present study focuses on the image construction of the protest leader – Daphni Leef – in the online press in Israel (July-September 2011).

The corpus of research on women's media representations reveals that symbolic annihilation is employed in the representation of women (Tuchman, 1978), which is manifested in absence of representation or in limited, distorted, and negative representation.

Exclusion and inclusion practices are frequently employed in the coverage of women acting in the public space. Women politicians receive less coverage than men, and aspects irrelevant to their position are emphasized in their representation, such as appearance, family status, and emotionality.

The term 'frame/framing' refers to a frame the media imposes on reality together with the meanings each community accords its narratives (Gamson, 1989; Reese, 2001). Gendered framing refers to the propensity to relate political stories in masculine terms of conflict and power. The coverage of women leaders treats them as 'outsiders', as 'pioneers' and agents of change. In some cases this element can contribute to the image of women leading protest organizations.

The present study discusses the elements of gendered framing (Norris, 1997) and whether it was employed toward the leader of this protest.

RC26-451.3

TSOBANOGLU, George* (University of the Aegean, g.tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr)***Assembling the social as governing capacity building***

Institutional Capacity Building remains a local prerogative in the development process and is determined by two sources. The first concerns the problem of institutional supply. Countries which have been dramatically moved towards integrated public market regulations (BRICS) have adapted to global networks. New "social institutions" have been formed to regulate labor reproduction based on territoriality and information based accounting practices (for inflation). Distribution networks as new "organizational" regimes control production. Countries such as Greece, with strong patronage politics, may seem to lack the required "state institutions" and civil society organizations to coordinate socio-economic exchanges to enhance the value chain in the EU system.

The other issue concerns the already embedded institutions which may be an obstacle to new ones. The way external and internal actors are articulated, in a usually asymmetrical politically relationship, may define the future of "redundant" institutions. Usually developing regimes define a legal plateau whereby the nominal and the effective refer to law and to social assemblages as administration. However such social assemblages to be constituted require local partnerships and the social economy to become the centre in state policy. A pro-poor capacity building constitutes the ele-

mental driver for a social assemblage essential to steer sustainability. Usually socially undemocratic regimes rule by means of poverty governance by imposing to the excluded a system of private trade of their basic needs (health, education, transport). As a result of political patronage, Greece formed administrative silos which neither communicate horizontally nor cooperate among themselves.

This paper will focus on Greek labor and its organizational status in an advanced European Union. We will focus on two issues of key importance for social assemblages; the health system and the local rural development process.

RC26-339.2

TSOBANOGLU, George* (University of the Aegean, g.tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr)

Greek higher education institutions (HEIs) and European Union drivers: Some observations on organisational changes

Since the 1960s successive Greek governments have increased investment in universities, TEIs, and distance education (Hellenic Open University) with both general and targeted funding expanding the range of programming and institutions. Some of the obvious benefits have been: improved access; attracting back to Greece higher quality academics, significant economic benefits locally/regionally from direct, indirect spending; greater social mobility; improved life long learning opportunities; commercialization of research (such as FORTHnet); and improvements in linking universities to knowledge economy and engaging communities. Also, since entering the EU, Greek Universities have benefited greatly from access to various infrastructure, research and 'community' funds which have enhanced their role in expanding public benefits.

Some of the differences in the educational performance and general success of HEIs in meeting societal needs between Greece and the rest of Europe are a result of the differences in investment per student (with Northern European institutions investing anywhere from 2 to 5 times the amount in Greece). Other significant differences include organizational issues (with Greece amongst the most centralized bureaucratically). Closely related, there is less diversity in teaching and research programs particularly in arts/social sciences and less emphasis on strategic roles attached to HEIs for social and economic development. The current monetary crisis represents a unique challenge for these organizations as they seek autonomy and a new relation to the "market" for skills and jobs.

RC31-14.5

TSUCHIDA, Kumiko* (Tohoku University, kumitsuchi@msi.biglobe.ne.jp) and **LEE, Sunhee*** (Tohoku University, ihele@law.tohoku.ac.jp)

Rebuilding the life after disaster: The case studies of immigrant women in Tohoku

This study analyzes the process of rebuilding lives of the immigrants after the Great Japan Earthquake. The earthquake and subsequent tsunami caused huge damages to Japan, especially in the Pacific coast areas in Tohoku region and changed every part of lives for the people residing in the area. It affected not only Japanese nationals, but also the immigrants there.

Realizing multicultural conviviality has been recognized as one of the social issues in Japan, especially in metropolitan areas and industrial cities that have been more culturally diversified by incoming of the immigrants. However, Tohoku region, which has smaller number of immigrants, is lagging far behind in grappling with this issue. There, the female immigrants who married Japanese nationals characterize the immigrants' composition of Tohoku region. They tended to be invisible because they reside dispersedly in different towns or rarely had their own organization (Lee 2011). However, the earthquake consequently urged some of the female immigrants to organize themselves, and this is the case for the female Filipino immigrants in Miyagi prefecture in Tohoku. Although the Filipino women initially organized themselves in order to support each other in receiving the aids, they are now in the attempt to rebuild their lives by themselves through gathering social resources. Utilizing the data of interviews and participant observation, this study demonstrates the process of forming the Filipino immigrants organization, and considers the possibility and constraints in their attempt to rebuild their lives in the social context of Tohoku after the disaster.

RC04-329.9

TSUKANOVA, Daria* (Sociology and communication, daria.cenferfest@gmail.com)

Professional competences – one of democracy characteristics in academic capitalism

Democracy during the epoch of the academic capitalism is shown in freedom of labor mobility. On the one hand this freedom in choosing supports a competition of national systems of vocational training. On the other hand national differences in the field of culture, economy and politicians conduct to the formation of certain distinctions in interpretation of professional competences. The main line of globalized vocational training is rapprochement of the labor market requirements and the maintenance of educational programs.

These positions have laid down in a basis of study of a problem: how much education influences the professional communication of working migrants, example - experience of working migrants in Russia and France.

Russia is included more and more intensively into global economy. The tendency of struggle against an illegal labor market and formation of conditions for development of legal labor migration was outlined. Created attractive conditions for investment of the foreign capital in the country involve migratory labor waves on the enterprises of Russia and abroad. If ten years ago speaking about professional communication efficiency meant to speak about the linguistic issues, mastery of language and cultural differences, now there is a necessity to study the problems arising in professional communications, the qualities of vocational training based on discrepancy.

Problems:

1. To reveal methodological bases of concept «internal professional communications» for sociological measurement.
2. To define approaches and criteria of an estimation in concept «efficiency of internal professional communications».
3. To reveal specific features of national vocational training of working migrants.
4. To reveal the competences of communication needed for effective work of migrants in the foreign environment.

As a conclusion: efficiency of professional communications defines degree of democratization of educational processes in the conditions of academic capitalism.

RC15-745.3

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The what, who, when, how and if of medicines decision-making

RC32-769.1

TUIDER, Elisabeth* (University of Kassel, tuid@uni-kassel.de) and **TRZECIAK, Miriam*** (University of Kassel, m.trzeciak@uni-kassel.de)

El movimiento de mujeres zapatistas – Una perspectiva poscolonial hacia las políticas de inclusión y el concepto de la democratización

En América Latina las luchas de mujeres han contribuido a procesos de transformación política y social primero en los movimientos sociales y después dentro de los proyectos de democracia del estado nacional (Lamas 1992; Molyneux 2007; Schild 2001). En muchos casos se excluyó de estas luchas feministas a las mujeres indígenas ó se volvieron sujetos de programas de las políticas de género y de desarrollo que se referían a un proyecto occidental sin considerar prácticas locales y específicamente situadas (Hernández 2008).

Las políticas de las mujeres zapatistas en Chiapas/México deben ser consideradas como ejemplo para la articulación de subjetividades a lo largo de ejes poderosos de la exclusión social. Su marginalización múltiple no sólo resulta de su diversidad étnica y su posición económica, sino también desde su posición dentro del orden de género patriarcal indígena.

Las exigencias que pronunciaron las mujeres zapatistas en la ley revolucionaria de mujeres, tienen que ser consideradas como la formulación de necesidades específicamente situadas para la participación política y la justicia género-específica. Esta justicia está posicionada dentro del proyecto político de las y los zapatistas para la creación de estructuras egalitarias y comunitarias como el "mandar obedeciendo".

En nuestra aportación reflexionamos sobre la política y estrategia de las mujeres zapatistas en el marco de la teoría poscolonial. Con esto intentamos diseñar un concepto de democracia incluyente que no esté vinculado en el Estado. En lugar de ello, presentamos la „repolitización de la práctica social“ (Santos 1998) como base de un acercamiento de lo „político“, donde se tematiza lo político en el contexto de prácticas cotidianas socio-culturales para la adquisición de nuevas subjetividades políticas (Escobar, Alvarez, Dagnino 2001). Enfocamos el significado de ejes de diferencia que influyen interseccionalmente en la articulación de prácticas de inclusión así como las exigencias y realización de políticas de descolonización.

RC33-209.4

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Ethnography of interpretation

The ethnography of interpretation.

The paper presents a project that focuses on activities of interpretation of visual data. Not only in sociology but also in other disciplines and also in occupations and vernacular fields the interpretation and analysis of videos is a everyday practice. E.g. policemen try to understand footage from crime scenes or sports trainers analyse the mistakes of their teams. This paper shows how those video analysts generate meaning based on video data, how they use specific technology and how those practices can be compared to video analysis within social science. (By comparing it, the video-ethnography becomes self reflexive, this is a starting point where science studies can start to think about its own interpretive practices.) The research shows how the participants produce meaning by reconstructing the video material using their body movements as devices for reenactments, how they highlight and frame certain details on screen and how they generate meaning by bringing it into narrative order. Interpretation is understood as a communicative process, that can be understood by an ethnography that focusses on communicative actions. Methodologically the project combines a "focused ethnography" that will be discussed with the analysis of video recordings of certain key events such as joint data sessions.

TG05-568.3

TUMA, René* (Technical University Berlin, rene.tuma@tu-berlin.de)

Reflexive videography

During the last decades videography has become a well established method for studying social interaction in a variety of contexts. Based on conversation analysis and ethnomethodology it has mainly been used to study workplace interaction, but recently also applied to other fields such as religious phenomena or everyday communication. First introductory texts have been published and the methodological basis is set. However, for novices learning videography still a very complex endeavour, because this form of analysis is based on what one can call tacit knowledge.

This paper explains how especially collaborative data-sessions, which are at the heart of the process of video analysis are a complex social interaction on their own. The talks aims at reflecting the researchers practices of interpreting visual material, analysing and generating knowledge. To be able to study those processes in detail, sequences of analysis are themselves filmed and taken to scrutiny. By this, the observer is able to reconstruct not only the methodical steps, but also other practices such as highlighting certain elements, working with gesture and reenactment of perceived visual forms as well as the use of technology in detail. The aim of this complex analysis is to take self reflection of the researcher and the production of knowledge serious, and by this to generate what can be called reflexive methodology development. By this, methods can not only be developed, but also be understood and taught in a new way.

RC53-476.1

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"Efectos de las políticas de transferencias condicionadas de ingresos sobre los procesos de escolarización en las principales áreas urbanas de la Argentina (2007-2011)"

La infancia y la adolescencia constituyen un grupo estratégico que debe considerarse prioritario en toda política de desarrollo. El criterio de "máxima prioridad para la infancia" postula que los niños deben ser los últimos en perjudicarse con los errores de la humanidad y los primeros en beneficiarse con sus aciertos, forma parte de una ética que promueve el desarrollo integral (Unicef, 1990, 1992; OMS, 1989). En este sentido, se considera importante la aproximación, para el caso argentino, a la magnitud, alcance y profundidad de las políticas de transferencias condicionadas de ingresos (pensiones de contributivas y asignación universal por hijo) para lograr mejoras efectivas en la calidad de vida de los niños, niñas y adolescentes, particularmente en lo referente a las oportunidades de inclusión social a través de la escolarización. Para efectuar el análisis se utilizarán los microdatos de la Encuesta de la Deuda Social Argentina (EDSA), del Programa del Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, (UCA), para el período 2007- 2011.

RC24-636.2

TURAN, Feryal* (Ankara University, feryalturan@yahoo.com)

Damming the Black Sea region: Justice, local movements and struggles over water

This paper examines social and ecological costs of the Hydro Power Plant (HPP) in Savsat, the Black Sea Region, Turkey. In recent years, HEPs have started to be built in many regions of the country, mainly in Black Sea Region. Black sea region has potential for hydro development because of its mountainous environment and fast flowing rivers. The local people living in the project areas and many non-governmental organizations (NGO) protest these projects and do not want them to be built because of the environmental and social consequences of the projects. The government authorities stated that the current water potential of Turkey was not utilized and thus Turkey had to export more energy from abroad. In this paper, the meaning of ecological destruction for different classes or population categories will be examined, emphasizing the process of "selective victimization" and benefit. The arguments are based on information gathered through interviews with 53 local people in the project area, NGO representatives, headmen, and representatives of state officials and reviews of websites, newspapers, and other documents relevant to dam policy in Turkey. It is concluded that these local populations are bearing a disproportionate share of the negative social and environmental "externalities" or consequences of the project because of class, ethnicity, and gender considerations, i.e., environmental injustice. In much of the developing world, access to natural resources such as rivers, forests, etc. is being restricted by the transformation of commonly-held lands (the commons) into "capitalist private property".

RC21-446.2

TURKUN, Asuman* (Yildiz Technical University, asuturkun@yahoo.com)

Socio-spatial restructuring in istanbul and the changing segregation and exclusion patterns

This paper aims to show the effects of dominant neo-liberal economic policies and subsequent urban policies in leading to a major socio-spatial restructuring in Istanbul and changing segregation and exclusion patterns especially after 1990s. Although economic globalization have had different implications for different countries due to place-specific factors, it is also possible to find surprisingly common economic and political measures especially within developing countries. In Turkey, the radical transformation from import substitution under state direction towards export-oriented policies after 1980s has had dramatic socio-spatial repercussions in major cities of Turkey, especially Istanbul, which has always been the most important city in Turkey owing to its location advantages and historical role in the national economy as well as its influential place in the region.

Istanbul appears to be a laboratory that reflects the current trends in economic and political spheres and a clear picture of the changing socio-spatial structures of segregation and exclusion. Since the mid 1990s, the vision of Istanbul as a center of international finance, service and tourism guides the new urban policies, which are mainly based on encouraging the development of real-estate and construction sectors by increasing the urban rents. Development of big urban projects in the form of office blocks, hotels and shopping malls as well as luxurious housing estates has become the priority for municipalities, big construction firms, and development agencies. Consequently, the importance of urban areas with high rent-gaining potential has increased, leading to intensifying pressure on the housing areas of low-income working population that constitute the labor force of industrial establishments and the growing service sector. It is observed that the new urban policies ignore social policies and the constant reality in urban restructuring is the displacement of disadvantaged segments of population and the creation of gated urban spaces distanced from the urban poor.

RC13-645.3

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Leisure and Aged Persons

Today there is very big problem of leisure among aged persons in India. While in the olden days the patterns of leisure were traditional in the joint family but today there is very sea change in the family as joint families are changing very rapidly in nuclear families. The present study is focused upon 110 aged persons in a small town of Uttar Pradesh in India. The question rose in this study that how they feel today in comparison to olden days. In this study we found that the traditional patterns of leisure among aged persons are replaced with modern patterns of leisure.

RC09-217.2

TYURINA, Irina* (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, tiourina@rol.ru)

Contemporary Russian labor market as an object of attraction of foreign labor force: Dynamics and major trends

RC26-339.3

TYURINA, Irina* (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, tiourina@rol.ru)

Post-reform Russia: Rethinking recent democratization lessons

The past twenty years of modern Russian history have been marked by profound changes in the country's political life. But despite the extent of these changes, post-Communist Russia can still be described as a society "in transition", the prospects for the democratic evolution of which are by no means certain. Among the main obstacles to the development of democracy in Russia, the finger is pointed not only at the country's leaders but also at society itself, which has apparently been disappointed in democracy. However, research over recent years indicates that the situation concerning democracy in Russia and its acceptance by the country's population is not as straightforward, unequivocal or hopeless as is sometimes imagined.

First of all, a significant number of Russians adheres to many democratic values and institutions. At the same time over the past decade social and political practice has, to an extent, changed Russians' ideas regarding the importance of the various components of democracy.

Russians clearly distinguish normative ideas on democracy from what is actually happening in Russia. Moreover, the main claim against the version of democracy being implemented in Russia is its lack of effectiveness.

When we talk of the effectiveness of democracy, it is important not just to measure it as an institution but also to measure the level of public trust in the authorities and social institutions. This is a much wider phenomenon with many more variables: the nature of the political regime, the influence democratic institutions have over politics, the dynamics of growth and quality of life, the extent of corruption, genuine guarantees of human rights and civil liberties etc. Together these have long been relatively successfully identified within the format of public opinion as "the workings of democracy". Most Russians (72%) are not satisfied with how democracy works.

RC32-320.1

TYYSKÄ, Vappu* (Ryerson University, vtyyska@ryerson.ca)

Girls, adult and older women, and family violence in immigrant communities: A multigenerational approach

Worldwide, girl children and women of all ages are subjected to violence in the family context. At the same time, feminists are also gradually addressing women's violence against one another, exemplified by maternal abuse of children and violence between adult and elderly women, exemplified by relational violence between mothers- and daughters-in-law. Based on a small-scale qualitative study of adult female survivors of child abuse, intimate partner violence, and elder abuse in two immigrant communities (Tamil and Punjabi) in Toronto, Canada, this presentation will raise the following questions: Who are the abusers and who are the victims in these communities? What are the intergenerational power relations that result in violence between different generations of women? How do the women themselves interpret/explain the causes of violence? How do the women explain the role of their own communities and/or the role of the receiving society, in causing or preventing violence? How do the women interpret their own roles as violence victims and/or aggressors? What suggestions do the women have for helping victims of family violence? Because of the scale of the qualitative study, there are no definite answers offered, but a discussion of the results will open up further avenues for addressing this important social problem, including the intergenerational aspects of it. At the same time, the complexities created by the immigration context will hopefully open up more discussion related to the lives of racialized immigrant girls and women.

RC21-714.5

UCEDA NAVAS, Pedro* (UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID, vallekas1980@yahoo.es)

Uses and appropriation of public spaces by the foreign population. The case of Madrid

The importance of public spaces as *central* elements in cities is because these areas are seen as places of human relation, social gathering and exchange, where groups with different interests converge.

Through the study of both the differentiation of types of usage and the intensity of the relationships that take place in these public spaces by individuals based on their nationality (Spanish / foreign), provides a differentiated position between these groups in the analyzed scenarios. On the other hand, analysis of greater freedom of action and the self-management capacity of these spaces in the case of foreigners and the "passivity" of the group formed by the locals in the areas analyzed.

To achieve this goal, four public spaces in Madrid (Plaza de Tirso de Molina in the neighborhood of Embajadores, Plaza de Olavide in the neighborhood of Trafalgar, San Diego Boulevard Bridge Vallecas and Pinazo Square of San Cristobal de los Angeles) are thoroughly analyzed through qualitative research techniques such as observation and in depth interviews.

The results obtained show the existence of certain features associated with the appropriation of public spaces by the foreign population in both quantitative (intensity of relationships) and qualitative (types of usage of the space) through differentiated participation strategies in the spaces by the different groups that were analyzed.

RC24-363.3

UGGLA, Ylva* (Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, ylva.ug-gla@oru.se) and SONERYD, Linda (Department of Sociology)

Transboundary governance and individualized responsibility

Climate change is today conceptualized as the most salient environmental problem. At the same time, climate change is an emblem of transboundary and complex matters that traditional regulation and control systems many times fall short in managing. The nation-state is no longer seen as the centre of policy making. With environmental problems understood as transboundary matters, deregulation of the market, and parallel processes of globalization and individualization new forms of governance have emerged. Parallel with international negotiations and conventions, organizations and individuals are addressed as drivers of climate change mitigation. Increased attention is paid to greenhouse gas emissions from everyday life activities, such as transports, recreational activities and what

we eat and wear. In this course, actors increasingly are addressed by regulatory mechanisms that appeal to the free will, implying an individualization of responsibility. We can see various ways of discursive steering, aiming at changing both peoples' actions and their way of thinking. We can also see a number of individual responses to this kind of discursive steering, conscientiously and freely trying to make changes in everyday life. This focus on individual choices raises questions concerning three aspects of agency. How can individual actors make rational and well informed choices concerning complex processes in an overloaded market? How free is the free choice in a world with social and social material structures, and norms? What does it mean when agency is conceptualized as reflexive and responsible consumption? This paper critically analyses these aspects of individualized responsibility in environmental politics.

RC21-255.3

ULRIKSEN, Constanza* (Université de Toulouse II Le Mirail - P. Universidad Católica de Chile, constanza_ulriksen@yahoo.com)

The neighborhood revitalization policy in Chile: What influence from France and the United States in terms of the role of state and civil society?

In the last decades, one of the Chilean governments' priorities has been to reduce the housing deficit. They have made major progress but the quality has reached a crisis level. As a result, Bachelet's administration (2006-2009) created the *New housing policy to improve the quality and social integration*, including the first neighborhood revitalization program (*Quiero mi Barrio*), which demands a new role for civil society: it creates a *Neighborhood Council for Development*.

Where does this policy come from? How was it created? What is the influence of French and American neighborhood revitalization experiences in the formulation of this Chilean urban policy, particularly regarding to the *Neighborhood Council for Development*? In other words, how the French and American state models –which are very present and in constant conflict in Chile when formulating public policies– affect the formulation of this urban policy and the role given to civil society organizations (CSO)?

In a first research's phase, key informants who participated in the formulation of this policy, give their assessments in terms of participation, empowerment, and the influence of foreign models in the construction of this policy, as well as his thoughts around the *Neighborhood Council for Development*. In a second research's phase to come, I will address the role of CSO through case studies of two neighborhoods in Santiago, in order to observe the actual role of CSO in the revitalization, particularly the role of the *Neighborhood Council for Development*.

RC38-260.4

ULU, Meltem* (Cultural Memory and Photographs, meltem_ulu@yahoo.com)

Cultural memory and photographs

Wedding and Family Photographs as the Carriers of Cultural Memory and Cultural Change in the Post-Republican Era: Istanbul Case

Although the date of the invention of the camera is recent, visuals are important parts in the life of people. A photograph progresses its journey in the life of the people strengthening its position despite the changes in the cultural climate and the changes in the methods of photographing and storing. A photograph belongs to the past from the very moment of its being shot. This feature is the main reason of its relationship with cultural memory. Thus, individuals and cultures looking at the photographs may, if they so wish, recall the past with visuals and accompanying narrations. This process is an active meaning generating process and helps families who are the meeting point of individual and social areas and modern cultures owning the collective feeling of 'us', to determine the objectives, wishes and needs of the cultures they belong to. In other words, the past is remembered or forgotten in accordance with objectives, needs and wishes and also reconstructed today. Photographs, which are the carriers of cultural memory, also reflect cultural changes.

The aim of this research is to evidence the relationship between cultural memory and cultural changes through wedding and family photographs. Through this study, carried out among post Republican families having received upper, upper middle and middle class establish the relationship between the photograph and cultural memory and focuses on the way of individuals and cultures store, remember their important moments and how

they transmit them to next generations. It also focuses on the understanding how cultural changes are reflected in the photographs.

RC34-517.5

UNDA, Rene* (UPS-CLACSO, reneunda78@gmail.com)

Acción colectiva juvenil y transición democrática en el Ecuador: Formas asociativas juveniles en el gobierno de la "revolución ciudadana"

Durante las tres últimas décadas, la sociedad ecuatoriana ha experimentado distintas formas de movilización social agenciadas por diversos actores cuyas trayectorias y demandas se inscriben en un contexto caracterizado por una crisis persistente del sistema político y de sus instituciones. Dicha crisis, estrechamente vinculada a los cambios y transformaciones de orden económico producidos desde los primeros años de la década del setenta del siglo pasado, ha sido procesada de diversas maneras por grupos más o menos organizados de la sociedad en los que la idea de cambio social ha estado presente a través de prácticas y discursos que los han identificado como una particular forma asociativa.

Crisis de representación, expresada sobre todo en descrédito del sistema de partidos, atrofias e hipertrofias gubernamentales, así como una descomposición generalizada del sistema de la administración pública, constituyen vectores desde los cuales puede plantearse un conjunto de problemas que están a la base de tales manifestaciones y que, inevitablemente, refieren al carácter histórico de las relaciones entre estado y sociedad en el complejo proceso de configuración de la nación ecuatoriana.

En tal contexto, las formas asociativas juveniles han jugado un papel de primera importancia desde la perspectiva de la acción colectiva. La participación e incidencia política, frecuentemente soslayada en periodos anteriores al del gobierno de la Revolución Ciudadana, ha sido crecientemente reconocida y los canales de participación juvenil se han ampliado y diversificado desde 2007 cuando Rafael Correa asume la conducción gubernamental del Estado ecuatoriano. Tal reconocimiento político se reafirma con la aprobación de la Constitución del Buen Vivir en septiembre 2008. No obstante, y pese a que las agregaciones juveniles dicen sentirse reconocidos como sujetos de interlocución por el Estado, abren nuevos frentes de demandas y expectativas que configuran nuevas fuentes de conflictividad en la difícil y prolongada transición democrática del estado ecuatoriano.

RC34-77.3

URTEAGA, Maritza* (Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia, maritzaurteaga@hotmail.com)

Creatividad y emprendimiento juvenil en la ciudad de México

Durante los dos últimos años he venido trabajando en el Proyecto *Estrategias Creativas y redes culturales de los jóvenes*, con el objetivo de estudiar algunos procesos sociales y culturales que vienen modificando el papel de los jóvenes en las sociedades actuales. Focalizamos nuestra atención en dar cuenta de las transformaciones en cuatro campos de la producción cultural - la música, las artes visuales, las editoriales y las redes de internet - a través de las experiencias y miradas de actores juveniles que emergen como centrales en una ciudad como la de México, D.F.

Los jóvenes explorados son los denominados *trendsetters* (Urteaga, 2011) –que otros autores y sobre todo los *mercadólogos* denominan *milenials* (Mediartketing, 2011), o sea quienes desarrollan estrategias creativas y redes culturales dentro de las lógicas de interactividad entre el arte, la educación y el aprendizaje continuo, así como dentro de las dinámicas sociales de producción y difusión cultural que se encuentran en proceso actual de transformación y reconstrucción. Es decir, proponen tendencias innovadoras en el desarrollo social y cultural haciendo uso de diversos conocimientos, capacidades y tecnologías, generando nuevas necesidades de aprendizaje, conexiones sociales, productos culturales, estilos de vida y de trabajo.

La ponencia intenta explicar y narrar algunos procesos de cambio educativos, económicos, sociales y culturales - a través de las experiencias grupales e individuales relacionados con las artes visuales, los libros y las revistas, la música y la cultura digital -, como también las nuevas maneras de situarse en la crisis del mundo laboral, en el marco de una sociedad estancada y de un Estado que perdió sus capacidades de respuesta y acción.

RC12-167.2

URZOLA, Daniela* (Universidad de Cartagena, urzoladaniela@gmail.com)

About the relationships between law, force and justice in Jacques Derrida

This paper constitutes an advance of the currently on-going investigation that, following the work of Jacques Derrida, pretends to embrace a general view of the theory of justice and power built by the French philosopher in a text entitled *Force of Law: The Mystical Foundation of Authority*. Taking Derrida's text as the central point of our investigation, we will expose the main arguments contained in it and we will create a first outline of what the author understands as the relationships between law, force and justice, in order to comprehend the ways in which these theoretical categories articulate in society along with the figure of authority and State sovereignty.

RC46-406.3

UYS, Tina* (University of Johannesburg, tuys@uj.ac.za)

Whistleblowing and ubuntu: The influence of national cultures on whistleblowing intentions

A number of studies have highlighted the importance of considering the impact of national and cultural differences on their employees' perceptions of and responses to wrongdoing. Most of these studies employed the four distinctions developed by Hofstede (1991) in his theory of international cultures. These are

- (i) Power-distance: The extent to which employees would feel comfortable to approach and/or contradict their superiors. In a large power-distance culture, power is centralized with subordinates being expected to comply with instructions without questioning and contact initiated by management.
- (ii) Uncertainty avoidance: A culture with high uncertainty avoidance fears ambiguity and is likely to emphasize rules and procedures for all situations in order to achieve predictability.
- (iii) Collectivism/Individualism: In this type of culture people stress the importance of being a member of the group and group achievements. The benefits of the in-group are prioritized even at the expense of the individual.
- (iv) Femininity/Masculinity: A feminine culture values relationships, cooperation and security rather than financial success and advancement.

Each of these distinctions is related to the individual and organizational tendencies to blow the whistle; the expression of perceptions of wrongdoing; fear of retaliation for whistleblowing and the expressed likelihood of blowing the whistle. This paper analyses the extent to which it could be argued that national cultures influence whistleblowing intentions and perceptions in a multicultural South Africa, especially with regard to the adherence to ubuntu.

RC36-4.3

VAISMAN, Ester* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, emjchasin@uol.com.br)

El problema de la individualidad en el pensamiento del último Lukács

La individualidad no es entendida por Lukács en la *Ontología del Ser Social* y en los *Prolegómenos* como un dato humano originario, sino como una categoría que se constituye también históricamente, sobre la base de una "determinación recíproca" con la genericidad. Se trata también de un proceso extremadamente lento, incluso, de las propias relaciones sociales, para que el problema de la individualidad pueda aparecer, no solo como un problema real, sino también universal. Además, "el verdad desarrollo de la individualidad es un proceso altamente complejo, cuyo fundamento ontológico está formado por las posiciones teleológicas de la *praxis* con todas las circunstancias, pero que no tiene él mismo, en absoluto, carácter teleológico". En fin, estamos ante un proceso que se desarrolla tanto en el sentido objetivo como en el subjetivo, de superaciones de la formación alienada de la personalidad, es decir: "debido a la *praxis*, el ser humano, que se forma en una multiplicidad cada vez más variada, se enfrenta con una sociedad [...] en que no solo se desarrolla la encarnación objetiva de la genericidad, tornándose cada vez más variada en muchos aspectos; pero al mismo tiempo coloca múltiples y diferenciadas exigencias al individuo humano prácticamente activo en ella". Vale decir, en un punto determinado del desarrollo de la sociabilidad, hay una multiplicidad casi infinita de decisiones alternativas que el individuo singular de la sociedad se ve con-

stantemente instado, o incluso compelido, a tomar, dada la diferenciación y complejización de la sociedad en su conjunto. Es importante destacar que, al referirse a la convergencia o divergencia entre desarrollo social e individual, todo indica que Lukács no concibe la formación de los individuos humanos como meros productos mecánicos del género; caso contrario, se apagarían los trazos específicos del ser social, y quedaría solo la relación natural muda entre especie y ejemplar

RC33-32.2

VAKHSHTAYN, Victor* (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, avigdor2@yahoo.com)

Sociologism and sociology: Cognitive styles of sociological explanation

Recent debates in sociology of scientific knowledge (SSK) and science and technology studies (STS) drew attention to the one of the most crucial sociology's axiomatic assumptions – Durkheimian imperative of explaining "Social by Social". Since this classical statement becomes problematic social sciences have to deal with the radical epistemological claims and proclamations: from declaring "the end of the Social" (by B. Latour) to announcing "the death of the Method" (by J. Law).

However it's too easy and too tempting to label such claims as "post-modernist gestures" or as "ungrounded revisionism" (S. Fuchs). Radical epistemology made the move that should not be ignored or neglected. In response to epistemological criticism we need to find a new basis for understanding sociological explanations as explanations *sui generis*. The power of these explanations, as I'll try to prove in my brief presentation, is based not on infallibility of statistical measurement neither on striking convincingness of empirical data. Sociology's ability to provide convincing explanation of phenomena (framed as "social" and consequently "requiring sociological explanation") is guaranteed by its own *cognitive style*: a set of cognitive operations that determine not mere constructing specific sociological narratives but our ability to see things sociologically (H. Garfinkel).

The notion of cognitive style defines sociological explanation as the kind of "cognitive work" with its own mechanics: operations of *demarcation* ("... the knowledge as a social phenomena should be distinguished from physical and psychological characteristics of knowledge producers"), *relevance attributions* ("psychology and physics are irrelevant to the proper study of knowledge"), *conceptualization* ("social knowledge is social product") and, finally, *reduction* ("the infrastructure of academic community explains why that specific knowledge being produced").

RC07-481.4

VALDIVIA, Angharad* (University of Illinois, valdivia@illinois.edu)

Disney in Latin America: Visualizing the new generation of global children's television

Since its inception in 1923 as a small cartoon studio, Disney has flourished into one of the top 6 global media conglomerates. Practically inventing the concepts of synergy and convergence in a global setting, Disney industries have maintained an active and profitable presence in Latin America. This paper explores the contemporary presence of Disney in the media and ethno-scapes of major cities, such as Buenos Aires, Santiago, Bogota, etc. Because of its global marketing strategy Disney has been at the forefront of including national regions and ethnic characters and actors into its children television programming. Granted, these efforts have often relied on simplistic and sometimes offensive stereotypes. However the recent effort to reach out to ethnic audiences without offending the implicit white mainstream have resulted in a range of programming and Disney stars who can be potentially coded as ethnic yet are light enough to pass as white. Many of these programs and stars—such as the *High School Musical* trilogy and actors such as Selena Gomez and Demi Lovato—are widely advertised and circulated in Latin America. This paper explores the deployment of these shows and actors in the cityscape—though bill boards, product placement, and ubiquitous Disney products in papelerías, clothing stores, and drugstores—to mention just a few of the locations where Disney branded products are sold. Through an addition of the new ambiguous ethnic to the classic Disney fantasy product, this global conglomerate manages to remain current and profitable in the changing global city.

RC43-54.3

VALENÇA, Márcio Moraes* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, marciovalenca@ufrnet.br)

Gated 'downtown': Class collision and gentrification in the post-renovation city

City centers – like gated communities – have been a major concern of urban planners and academics during the last decades. In many aspects, these two urban phenomena resemble each other. For instance, the literature dealing with gated communities is prone to emphasize their potential to cause disruption of the urban road system as these cover extensive plots of land where access is restricted. In addition to making the city less permeable, this form of spatial segregation is commonly paralleled by some form of social exclusion, especially in third-world cities. By the same token, city centers contain a distinctive urban lay-out, filled with old, often run down urban structures, that act in the same way. Modernists cried out for urgent need to rescale city centers. Both areas have been the focus of much development in recent years. Although city centers have had more government investment while gated communities have come out of private investments, both have been market oriented. In the former case, redevelopment takes place for business, tourism as well as residential purposes. Much of these investments have been gentrifying and have changed the way life takes place downtown. This paper aims at discussing the variety of ways public policies have targeted downtown, 'gating' them so that the poor is increasingly kept out of the area. Drawing on Neil Smith and David Harvey, the paper will refer to renovation projects, as the Bicocca-Pirelli, in Milan, the Miguel Bombarda Hospital, in Lisbon, the Nova Luz Urban Operation, in Sao Paulo, the Recife Antigo, and the Ribeira Urban Operation, in Natal.

RC34-605.8

VALENCIA, silvia Victoria* (Generations and intergenerational relationships in the global age, vikivalencia89@hotmail.com)

Música e indumentaria, formas de relación juvenil

América Latina no escapa de la moderna sociedad líquida en donde el consumismo usa los medios de comunicación masivos, especialmente la música, como medio publicitario, para estimular las identificaciones de los jóvenes que podemos ver expuestas en su indumentaria, cabello y accesorios. De este modo, los medios globales proponen también looks personalizables que generan diversos estilos de vida que se convierten en formas de comunicarse y relacionarse con el otro y el mundo. Esta sociedad líquida, esta caducidad sistemática de estilos de vida y formas personales de expresión en América latina y el mundo aparecen como síntomas de una autonomía enajenada, pero aún así, existe un requisito de elección libre e individual para cada joven. Para el desarrollo de este trabajo se recurrirá a aspectos teóricos de Zygmunt Bauman, Gilles Lipovetsky, Rosana Reguillo y Germán Muñoz.

RC19-362.3

VALENCIA LOMELÍ, Enrique* (Universidad de Guadalajara, enrivalo@gmail.com)

Regímenes de bienestar en Corea del Sur y México: Actores e instituciones contrastantes

Esta ponencia propone una comparación de los regímenes de bienestar en Corea del Sur y México (en diálogo con los análisis de Esping-Andersen, Gough y académicos latinoamericanos y asiáticos).

En una primera dimensión (instituciones), se destacará que México inició la construcción de instituciones de seguridad social más tempranamente que Corea del Sur; aunque este país ha avanzado en la generación de instituciones con carácter universal, mientras México ha estancado el desarrollo de sus instituciones de seguridad social. Ambos países han sido dinámicos recientemente en el incremento de los gastos sociales, aún más en el caso coreano; aunque la dirección de los gastos sociales ha sido diversa de acuerdo a los desarrollos institucionales contrastantes. México cuenta con un sistema incompleto, segmentado y estratificado de seguridad social (formado a partir de los años 40 del Siglo XX), y un nuevo sistema de protección social para los pobres (formado especialmente a partir de los años 90 del Siglo XX). Corea del Sur, que inició más tardíamente con enfoques también de segmentación (a partir del empleo formal), ha desarrollado ulteriormente sus instituciones de bienestar (a partir del proceso de democratización, 1987) en una perspectiva de universalización (salud,

pensiones y protección ante el desempleo) y con fuerte presencia del sector privado en la provisión de servicios de salud.

En una segunda dimensión (actores sociales), se destacará que en México no se ha consolidado una coalición en pro de una ciudadanía social, sino más bien una coalición conservadora favorable a mercantilizar las instituciones sociales y a administrar cuidadosamente los limitados beneficios para la población pobre; y que en Corea se ha ido consolidando una coalición pro-bienestar con enfoque universalista (ciudadanía) en oposición a la antigua coalición pro-crecimiento (aún fuerte) que identifica a la política social con prioridad menor frente a la inversión en el crecimiento económico.

RC23-688.3

VALENDUC, Gérard* (UCL - University of Louvain-la-Neuve, gvalenduc@ftu-namur.org)

Digital inequalities and vulnerability among internet users

The proposed paper addresses issues related to the "second-order digital divide", i.e. inequalities in Internet usage, once the access barrier is overcome. In a first step, the concepts of digital competences and digital vulnerability are highlighted. The second step is based on empirical investigation carried out in Belgium, through biographical interviews of Internet users between 20 and 60 years old, in 2009-2010. It draws a typology of Internet users' profiles and trajectories, describing the motivations, the diversity of usage framework and the dynamics of engagement of users. The third step explains how the constructed typology can explain the development of digital and/or social vulnerability and the consequences in terms of inequalities and social justice. The presentation may be either in English or Spanish or French.

RC30-257.4

VALENDUC, Gérard* (UCL - University of Louvain-la-Neuve, gvalenduc@ftu-namur.org)

Diversification of careers of knowledge workers: A european perspective from the Works Project

The proposed paper focuses on diversification in careers and occupational trajectories of knowledge workers. In many discourses on the emerging knowledge-based economy, knowledge workers are supposed to "concentrate" a lot of changes in work and to be a paradigmatic example of new work patterns. The paper mainly relies on the empirical findings of case studies of knowledge-intensive occupations carried out in the European WORKS project (2006-2010). The first section clarifies the concepts of careers and occupational trajectories. It also addresses the theoretical debate concerning organisational versus boundaryless careers and specifies to what extent this theoretical debate concerns "knowledge workers". The second section summarises some relevant empirical findings concerning the diversification of careers and occupational trajectories, within four occupational groups: researchers in IT, dress designers, software professionals, managers in logistics. The final and concluding section highlights the key issues of the diversification of careers and trajectories of knowledge workers, in terms of career development and labour market organisation. The presentation may be either in English or in Spanish.

RC21-142.9

VALENTINE, Gill* (Leeds University, g.valentine@leeds.ac.uk), **ANDERSSON, Johan*** (Leeds University, j.andersson@leeds.ac.uk) and **PIEKUT, Aneta*** (Leeds University, a.piekut@leeds.ac.uk)

Neighborhood mix and social attitudes: The intersections of class and ethnicity in a northern English city

To examine the role of social and ethnic mix in shaping attitudes towards difference, this paper presents findings from a survey conducted with 1,500 inhabitants of Leeds, a multicultural city in the north of England. Through the deployment of cluster analysis, the survey respondents were selected from 8 types of neighbourhoods (all with varying degrees of social and ethnic diversity) and asked about their everyday encounters and feelings towards social difference. To complement this quantitative data, and to explore some of the issues in further depth, 90 qualitative follow-up interviews were also conducted with survey participants. Although our findings suggest a clear correlation between living in ethnically diverse neighbour-

hoods and tolerance of ethnic difference, attitudes were also mediated by class and perceived competition for increasingly scarce resources. To illuminate the complex intersections of class and ethnicity in the contemporary city, we draw on both the "contact hypothesis", which has tended to posit that proximity between different ethnic groups is a potential vehicle for improved intergroup relations, and "threat theories" which in contrast suggest that proximity can exacerbate tensions. Finally, we link these findings to the topical debates regarding the current remodelling of the British welfare state. Specifically, we discuss changes to housing policy and its potential implications for intergroup relations in years to come.

RC04-759.6

VALENZUELA, Nydia* (Tec de Monterrey, nynita@gmail.com)

Education in poverty contexts, the role of parents' participation in public primary schools

Access to primary education is an essential element for addressing social inequalities in developing countries around the globe. Nevertheless, in places like Mexico (with high per capita income and high inequality) deficient schools, particularly in poor areas, have shadowed the accomplishments of universal access. Thus, questions that have been traditionally a concern within developed economies, regarding the quality of teaching methods, infrastructure and the education system in general, have become a crucial issue in development policy discussions in the South. This paper analyzes one element that has the potential to improve the overall performance of the schooling system: family participation in school-centered communities. There are different theoretical models that explain the participation of families in education, mostly drawing evidence from the US and Europe. This paper builds on this area of sociological theory in order to identify different typologies of parents' participation within the Mexican context, specifically in public elementary schools in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León. A case study is presented from ethnographic data (spanning a school year) and in depth interviews to parents in one primary school situated in a marginalized area. A profile of parents' participation is identified, as well as the circumstances of such participation. Furthermore, the contextual characteristics of the participant parents are analyzed in comparison to those who do not participate. Thus, a contribution is made to the broader sociological literature regarding parents and their role in children's schools, as well as the communities they form in poor areas. Finally, some conclusions are made regarding the study's findings and their relation to social development policy options in Mexico.

RC23-733.3

VALERO-MATAS, Jesús Alberto* (The University of Valladolid, valeroma@soc.uva.es) and ROMAY-COCA, Juan (The University of Valladolid)

Network of scientific knowledge as a tool for sustainable development in disadvantaged regions through renewable energy sources

La ponencia que aquí presentamos trata de abordar como una redistribución de la ciencia y la tecnología puede ser un buen instrumento para el desarrollo de regiones económicamente atrasadas. Consideramos que las energías alternativas pueden servir para dinamizar zonas que no han sido tomadas en consideración y valoradas para el desarrollo integral del entorno.

Cierta dejadez de las instituciones es en muchos casos la principal fuente del escaso avance científico-tecnológico y, por supuesto, económico de una determinada zona, área o región, que indudablemente necesitan una red de conocimiento científico basado en la cooperación. Es decir, regiones modulares idénticas estén conectadas mediante medios de transferencia de conocimiento. A la hora de analizar la situación es necesario desarrollar cierto nivel de concreción. De otro modo, deben evaluarse los diferentes aspectos característicos y que potencialmente puedan ayudar al desarrollo económico tecnológico de la misma.

Nuestro análisis parte de un núcleo central, la ciencia-tecnología, sobre ella concurren todos los demás factores. Es necesario una correcta visión de los instrumentos tecnológicos, pero para ello necesitamos conocer de qué fuentes partimos: un centro científico tecnológico cercano, un instituto de investigación, una universidad etc. Asimismo, también es fundamental conocer las características de explotación energética: corrientes marinas, cuencas fluviales, viento, energía solar, etc., con qué fuerza de trabajo se

cuenta existe, y cuales son sus cualidades, empresas del sector, y cuál es la visión de explotación de dichos recursos. Todo ello se ensamblan en un modelo de exposición de ideas, con el objeto de extraer una interpretación que nos permitan establecer un modelo explicativo y de conocimiento para el desarrollo de la zona, área o región.

La propuesta que aquí se presenta es un modelo teórico-práctico de desarrollo científico-tecnológico ajustado a la realidad socioeconómica de un espacio determinado. No obstante, dicho modelo extensible a cualquier región de Latinoamérica.

TG03-460.3

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Trabajo y dignidad humana: Aportes para una sociedad igualitaria

Los presupuestos teóricos que cobijaron gran parte de las investigaciones sobre el trabajo humano, proponiendo una relación necesaria entre inserción laboral e inclusión social encontraron el escollo de los procesos de segmentación social que tienen a la exclusión como uno de sus polos. La reflexión teórica de los cientistas sociales se vio compelida, por el inédito contexto, a una revisión del rol atribuido al trabajo en la constitución de las relaciones sociales, originando una suerte de ruptura "en" y "con" los modelos teóricos clásicos. Un mundo en el que el trabajo puede ser escaso, discontinuo o degradado en sus condiciones lleva, pues, a cuestionar la subsistencia del orden que, se suponía, estructuraba a las sociedades occidentales a partir de la centralidad simbólica otorgada a ese trabajo. En este contexto teórico adquiere particular relevancia la resignificación del trabajo humano desde el ámbito de los derechos humanos. Desde el "derecho al trabajo", en su expresión más genérica, hasta la "oportunidad de ganarse la vida" que consagran distintos tratados del Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos han sido fuente para el reconocimiento efectivo de derechos de los sujetos en situación de trabajo, tal como lo refleja la jurisprudencia reciente de nuestro país y del ámbito internacional. En el presente trabajo nos proponemos indagar el contenido y alcance del concepto de "*trabajo digno*" -presente en el sistema jurídico internacional- desde la óptica de los órganos llamados a interpretar los instrumentos que regulan los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales. Pretendemos dar cuenta de la potencialidad que ésta noción conlleva en la construcción de sociedades igualitarias.

RC21-41.1

VALLADARES, Licia* (University of Lille 1, licia.valladares@free.fr)

The reception of the first Chicago School of Sociology in Brazil

Donald Pierson was a student of Robert Park. He did his fieldwork in Bahia for his PhD thesis in 1935-37 (*Negroes in Brazil: a study of race contact at Bahia*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1942) and was invited subsequently to teach in Sao Paulo at the Escola Livre de Sociologia e Política where he remained for 16 years. He is known as the exponent of the First Chicago School of Sociology in Brazil through the emphasis on empirical work, the translation of articles related to that « school », the emphasis on community studies, urban ecology and the way a city should be studied. To what extent was Park's idea of a city as a laboratory taken over by Brazilian sociologists? How did Brazilian scholars address the issue of race and ethnic contact in the city, and how did Park's ideas, via Pierson, contribute to shape the debate? To what extent were the urban ecology ideas diffused among Brazilian social scientists? How were community studies undertaken? In this paper I shall try to tackle these questions by dealing with the urban literature and the race relations literature in Brazil in the period 1940-1970.

RC25-305.3

VALLE, Trinidad* (Fordham University, valle@fordham.edu)

Media narratives: Constructing the mapuche subject

Today indigenous movement in Chile challenges the mythical view of a homogeneous society, and situates the *politics of recognition* at the core of the public debate. The indigenous movement problematizes not only the contents of the national imaginary but also the narratives constructed to describe that national imaginary. The present paper analyzes the Chilean mainstream media discourse on indigenous people, particularly the Mapu-

che, emphasizing the preferred *framing* strategies. The paper argues that the Chilean mainstream media proposes contradictory images of the Mapuche. On the one hand, the Mapuche are presented as a symbol of the past, of our common origins and of our lost connection with nature. But on the other hand, the Mapuche are also portrayed as aggressive, conflictive and deviant in the news. The idealized historical Mapuche is constructed as the symbol of the mestizo origins of the nation, while the living Mapuche is depicted as a deviant actor who is threatening the social order. The result is a paradoxical media narrative on the Mapuche: while the historic figure is revered, the present figure is demonized. Alternative media outlets (from radio to online newspapers) supported by Mapuche organizations provide alternative perspectives that challenge mainstream frameworks. As a result, an extended universe of discourse is conformed, where symbolic struggles over the power of naming are constantly being reenacted.

TG03-187.1

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As políticas públicas municipais voltadas ao enfrentamento de crack para crianças e adolescentes no rio de janeiro: Uma regressão dos direitos humanos

O consumo do crack na cidade do Rio de Janeiro tem feito parte da realidade dos usuários de drogas cariocas nos últimos 6 (seis) anos, especialmente no que se refere as crianças e adolescentes usuários deste tipo de droga.

São muitos os problemas relacionados ao consumo do crack, principalmente sobre a saúde, o sistema social e psicológico de seus usuários. É fato que o consumo de crack é um assunto preocupante na realidade social e econômica da cidade do Rio de Janeiro. Por isso, o presente estudo busca avaliar de que forma estão sendo construídas políticas de prevenção, combate e atenção ao uso do crack na cidade.

Neste sentido, pretende-se avaliar as falhas e ausências de políticas públicas de combate ao uso do crack que desrespeitam os direitos humanos dos usuários e lidam com o problema da droga e do usuário pelo viés da segurança pública, e não, ou principalmente, como um problema social e de saúde pública.

RC07-357.1

VALVERDE, Estela* (Macquarie University, estela.valverde@mq.edu.au)

'Defeated amnesty laws: Standing between impunity and accountability, Uruguay opens up the wounds of the past.'

In the aftermath of state terrorism amnesty laws have been used to try to quarantine the past by entrenching impunity in law thereby preventing victims seeking justice and recognition and pushing reconciliation off the agenda. While transitional justice strategies challenged impunity by demanding accountability amnesty has remained part of the equation for political stability, the just in case precaution.

The Uruguayan case is especially interesting because amnesty laws were reaffirmed by two referenda in 1989 and 2009. The paper will analyse the impact of repression under the light of the recent dismissal of the amnesty laws by the Uruguayan executive. Have the ontological status of past and present changed after the abolition of these laws? Do we need to call for a new historical ethics where the continuing presence of the past should be taken seriously, instead of being treated as merely metaphorical? These and other ethical questions around the topic of human rights, remembering, forgetting and the weight of history will be analysed.

RC07-678.4

VAMMEN LARSEN, Sanne* (Aalborg University, sannevl@plan.aau.dk) and **MERRILD HANSEN, Anne** (Aalborg University)

Imagining the future of Greenland

Greenland is a community facing rapid industrial development. For example an aluminium smelter with a capacity of minimum 360,000 tonnes per year is planned, and in September 2010, 12 oil companies applied to search for oil off the coast of Greenland. This is compared to the fact that Greenland is a relatively small community of 56.000 inhabitants and a fragile arctic ecosystem. An urgent question for the Greenlandic politicians and

public is how to make this development a sustainable one for the Greenlandic society?

In Greenland, many decisions need to be taken which may have great consequences, and this paper seeks to explore scenario development as a tool for opening up a dialogue and for decision makers and the public to think about development in a structured way. The paper thus takes an empirical and practical approach in reporting a case study of the use of futures thinking and its possible application in a Greenlandic context.

The study presented in this paper takes an approach of building a set of scenarios for development in Greenland. The scenarios are made with input from Greenlandic stakeholders in three steps

- 1) Asking stakeholders what parameters they find are the most important for the development of Greenland till 2050.
- 2) Describing 4 scenarios based on the input, using a matrix approach.
- 3) Asking stakeholders to comment on the realism and content of the scenarios and their relevans for the Greenlandic situation.

For the study presented, it has been chosen to rely much on the insight and values of local stakeholders. Previously scenarios have been made for Greenland; however, these have been based on natural science with little input from stakeholders. This leads to a discussion of value-rationality, and what may be the benefits and disadvantages of basing scenarios on values and stakeholders?

RC55-67.1

VAN BEUNINGEN, Jacqueline* (Statistics Netherlands, jbue@cbs.nl), **TE RIELE, Saskia** (Statistics Netherlands) and **SCHMEETS, Hans** (Statistics Netherlands)

The development of a social capital index for the Netherlands

In the Netherlands there is an increasing demand for statistical information related to social capital. Current information at Statistics Netherlands describes aspects of social capital separately instead of integrating information into an overall statistic. Because social capital is a multidimensional concept covering different aspects traditional methods, such as factor analysis, could not be used. The social capital index developed in this paper is comprised of two main dimensions based on a theoretical framework; (1) participation and (2) trust. Each consists of three subdimensions related to (a) social relations, (b) organisations, and (c) politics. The index has two main objectives: (1) monitoring social capital and (2) comparing subpopulations. The index is based on the Permanent Survey on Living Conditions 2009, administered by Statistics Netherlands, and includes 7560 respondents of 12 years or older. This is combined with registration data of the population. A set of core indicators related to the six subdimensions was determined. A Structural Equation Model (SEM) with Partial least squares (PLS) has been used as the estimation method to generate the index. This method enables formative measurement models and does not rely on strict data assumptions. In PLS the score of each latent variable or dimension is estimated by optimizing the exact linear combination of the indicators. This maximizes the explained variance of the construct. Various additional analyses, such as bootstrapping, have been conducted to ensure the model is robust and reliable. Results show that the elderly (65 years and older) and the lower educated lag behind in social capital. Groups with higher shares of social capital are: young people (12-25 years), highly educated people, and Protestants. In addition, the social capital index is significantly and positively related to perceived health and well-being demonstrating nomological validity of the index.

RC02-291.2

VAN GUNTEN, Tod* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, vangunt-en@wisc.edu)

Conflict and consensus among elite economists in the state: Network structures and competition for influence in Mexico and Argentina

Economists occupying high-level positions in state bureaucracies play an important role in shaping macroeconomic and financial policies in Latin America and other developing countries. However, the nature of this role varies cross-nationally. In this paper, I illustrate and explain the very different policy-making dynamics in two countries, Mexico and Argentina. In Mexico, macroeconomic policy-making has been based on consensus, conformism and cooperation among bureaucratic elites in central banks and finance ministries, a majority of whom hold advanced degrees in eco-

nomics. In Argentina, in contrast, despite the prevalence of similar professional backgrounds, policy-making has been conflictual, competitive and characterized by an absence of intra-elite dialogue. The proximate explanation for these differences is the varying structure of the professional networks of bureaucratic elites. Using data on the network ties among bureaucrats in Mexico and Argentina from 1982 through 2010, I show that Mexican elite networks are more cohesive than their Argentine counterparts. The structure of these networks, in turn, is explained by the different party structures, bureaucratic recruitment and promotion mechanisms, and patterns of elite competition for policy influence in these two countries. In Mexico, the one-party state existent during roughly 70 years created fertile conditions for the emergence of a cohesive bureaucratic elite. Remarkably, however, this elite became independent of the partisan conditions that helped create it, and was able to continue to assert its control over key bureaucracies following the demise of the Institutional Revolutionary Party in the 2000 elections. In Argentina, alternation of power between both parties and intra-party factions, as well as recruitment practices based on the concept of the "economic team," have given rise to a fragmented elite network. By illustrating these political, organizational, and network dynamics, this study contributes to the sociological understanding of professional knowledge as a form of political power.

RC17-351.5

VAN GYES, Guy* (K.U.Leuven, guy.vangyes@hiva.kuleuven.be) and **VANDEKERCKHOVE, Sem** (KULEUVEN)

The absent consumer values in the marketisation of European public services: Results of a cross-national citizens-survey

For the past 20 years, the EU has embraced the belief that 'marketisation' will improve public services. This approach assumes that citizens act as consumers. The theory goes that 'choice' is (partly) introduced as a response to the new attitudes adopted by modern citizen-consumers.

This European policy perspective formed the framework of a citizens' survey carried out in six countries (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Sweden and UK) on 3 public services (postal services, local public transport, and electricity) in 2007-2008.

In the paper the survey results are presented about whether citizens adapt these consumer attitudes towards the public services in question.

The main results can be summarised as follows. The choice paradigm is not a general attitude. The results indicate that more citizens are pushed to acknowledge choice by preceding reforms rather than consumers demanding, 'choice'-based reforms. The critical consumer paradigm of 'choice' is furthermore socially and paradoxically 'biased'. Throughout the study clear social demarcations were detected between 'haves' (higher educated, bigger income and higher professional status) and 'have nots' (lower educated, lower income and lower professional status). People which show the lowest satisfaction with the services also show the least interest in choice behaviour and practice.

The paper concludes that the modern 'citizen-consumer' who expects and demands 'choice' from these public services is still largely a policy fallacy, especially at the lower ends of society. At the more abstract level of economic theory, we can also read the results as a cry for safeguarding the public nature of these services. The public nature then seems to be less a question of state involvement or state ownership but much rather lies in these services' immanent character: They have to be publicly available and universally guaranteed without much private consumer decision making.

RC32-770.2

VAN ROMPAEY, Van Rompaey* (Universidad de la República del Uruguay, evrgiuria@gmail.com)

"El cuidado social y las políticas públicas. su incidencia en el empleo, la formación y cualificación de las trabajadoras en el cuidado en domicilio de dependientes: El caso barcelonés y montevideano."

Todas las sociedades deben dar respuesta a la demanda de cuidados que tiene una parte importante de la población que se encuentra en situación de dependencia y requiere de la ayuda de otra persona para realizar las actividades básicas de la vida cotidiana. En países como España y Uruguay, las familias y, en particular, las mujeres del hogar, son claves en la provisión de cuidados de familiares, bajo la modalidad del trabajo no remunerado. La existencia de una política pública que incorpore presta-

ciones de cuidados, puede promover sociedades más equitativas a nivel social, de género y generaciones, donde el derecho ciudadano a dar y a recibir cuidados pueda ser efectivamente garantizado. Dado que gran parte de personas adultas dependientes optan por vivir en su domicilio, la demanda de cuidados en domicilio es cada vez mayor. La ponencia analiza la relación entre la formación y el empleo de cuidados en domicilio realizado por trabajadoras contratadas por empresas que ofrecen el servicio en Montevideo y Barcelona. Se analizan las diferencias formativas de las trabajadoras, como resultado de estrategias de acceso al empleo, condicionadas por la existencia de una regulación pública que exija una formación específica en cuidados. Se abordan las diferencias formativas como estrategias adoptadas para adquirir las competencias necesarias para desempeñarse en el empleo. Por último, se analizan diversos enfoques conceptuales de la cualificación y su vínculo con las competencias específicas asociadas a este empleo.

[1] Se utiliza la noción de dependencia adoptada en el Consejo de Europa, Resolución (98) 9, del 18 de septiembre de 1998, que la define como "el estado en que se encuentran las personas que, por razones ligadas a la falta o pérdida de autonomía física, psíquica o intelectual, tienen necesidad de asistencia y/o ayudas importantes a fin de realizar los actos corrientes de la vida diaria".

RC33-709.2

VAN SCHUUR, Wijbrandt* (Department of Sociology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, h.van.schuur@rug.nl)

An ordinal IRT model for the circular analysis of affect and emotions

The analysis of affect and emotion is full of circular models (e.g., Plutchik & Hope, 1997). During the last years I have developed a method for analyzing polytomous data as representable along the circumference of a circle. This is an ordinal Item Response Theory model for the circumplex, based on previous ordinal IRT models for the cumulative scale (the Mokken scale, Van Schuur 2011) and for the unfolding scale (Van Schuur 1993). The model for dichotomous data was presented in Mokken et al. (2000). It gives measurement scale values of items and subjects, and goodness of fit measures for the whole scale, for individual items and individual subjects. I would like to present an application of this method to the study of affect and emotion.

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Plutchik, R. & Hope, R. (eds.). (1997). *Circumplex models of personality and emotions*. Washington DC: American Psychological Association.

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RC18-666.1

VAN SCHUUR, Wijbrandt* (Department of Sociology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, h.van.schuur@rug.nl)

Joining and leaving Dutch political parties, results from a panel study

In this paper results will be discussed of a panel study in which four groups of respondents (members, former members, potential members and non-members of Dutch political parties) who participated in a web survey in 2009 are surveyed again in early 2012. Results of the first (2009) wave have been disseminated in papers for ECPR and ASA workshops (e.g., Van Schuur and Voerman, 2010). Changes in party membership between 2009 and 2012 are expected. About 30% of non-members said that they might be willing to donate money to a party without becoming a member, about 25% of potential members were classified as having a high probability of becoming a member, and, equally about a quarter of former members indicated that they might become a member again. Among the present members approximately 10% indicated that they might leave their party. This panel study attempts to show what has happened in the last three years, and which characteristics of the respondents in the 2009 study are the best pre-

dictors of their party changing behavior in 2012. As a theoretical framework Seyd and Whiteley's (1992) General Incentives Model is used.

Seyd, P. & Whiteley, P. (1992). *Labour's Grassroots: The Politics of Party Membership*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

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RC34-22.2

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Captain America and Simon Bolivar: Symbolic boundaries and political subjectivity in Venezuelan young adult interviews

Contemporary media and scholarly coverage of Venezuela often focuses on how or whether Venezuelans support or oppose Chávez and if the president merits this support. This paper asks a different set of questions about young adults, symbolic resources and political subjectivity in a polarized society. I interpret Venezuelan politics from the point of view of a demographic whose political experience is exclusively within the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: the country's young adults. Like many nations outside of Europe and North America, Venezuela is a demographically young country, with almost half the population under thirty. Young adults, children or adolescents when President Hugo Chávez Frias was first elected, crystallized their worldviews through the symbols and experiences presented to them in a highly politicized, polarized society.

Young adults are almost never considered as complex political subjects. This paper turns focus to how young adults use the symbolic resources of culture to interpret and act in the Venezuelan political field. Through talk about their emergent experience with the social and economic changes instigated by the Chávez administration, young adults craft nuanced understandings that defy easy categorizations. In interviews about their political participation, creative activities, consumption practices, and relationship issues, the young adult participants in this research interpret themselves as citizens seeking respect and belonging. Furthermore, they describe and enact their ideas about legitimate, moral participation in Venezuelan society. Young adults made conceptual distinctions in their comparison of appropriate and inappropriate political action. Drawing from symbolic resources, their narratives offer worldviews that maintain or contest institutionalized social differences, particularly around questions of who legitimately belonged to the nation. The paper uses data from 60 qualitative interviews conducted in 2008-2012 in Mérida and Maracaibo, Venezuela.

TG05-143.1

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Visual techniques in the Dutch criminal justice system

The development of technical devices, specific software and new media has resulted in the omnipresence of the visual, in daily life as well as in the courtroom. Photographs and X-rays have been introduced in the criminal justice system and now videotaped confessions or testimonies, computer animations and simulations find their way. In court, visuals are used as powerful rhetorical tools, both by the public prosecutor and by the defense. This development can be seen in the USA, UK and in the Netherlands alike. Most empirical research on the consequences of visuals compared to textual (or verbal) descriptions with respect to recollection, emotional affect, standards of proof and rates of condemnation has been done mainly in the USA and UK.

However, the criminal justice system in the Netherlands is very different from the system in common law countries: it is more inquisitorial in nature. Cross-examination is unknown: the judge asks questions during the trial and has an active truth-finding role. Jurors are not used, but only professional judges. Also, Dutch criminal proceedings are characterized by their written nature; the *dossier* consists of all documents from the police, experts and the defense. Recent developments, such as the digitalization of the *dossier*, enable adding (more) visuals, which in turn can be looked at by the judge, defense and prosecutor simultaneously during trial. These developments may change the character of the Dutch criminal justice system revolutionarily.

This paper gives an overview of the state of affairs on the production, contents and use of visuals in the Dutch criminal justice system. Furthermore, the implications of the increase of visual techniques and material in the communication and decision making process in Dutch criminal courts is discussed.

RC24-407.3

VANHULST, Julien* (Université Libre de Bruxelles / Universidad Alberto Hurtado, julien.vanhulst@ulb.ac.be)

Discourses of sustainable development in Latin America: Trajectory and diffraction of a global discourse

En el contexto de la globalización, la idea de un desarrollo sostenible se impuso como referencia internacional desde los años 1980. Paralelamente, la difusión mundial de la noción da lugar a recomposiciones diversificadas según los lugares, las situaciones y la inserción en las relaciones globales. Así, los actores pueden apropiarse de la noción de manera singular según el contexto sociocultural, político, económico y medioambiental. Si la aparición de la noción de desarrollo sostenible puede ser históricamente situada, el discurso que deriva de su difracción global es necesariamente híbrido. Nuestra propuesta consiste en describir y analizar estas formas particulares de recepción y reformulación del discurso medioambiental global por el examen del "discursos experto" latinoamericano.

Históricamente, los trabajos sobre los discursos ambientales se centran en la bipolaridad Antropocentrismo >< Ecocentrismo como marco tipológico que se aplica de manera Indiferenciada a toda sociedad. En América Latina, en la esfera científica, la pluralidad de discursos ambientales es difícil a desentrañar sin un desvío por las teorías del multiculturalismo (posmodernismo, poscolonialismo, etc.). Así, al nivel de esos "discursos expertos medioambientales », las especificidades regionales pueden ser analizadas añadiendo al debate clásico una dimensión crítica complementaria que apunta a repensar los legados de la modernidad y las relaciones internacionales en situación de globalización. Más allá de la dicotomía Antropocentrismo/Ecocentrismo, algunas versiones de los discursos ambientales latinoamericanos se presentan como contra-posiciones al universalismo moderno y al eurocentrismo.

Esta contribución propone explorar este cruce del discurso medioambiental y de las teorías multiculturales en América Latina a partir de los trabajos algunos autores latinoamericanos y sobre todo considerando la aparición del *Sumak Kawsay* (« vivir bien ») como principio guía para un nuevo régimen de desarrollo de las sociedades.

Por último, nos referiremos a los posibles traducciones institucionales de los discursos expertos, así como a sus perspectivas futuras.

TG07-372.1

VANNINI, Phillip* (Royal Roads University, phillip.vannini@royalroads.ca) and WASKUL, Dennis (Minnesota State University)

The present and future of a sensuous sociology

Sociology and anthropology's cultural and bodily turn is witnessing the fast growth of new subfields of study such as the sociology and anthropology of the senses. Whereas the study of the body has enjoyed tremendous growth over the past decade and a half and has perhaps by now reached maturity, the study of the senses is only recently coming into its own with the recent publication of the peer-reviewed journal *The Senses and Society*, and the production of a few interdisciplinary readers, as well as the publication of a handful of foundational scholarly essays and monographs. Still absent from the field of the sociology of the senses, however, is a focused and comprehensive research agenda. In bridging cultural/qualitative sociology and cultural/humanistic anthropology we argue for the need to blur boundaries which, in this field, are particularly weak due to the ethnographic scope of much research. Serving both the sociological and anthropological constituencies at once means bridging ethnographic traditions, cultural foci, and socio-ecological approaches to embodiment and sensuousness. In our presentation on the present and future research agenda of a sociology of the senses we make the case for the merit and promise of not only focusing on the senses as a research subject, but also on adopting sensuousness as ontological and epistemological elements, that in, on adopting a sensuous approach in its own right.

RC24-531.3

VARA, Ana* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, amvara@yahoo.com.ar)

A latin americanist, proto-environmentalist master frame in the current cycle of environmental protest in Latin America

The sociology of social movements has neglected for some time the cultural aspects involved in these processes. Lately, however, the study of these aspects has attracted the attention of scholars. My work is connected to his trend. I intend to analyze a master frame—that is, a recurrent framing—on natural resources that has re-emerged in the current cycle of environmental protest in Latin America. I traced the origin of this master frame to the early decades of the XXth century, in journalistic and literary pieces written by intellectuals loosely linked to leftist networks. I called it “neocolonial counter-discourse on natural resources”. It has a narrative matrix with four crucial elements: a natural resource; an exploited local group related to this resource; a foreign, imperialist actor; a local accomplice. The story that links these elements is one of extreme exploitation: key words recurrently used are “saqueo” (sacking), “depredación” (depredation), “expolio” (pillaging). It is an injustice framing which may be considered proto-environmentalist, and became a master frame widely used in Latin America in subsequent cycles of protests. It is also Latin Americanist and anti-imperialist.

I will explore the presence of this master frame in current environmental protests in Latin America, particular against mining (open pit, uranium, lithium), GM crops, and forestry and the pulp and paper industry. I am particularly interested in two aspects: its use in processes of frame alignment between social movements in different Latin American countries, facilitating the construction of regional and transnational advocacy networks and coalitions; and its function in helping in the construction of political opportunities on international and transnational levels.

TG03-146.2

VARELA, Cecilia* (UBA, ceciliainesvarela@gmail.com)

La cuestión de la prostitución en el debate sobre la ley de trata de personas en la Argentina (2008-2011)

Las maneras de concebir la cuestión del tráfico de mujeres han variado en las últimas décadas en las instancias internacionales de acuerdo al peso específico que han logrado en este debate las campañas desarrolladas por distintas organizaciones feministas, las organizaciones que defienden los derechos de las trabajadoras sexuales, y las presiones que han ejercido distintos actores gubernamentales y supranacionales involucrados. La aprobación del Protocolo de Palermo en el año 2001, tanto como la sanción de la ley antitráfico por parte de Estados Unidos en el año 2000, han tenido importantes consecuencias en la legislación Argentina. Así, a partir del año 2008, viene dándose un fuerte debate en relación a la creación y modificación de los instrumentos jurídicos existentes para reprimir y prevenir la trata de mujeres con fines de comercio sexual. El objetivo de este trabajo es describir y analizar los debates políticos en torno a la cuestión de la prostitución a partir de los debates parlamentarios sobre la ley de trata desde el año 2008 y sus proyectos de reforma hasta la actualidad. Es de mi interés mostrar cómo, en un contexto de migraciones transnacionales crecientes y de feminización de los flujos migratorios, el debate político actual sobre la trata de mujeres en la Argentina remite a un conjunto de viejos temas ligados a la cuestión de la prostitución femenina, reactualizando tanto el siempre complejo debate al interior del movimiento de mujeres sobre su definición como explotación o trabajo, como las posiciones de rechazo moral hacia la misma. Por otro lado, me interesa abordar y analizar las posiciones y los argumentos a través de los cuáles en este debate emerge el sistema penal como herramienta privilegiada para la protección y promoción de los derechos de las mujeres.

RC47-473.5

VARELLA, Renata* (IESP-UERJ, renatavsv@yahoo.com.br)

La experiencia de acción colectiva en la vila acaba mundo: Una reflexión sobre la construcción de conocimiento

En este trabajo se consideran los movimientos sociales como productores de conocimiento, en tal sentido, se discute la formulación dinámica de códigos culturales en el cotidiano de las poblaciones involucradas en acciones colectivas, más allá de los aspectos institucionales observados. Con ese objetivo, se realizó un análisis de la organización y de las movi-

lizaciones de los moradores en la Vila Acaba Mundo, localizada en Belo Horizonte – Minas Gerais (Brasil).

Para esto, es necesaria una reflexión epistemológica que permita la incorporación y el diálogo con otros saberes, como el popular y el colectivo, en la producción de conocimiento. Se pretende comprender cómo las prácticas y los significados construidos por lo moradores, en su historia, contribuyen a la localización de elementos emancipatorios, en el sentido de la superación de las condiciones sociales hoy existentes.

Se muestra fundamental el estudio de los y con los movimientos sociales, entendidos como espacios privilegiados en los cuales son construidas identidades, significados y posibilidades; basadas en la experiencia práctica, concreta y cotidiana, para la trascendencia del presente. Para el objetivo propuesto, son necesarios dos procedimientos: (1) tener la disposición para un diálogo crítico con los movimientos, esto es, la consideración de los mismos como sujetos productores de un conocimiento legítimo, pero no necesariamente correcto; (2) Articular ese esfuerzo con una mayor contextualización económica, política y territorial, a partir de la utilización de una mirada teórica crítica, a fin de visualizar mejor los vínculos intrínsecos entre los procesos locales y las dinámicas globales y vice versa. Además, es central abrir nuevas miradas, flujos y movimientos del presente, sin considerar los fenómenos estudiados de forma estática, sino como procesos de construcción y abiertos. En este marco, fue necesaria la adopción de una metodología cualitativa de investigación, combinando diversas técnicas, como: observación participante, entrevistas semi estructuradas y grupo focal.

RC21-367.6

VARGAS DE FARIA, José Ricardo* (IPPUR/UFRJ, jrvfaria@gmail.com) and **GUSSO, Ramon José*** (Ambiens Sociedade Cooperativa, ramon@coopere.net)

Cycles of protest in Curitiba: Mobilization structures and collective action repertoire in two cases in Curitiba

Conflict as an object and key of interpretation of urban phenomena is a theoretical analyses category that articulate a set of laboratories and research groups members of Rede de Observatórios de Conflitos Urbanos, also integrated by the Observatório de Conflitos Urbanos de Curitiba. The events that express conflicts (according the common methodology applied) are described and classified according to conflict's object, kind of manifestation, involved agents (mobilized or claimed), location, the date of occurrence, supporters and research source. This form allows relating the classification categories as a whole, but does not contribute to the identification of sequences of events linked to one same conflict or even the analysis of the dynamics of the conflict from their individual events. The objective of this study is to demonstrate the importance of considering networks linking categories in the records of conflictive events, helping to improve the analysis of mobilization structures, the behavior of social movements and changes in their collective action repertoire. In this sense, it is also important to understand how the extent changes in the political institutions contribute to the expansion or weakening of collective actions. Thus, on one hand, understanding the processes of mobilization requires a look inside the collective actions for the manner which claim's arguments and justifications are constructed. On the other hand, we must broaden our gaze to the context in which these actors are embedded, ie, for the opportunity structures and political constraints. To illustrate the proposal, two cases occurred in the Metropolitan Region of Curitiba (Brazil) linking various manifestations of a single object of conflict will be analyzed: an occupation in the Fazendinha neighborhood in 2008 and the expropriation and eviction of the community of Itaquí.

RC42-242.3

VASCONCELOS, Edson* (UFPB, edsonpxt@yahoo.com.br) and **LEON, Adriano** de (UFPB)

Eyes wide shut: Sexual practices, subjectivities and conjugalities couples practicing swing

This research investigates the sexual practices, the processes of subjectivation and the conjugalities through the practice of swing in the municipality of João Pessoa, city in State of Paraíba – Brazil. Swing is the practice of sexual relations between married couples, where there is exchange of partners among other types of erotic performances conferred by the couple. Since the exchange of partners, the relationship between persons of

the same sex, the relationship with more than one man or, with more than a woman. How is the initiation of couples in the swinger and how to confront the deviant condition that seem to occupy in society? How the body interferes in the establishment of relations with other subjects? What kind of contribution their marital relationships can make to the reflection on the new and old models of conjugalidade? Therefore, from the study on the practice of couples exchange, deals with the changes and stays in benchmarks conjugality present in the culture contemporary. Supporters of a practice allegedly considered liberal, behavior and speech of such couples allows the reflection on the construction of the men and women in Brazilian society. In times where classifications as a family, the roles of father and mother and the notion of sexuality defy the boundaries of genre, it is inevitable to ask what is be man and woman within a relationship, in a world which says that you can do anything, but is not obliged to anything.

RC07-353.4

VASSERMAN, Yuriy* (Perm State Technical University, imv@pstu.ru)

Russian politics modernization: A sociocultural approach

The intent of this paper is to draw attention to some correlations indicating that some aspects of sociocultural differentiation in contemporary Russian society are reactions to the process of its modernization. These aspects are reflections of the contradictions in the society resulting from the clash of sociocultural features that are normally associated with different stages of historical process of social modernization. Social modernization means a transition from traditional society to modern society. Technological changes are at the core of the process of this transition. The politics modernization means a transition from politics of traditional society to politics of modern society. This work is based on the understanding of culture following the lines laid out in the works of L. White, P. Bohannon, A. Montague etc, and defined, loosely, as a system of non-biological regulators of human behavior. Culture adapts human behavior to environment. The adaptation has temporality. The main contradiction arises from the inertness of cultural regulators that fail to keep up with the faster, and ever increasing in speed, processes of technological and social modernization. Just a few generations ago the majority of Russian population was rural, lived in the countryside environment and was engaged in natural-subsistence economy. Their culture corresponded to the low-level technological environment characterized by manual labour. The process of modernization has changed economy and other sides of environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the cultural adaptors far behind. People experience conflict with impacts and challenges of modernization such as market economy, new models of division of labour, changes in gender roles and relations, etc. There are a number of groups with different levels of culture modernization and different reaction to continuation of modernization. We can see culture stratification and contradiction among the groups belong to different periods.

TG06-280.3

VAUGHAN, Suzanne* (Arizona State University, svaughan@asu.edu)

Making the work of people visible in housing

This paper examines the process by which my colleague, Paul Luken, and I carried out an investigation of the transformation of housing over the 20th century in the United States using institutional ethnography as our model of inquiry. We discuss our interviewing strategies, techniques for locating texts, and analytical strategies given the historical nature of our research. As a pedagogical exercise, this exploration opens up some of the challenges we faced in moving our analysis beyond the local organization to the extra-local organization of the institution of housing.

RC24-741.1

VAZ, Neilo* (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Sociais da Universidade Federal de Pelotas - Brasil, vazpiratini@yahoo.com.br)

La tradición campesina en proceso diante del socioambientalismo y de la agroecología en el caso Brasileño

Este estudio resulta de investigaciones realizadas en el Programa de Posgrado en Ciencias Sociales de la Universidade Federal de Pelotas/Brasil. Bajo una perspectiva sociológica, tiene como finalidad principal la discusión

en torno de la agricultura basada en la agroecología como un mecanismo de reproducción de una tradición campesina en el caso brasileño. El desarrollo y la discusión se dan a partir de los marcos teóricos alrededor de la génesis de la ecología de Brasil, la introducción del ecologismo en el medio rural y las interfaces entre el socioambientalismo y la reproducción de una tradición campesina de la agroecología. El trabajo está estructurado de manera que después de la introducción, tenemos tres momentos posteriores, en un primer llevamos en consideración los elementos socio-políticos del ambientalismo en Brasil. En un segundo, trabajamos sobre el tema de la introducción de las cuestiones ambientales en las zonas rurales. Y, en un tercer momento, discutimos acerca de algunos de los usos del concepto de campesino y su relación con la definición de agroecología, como una ruptura paradigmática. Como conclusión, presentamos algunos elementos de la agroecología como un espacio configurado de una reproducción de la tradición campesina en una dirección positiva. **Palabras clave:** Agroecología; Campesinado; Socioambientalismo.

WG01-523.1

VDOVICHENKO, Larisa* (Russian State University for Humanities, vdlarissa45@yandex.ru)

Political values of the local political class in Russia

The theme of my paper is designed to reflect the transformation of political values of the local political class in Russia and its new role in contemporary policy. The new role of political values in contemporary policy could be seen in many countries. I am interested to research the attitudes of Russian people to democracy, social movements & parties, human rights, how they see the "special Russian path", what they think about the political development in Russia. On the one hand political values play the most effective & important role in transformation of political culture. The knowledge of political values & the choice by each political actor of its own model of political culture is a necessary condition of its political socialization. On the other hand political values may impose a new model of political life & political design at local & national levels. For example the change of the attitudes of the local political class to the protest movements & the opposite parties could essentially influence the political situation in the regions. The unification of political values of different social strata and political levels creates a new cultural infrastructure decreasing gap in quality of politics in various regions of the country. It's difficult to over-estimate the importance of such unifying ideas in political culture of the local political class of Russia. My paper describes & analyses the evolution of political values & their contribution to democratic policy making in interrelations with political situation in Russia in times of globalization.

The main goal of my research is studying correlation between political values and political situation. This subject was evaluated on theoretical & empirical backgrounds. My paper analyses how the transformation of political values influences political situation in Russia. It's a case study with using data from different surveys.

RC07-675.1

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Derechos humanos y violencia política en la Argentina

Esta ponencia examina las formas que asumen las disputas en torno al pasado reciente en la Argentina a partir del análisis de un caso empírico: el Monumento a las Víctimas del Terrorismo de Estado, un homenaje público y oficial a quienes fueron asesinados o continúan desaparecidos como consecuencia del accionar represivo del Estado. La sanción de la ley de creación de este monumento supuso el *no* reconocimiento de una segunda iniciativa presentada por la minoría que proponía la creación de un Monumento a los Caídos, en homenaje a "todas" las víctimas de la violencia política de los años 70s, incluyendo a las llamadas "víctimas del terrorismo". Colocando el foco en el análisis de las distintas instancias parlamentarias en las que se debatieron ambos proyectos, (dos sesiones parlamentarias y una audiencia pública) analizaré cómo los debates parlamentarios a favor o en contra del Monumento se instituyeron en verdaderas arenas de disputa en torno a interpretaciones divergentes sobre el pasado reciente y sobre los límites de las nociones de víctima y DDHH. Identificaré las categorías claves que fueron invocadas en las distintas intervenciones a favor o en contra de los dos proyectos, las representaciones que le están asociadas y daré cuenta de la manera en que se construyen las distintas pretensiones de reconocimiento del carácter legítimo de las víctimas - las

victima del Terrorismo de Estado vs las víctimas del terrorismo – y los recursos a los que se apela al intentar otorgarle a dicha categoría un contenido exclusivo. Mostraré la "gramática" moral que articula estas disputas, los principios de legitimación que son interpelados en el marco de este combate discursivo y el lugar decisivo que tuvo la intervención del Estado en la instauración de un límite a las pretensiones de reconocimiento de las llamadas "víctimas del terrorismo".

RC32-244.4

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Derechos sexuales y reproductivos: Análisis de las racionalidades emergentes en torno a la donación de gametas, la subrogación de vientres y las modalidades de fecundación extracorporal

Los avances de la biomedicina nos instan a reflexionar sobre los cambios y continuidades en torno a la sexualidad y la reproducción en el contexto de la reflexividad contemporánea. La donación de gametas masculinas y/o femeninas, las técnicas de fecundación producida por fuera del acto sexual, fuera del cuerpo y/o con la participación de terceros reconfiguran el imaginario sobre el cuerpo, la sexualidad y la reproducción.

En el marco de estos grandes debates, el presente trabajo se propone como objetivo general explorar los entrecruzamientos de las distintas racionalidades definidas por Claudia Bonan (2003) en las representaciones sociales en torno a estas prácticas. Para el abordaje de las temáticas propuestas se trabajará con datos secundarios, relevados de comentarios de lectores de *Clarín* vertidos en artículos periodísticos referidos al tema y publicados en el sitio web de este periódico entre los años 2009 y 2011.

Las preguntas-clave que vertebran el presente trabajo son: ¿Cómo se ponen en juego las racionalidades estatal, biomédica y emancipatoria en los discursos sobre las prácticas de donación y recepción de gametas? ¿Qué continuidades y rupturas introducen estas prácticas en la racionalidad hegemónica sobre la sexualidad y la reproducción? ¿Deben incluirse estas nuevas prácticas y realidades en la agenda de los derechos sexuales y reproductivos del feminismo?

RC55-389.1

VEENHOVEN, Ruut* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, veenhoven@fsw.eur.nl)

Quality of life: Its past and its future

Is life getting better? The founding father of sociology, Auguste Comte, thought it is. Yet most later sociologists rather think that life is getting worse and this negative view has become ever more dominant, as appears in a count of words in sociological abstracts.

Empirical research on quality of life took off in the 1970s. A look at the available data shows a clear upward trend. We live ever longer and also longer in good health. Subjective life-satisfaction is also on the rise. This appears in an analysis of time-series in the World Database of Happiness. Together that makes that we live now longer and happier than ever before in human history. This stunning rise in level is accompanied with a steady decline of inequality in quality of life.

This begs the question why so many sociologists fail to see the obvious. One of the answers is that sociologists tend to think of quality of life as access to scarce resources, which is part of a wider tendency to look at presumed conditions for a good life rather than on the actual outcomes of life. A related answer is that much sociological research is instigated by vested interests, eager to equate their product with the good life. In this context it is also worth noting that many sociologists earn their living exploiting social problems and for that reason may not be too open for good news.

What about the future of quality of life? The number of happy life years will probably continue to rise, unless ecological disasters take place. Sociologists will still persist in their focus on social problems. In that way they will probably contribute to the progress for which they have a blind eye.

RC22-429.2

VEGA, Alejandra* (Centro Argentino de Etnología Americana, alevegac@gmail.com)

Rebuilding the pre-Hispanic religiosity in an urban area: The case of the urban Sikus' bands in Buenos Aires

The emergence of the first urban *sikuris'* bands, which can be traced to late S XIX, was closely related to the performances of such ensembles in

the Andean traditional religious celebrations of Catholicism. At the present time, the relationship between Catholic devotion and these bands is preserved in the small populations of the Andean region of Bolivia, Peru, north-western Argentina and northern Chile. On the contrary, in the context of the current processes of re-ethnization, the *sikuris'* bands of large cities have not only lost the strong bonds with the Church, questioning its role during the Spanish conquest, but adapted and recreated pre-hispanic beliefs and appropriated Eastern concepts, notions and ideas of the sacredness disseminated and reformulated by the New-Age movements. I will explore and analyze the contrasting narratives that dispute the "religious authenticity" among the members of *siku's* bands in Buenos Aires.

RC10-27.2

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Representations of teenagers about middle school, the world of work and politics

High school and work world are still facing all different social actors in general and educational in particular, in a renewing historical context of politics inside the national scene.

This essay aims to:

1.- Describe youth representations about the work world.

2.- Understand youth representations about high school.

3.- Compare different social representations between two groups of students: those who actively serve inside student centres and those who do not.

This research project is based in the social representations theory. The planned design refers to an exploring-descriptive study of youth regarding high school, work, the relationship between both, and politics. Surveys and interviews have been carried out to a sample of 395 students living in CABA and Great Buenos Aires districts. Some conclusions we have reached are:

- First of all, our sample students attempt to visualize the need for having higher academic level requirements, in opposition to a widespread opinion sustaining their lack of inclination to hard work, steadiness, etc.

- In five years time, almost all of them visualize themselves being studying and working simultaneously.

- They are also perfectly aware of workmen rights; this issue could have been invisible in some other historic time.

- The subgroup of students with active militancy show a greater emotional maturity: they acknowledge school shape them as persons, for labour, and also as citizens. Besides, this group presents a greater present and past labour experience (higher reality criteria)

- Apparently, their posture regarding politics reflects an incipient repolitization process.

RC34-164.5

VEGA-LOPEZ, Maria Guadalupe* (University of Guadalajara, mgvega.lopez@gmail.com) and **GONZALEZ-PEREZ, Guillermo Julian** (University of Guadalajara)

Bullying at secondary school: Analyzing the profile of the aggressor

School violence causes physical and mental harm on students; moreover, professors point out to the violence like one of the actions that more interfere in the teaching, not alone because the class is interrupted, but for the anguish and the desire of abandoning the school on the part of victims. This paper seeks to identify the prevalence of victims and aggressors and the predominant type of violence among teenagers enrolled in public secondary schools in the metropolitan area of Guadalajara, Mexico and particularly, to analyze the factors associated to psychological and familiar profile of the adolescent aggressor. This is a cross-sectional, analytical study. The information was gathered by questionnaire applied in school to 1706 students between January 2009 and December 2010. The sample design was random and multistage. Logistic regression model was used to identify factors associated to be considered an adolescent aggressor. Furthermore,

sociopathies were assessed through the Eysenck test. Results reveal that around 24% of students can be considered victims, while about 10% can be considered aggressors; the most common type of aggression was verbal, followed by physical violence. The conjunction of factors such as familiar violence, friends with criminal record and sociopathies has a synergic effect to encourage a teenager to become an aggressor. **CONCLUSIONS:** The presence of family violence conditions, sociopathic characteristics and the social path of the teenager are factors associated with the aggressor's status. Thus, psychological and familiar profiles are key elements to identify timely the adolescent aggressor in secondary school and search for appropriate strategies to change this behavior.

RC41-261.4

VEGA-LOPEZ, Maria Guadalupe* (University of Guadalajara , mgvega.lopez@gmail.com)

Demographic changes, social inequalities and child health in Latin America

INTRODUCTION: America Latina—a region known for its social disparities—is currently experiencing a profound demographic and epidemiological transition. In such sense, this paper seeks to analyze the relationship between social inequalities, demographic changes and child health in Latin America; **METHODS:** Information about population and health was obtained from diverse official sources; different statistics like ratios among extreme socioeconomic groups or countries (ordered in quartiles according to Human Development Index 2009) were calculated to quantify the difference in health indicators among countries or in selected countries. **RESULTS:** Despite the observed population aging in recent years, this study reveals that the population under 15 years old in Latin America in 2030 will be only slightly lower to the existent in 1990; furthermore, child population's will be increased in poorest countries of the region. Data reflects large differences in health indicators: in 2008, infant mortality rate in quartile of the poorest countries almost triplicate the rate of the richest quartile; inside each studied country, notables differences related with poverty are also observed: in all the cases, the infant malnutrition rate or the <5 mortality rate are much higher in poorest population's quintile than in the richest quintile. **CONCLUSIONS:** The above-mentioned aspects evidence a dramatic inequity in child health -related to social disparities-, something more relevant since in absolute terms, Latin American population <15 will maintain similar levels in next decades and that in the poorest countries -or in the poorest regions in each country-- child population's will be higher.

RC29-690.3

VEGH WEIS, Valeria* (COINCET- UBA, valeriaveghw@gmail.com)

Marx and criminology

This article aims to address the work of the founders of Marxism, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, in order to analyze their contributions to the study and the approach of the criminal matter, a social problem of great importance and in which the Marxist perspective analysis and approach remains unexplored.

The objective pursued is to combine the theoretical bases of marxism that are necessary to support the construction of a systematization, absent until now, of the Marxist tradition about the "criminal matter" in order to reconstruct, a definition of criminal act and the underlying conflict from the historical materialism approach, to analyze the link between production systems and the control—conflict pair, and to report a Marxist theory of criminal law, with the final aim of map out guidelines for a transforming criminal programme.

The report will highlight the traditional law on deprivation of basic needs of workers (1842), the critique of the ideology of private law (1843), questioning the penalty in response to a free will of those who make a crime (1853), assessment of crime and creation of the bourgeoisie (1859), the functionality of the offense for the preservation of the capitalist social structure (1862), the original appropriation of communal lands in the beginning of the capitalist system (1867) and formal and uneven character of law as proposed equal treatment in unequal conditions (1875). In Engels, are relevant reflections on the impact of the demoralization of the popular sectors in the way tort in England in the nineteenth century (1845) and the laws against subversion (1895), among others.

RC21-446.4

VEIGA, Danilo* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de la Republica, danioloalbertoveiga@gmail.com)

Urban inequalities and segregation in Montevideo

The Paper illustrates the interrelationship between urban inequalities and segregation in Montevideo. The analysis is based on an atypical city in Latin America that despite its past "Welfare State" background, during recent years, has been inserted in the context of restructuring, privatization and social inequalities. On this regard, it is an interesting "case study", to integrate for comparative analysis.

The research findings presented contribute to the analysis of social processes, considering trends from statistical data and analysis, as well as the perception and images of the city from the local actors, related to the "subjective construction of the city". Both perspectives are necessary to study the fragmented social and spatial map. The analysis shows that Montevideo and its Metropolitan Area configure a heterogeneous society, which includes neighborhoods and areas with specific patterns and dynamics.

Although Montevideo is not a global city, it is interesting to remark - as shows comparative research -, findings that indicate an increase in social inequalities within the urban space, with a heterogeneous social structure and an increase of middle classes in the peripheral areas (Taschner, Bogus 2001, Preteceille, Cardoso 2008, Leal, Veiga 2008, Koch, Valdes 2008).

The trends show that both poor and upper classes are established in homogenous social spaces, while the middle classes are scattered throughout the city. This reflects the influence of economic restructuring and labor changes, new family roles, cultural and consumption patterns, which induce diverse stratification cleavages, particularly among the middle classes, and their spatial differentiation. In the case of Montevideo it is found that both social indicators analysis and qualitative study match these trends. In sum, this Paper will examine the social composition of urban segregated areas and its changes over time, reviewing the role of global forces in these socio-spatial transformations.

RC41-530.5

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Mortalidad neonatal en Colombia (2000-2009): Causas, tendencias e inequidades

La cuarta meta del milenio es disminuir la mortalidad de menores de cinco años, se calcula que cerca del 50% de la mortalidad en este periodo se presenta en neonatos, disminuir las inequidades permitiría que esta meta se logre y no atenderlas aumenta la brecha entre regiones. El objetivo de este estudio ecológico es describir las inequidades en mortalidad neonatal a partir de la evaluación del exceso de riesgo por departamentos en Colombia comparado con la mejor tasa a nivel global, así como analizar las principales causas y tendencias.

Se calcularon las tasas de mortalidad neonatal temprana, tardía y total por departamentos por año y acumuladas en el periodo 2000-2009, y por causas para el año 2005. El exceso de riesgo se calculó a partir de la fracción atribuible comparando entre departamentos y el país con mejor tasa de mortalidad en el mundo. Se compararon los perfiles de causas de mortalidad entre Colombia y el país de referencia.

La tasa acumulada de mortalidad neonatal acumulada de Colombia en el periodo evaluado fue de 10,2 muertes por mil nacidos vivos. El peor departamento tiene 2,5 veces la tasa de mortalidad comparado con el mejor del mundo. Las fracciones atribuibles para todos los departamentos siempre superaron el 78%. La tasa de mortalidad neonatal disminuyó en 39%, el peor departamento fue Choco que disminuyó 9%, y el mejor Caquetá que disminuyó el 61%.

Las principales causas de mortalidad neonatal temprana fueron los trastornos respiratorios, seguidos por complicaciones obstétricas y malformaciones congénitas, las cuales son prevenibles. Al comparar a Colombia y sus departamentos con un referente externo se encuentra un exceso de riesgo muy elevado. Durante el periodo 2000-2009 Colombia presentó disminución de la tasa de mortalidad neonatal, sin embargo esta se presentó de forma desigual entre regiones, aumentando la brecha.

RC23-69.2

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Mapping regional science production to build research agendas

Most popular indexes to measure science production growth come from Derek de Solla Price old proposals (but valid) about volume and citation counts. These kinds of measures are important to understand impact of scientific production in mainstream. Nevertheless, Scientometrics and Sociology of Science haven't paid enough attention to local and regional indexes about scientific growth to discover tendencies and rebuilt local and regional research agendas. This paper proposes 4 kinds of indexes to explore possibilities of scientific development: interdisciplinary index, development of thematic issues (consistency, variation capacity and innovation), invisible college development, and collaboration. Two methodological processes are featured: first one related to creation of data bases different from Scopus and ISI products, a necessary practice to make visible most of production not included in them; second, indexes specifications that could be used mapping regional or local scientific developments.

Here is presented a developing research program build by Social Networks and Actors Research Group at the Universidad de Antioquia, specifically developments in our project "Scientific and Technological Knowledge available in Antioquia's Department, 1990-2010", funded by FUNLAM and UdeA.

RC51-173.3

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Meaning understood as juxtaposed networks of communications

Meaning as emergent phenomena is composed by two kind of constructive processes according to Luhmann's SST. One of them is related to personal experience: memories and choices experienced by conscience. Other is related to cumulative social experience as a horizon of possibilities to choose. These choices make possible communication. This work presents an exploratory model to depict meaning as a process of cumulative experience enacted by signs or information organized in networks of communications. These networks are possible to be enacted by two analytical principles: distinction and aggregation. Aggregation identifies groups of communications by co-occurrence of forms, signs, information or some kind of marks. These groups are organized in time and could be considered as emergent cause they appear, vary, stabilize and disappear according with complexity and circumstances of communication events. Distinction enables a differentiation analysis. This could be understood as a process of validation: Not all co-occurrences and aggregation forms could show emergent meaning, but different kind of signs or information juxtaposed in those groups make possible identify emergent codes and all and new communication forms as signs of distinctions.

This two principles and social network analysis as tools to make maps of networks of communications is justified by an emergent kind of analysis that go beyond hermeneutics and classical phenomenology. This kind of analysis tries to unveil configuration of meaning in larger sets of communications (documents, papers, electronic writings, etc). In this way, meaning exploration as maps of past communications could be structured by these theoretical principles and use of social network analysis.

WG01-697.2

VELIKAYA, Nataliya* (Russian State University for the Humanities, natalivelikaya@gmail.com)

Social-Democratic parties on the post Soviet space: Trends and prospects

Political and economical transformations in the Commonwealth of Independent States were followed by forming of the party system, which is considered as the condition of democracy. Nevertheless, evolution of political regimes on the post soviet space has lead to the appearance of so-called "façade democracies" and new authoritarian regimes.

Stability of democratic system is provided by the presence of three minimum important segments of political spectrum: liberal, central and left.

Social-democratic and socialists parties has played important role in the forming of social oriented market economy and democratic political system in West Europe. During democratic transit in Central and East Europe social-democratic parties were also successful and became the important part of new political system.

As for the post soviet countries, forming of social democratic parties by the model of West and Central Europe was not possible according to a number of reasons.

Stability of democratic system is provided usually but the presence of three minimum important segments of political spectrum: liberal, central and left.

We analyze the process of forming and evolution of social-democratic parties in 8 post soviet countries: Azerbaijan, Belorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine.

According such criteria, as quantity of members, peculiarities of organizational structure, participating in election, contents of ideology, role in political life, we can sort out three periods of developing of the social-democratic parties. First period (1991-1995) can be described in the terms of fragmentation of left part of the political spectrum and of it socialist wing in particular. Second period (1995-2005) can be characterized by searching of ideology and electoral base. Third period links with essential changing of the parties positions in some countries and increasing of their roles in political life. It supposes good results during parliamentary election and let us make conclusion about prospects for the future .

TG05-94.1

VELIZ ARGUETA, Beatriz* (Goldsmiths, University of London, beaveliz@ufm.edu)

Encounters with violence: A living archive

Half torn portraits of missing people forcefully disappeared (*desaparecidos*) still remind inhabitants of the city of Guatemala of an ill-resolved internal conflict. These informal memorials are now silent witnesses of a new era of violence: one surpassing previous number of deaths turning the country, once again, into a human-eating monster.

Making use of photography's ability of arresting time this project seeks to start a dialogue across time blurring the distinction between past and current experience of violence and turn it into a visual narrative of the present. In this sense *Encounters with violence: a living archive* seeks to actively engage with traumatic forgotten narratives – mostly unresolved – while at the same time document on new ones and thus create a bridge between memory and present. It seeks to create a living archive of collected encounters with violence. In this sense *living archive* aims to strengthen the collective memory – breaking an oppressive culture of silence – confronting traumatic past and present violent experiences.

Each portrait speaks of an encounter with violence - directly or indirectly - and of how irregular warfare erodes everyday life. For this the project not only records testimonies but attempts on making them visible asking participants to include their statement as an integral part of the picture.

Integral to the project is the idea of the researcher as an *activist of memory* raising questions and blurring the distinction around intervention, participation and research. At the same time it will explore new possibilities for visual sociology and means of healing and remembrance.

Finally the project seeks to challenge the concept of post-conflict associated with newly democratized countries and critically analyze the aftermath of traumatic events and the normalization of violence.

RC07-102.4

VELTMEYER, Henry* (Saint Mary's University, hveltmeier@gmail.com)

Postneoliberalism: An emerging radical consensus in Latin America

The evident legitimation crisis and imminent demise of the neoliberal model based on a Washington (now Davos) Consensus has given rise to a new consensus on the need to bring the state back into the national development process in the search for a more inclusive form of development, a new development paradigm designed to save capitalism by giving it a human face. This paper argues the need to move beyond this mainstream post-washington consensus in support of an emerging radical consensus within a network of Latin American social movements.

RC30-488.4

VENDRAMIN, Patricia* (Fondation Travail-Université, pvendramin@ftu-namur.org)

A triple view on trade-union activism: Cause, individual and organisation

Current challenges of trade union activism are due to changing contexts and actors (changes in industrial models and organisational practices, globalization, crisis, durable mass unemployment, generational divide, changes in the labour force with an increased participation of women, higher levels of education, mobility, individualisation processes, weakening of institutions...) and to the diversification of the forms of social commitment (the model of traditional bodies versus the model of new social movements).

The communication is based a research conducted with trade union activists in Belgium. This research mobilised one hundred trade unions activists through a participative research methodology (group analysis). The analysis is inspired by an interactionist approach that looks at the same time: at the social characteristic of activists; at the causes that mobilised individuals; at the organisations that welcome, select, train and sort individuals. The key hypothesis is that, if the context matters, becoming an activist is also the result of the conjunction between the readiness of a person's, an interest in a cause and the relationships that will set up between individuals and an organization or a group. The communication we will discuss activism and union renewal through this interactionist perspective.

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RC34-75.4

VENDRAMIN, Patricia* (Fondation Travail-Université, pvendramin@ftu-namur.org)

Generations at work and social cohesion

Work has always been and remains a powerful integrator in society. It gives place, duties and rights, and distributes individuals on a scale of social prestige. Work is still a key element in the inclusion/exclusion process within societies. However, over a long period the sense of work has changed for individuals. It has become more diversified and is now a matter for high expectations, at different levels – instrumental, social, symbolic – that do not replace each other. In post-industrial societies, work and identities remain strongly intertwined despite a progressive distance vis-à-vis work. Work remains a social integrator but it no longer has a hegemonic value. It supports the building of identities but through a more polycentric conception of existence in which other values (such as the family) play a similar role. Moreover, the gender models of relationship to work appear less opposite in the new generation of workers. There is a generational component in all these changes, both in the subjective meaning of work and in its objective conditions (status, trajectories, security), unfairly distributed among age groups, and men and women. Moreover, there is also a significant generational differential as regards educational levels, although these generational differentiations do not unavoidably lead to divisions in social cohesion. Work is a concrete and symbolic place where different conceptions of work, existence and social ties meet but do not collide. However, in the future, we can suspect that a continuing discrepancy between work and life expectations and the nature of places available in society could become more threatening for social cohesion. The communication is based on a European study conducted under the 6th Framework Programme of the EU and coordinated by P. Vendramin.

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RC47-368.6

VENTURA, Tereza* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, mtventura@esdi.uerj.br)

Graffiti as a social struggle for recognition: A comparative perspective between Rio de Janeiro and Berlin

Based on the critical theory of recognition as well on empirical research realized with graffiti writers in Rio de Janeiro and in Berlin, the paper attempts a comparative analysis of the role of Graffiti movement in making of social practices of recognition and individual identities. The writers have, respectively, developed their own forms of political and cultural expression as a means of developing identity and combating the social integration system. The art practice is a way to articulate their own objective needs, aspirations and ask for more efficient institutions for deliberation and representation of their claims. Like the Berliners, the Brazilians have their aesthetic ambitions, even though they are embedded in different recognitional relations. The first group has a historical background of more egalitarian relations of recognition of social respect that pave their strategy to settle a specific moral conflict. Conversely, the result is that the two specific forms of experience of social suffering and search for self-realization, brings in the case of Brazilians, the tendency to push forward talents and artistic capabilities that empower their identities and the way they value themselves and their individual achievement. This process brings the vulnerability to accept asymmetrical relations of value attribution for the social inclusion of life styles of cultural groups, reinforcing the individualization of the experience of social living as well the main capitalist value of individualist ideology of achievement. The Berliners are focused in the ambition to earn respect for their identity claims. Their identity claim, is not justified by the aesthetic merit of their practices, it is a social struggle for the recognition for equal opportunity of the chances for self-realization, for that, they open the question that the institutional anchoring of equal rights affects and threatens their life projects and perspectives.

RC31-304.3

VERDUZCO, Gustavo* (El Colegio de Mexico, gverduz@colmex.mx)

Forms of social inclusion in an adverse milieu: Undocumented Mexicans in New Haven, Connecticut

The aim of this paper is to present different strategies exercised by several social and political actors in a place where there is a relatively big amount of Latino population from almost all nations in Latin America. However in this paper my attention has been focused on a group of Mexican migrants from Tlaxcala, Mexico who live or have been living in New Haven, Connecticut. Based on field work practices in New Haven and in Tlaxcala, a good number of interviews were accomplished among migrants with the purpose of getting knowledge about the circumstances they have faced as documented as well as undocumented foreigners while in the United States. These interviews lead us to a number of social and political actors in the two countries who for different reasons have had some interest in the migrants' situation.

In this paper my intentions are: 1) to give an account of what may differentiate a "precarious status" from a non precarious one in the case of the migrants; 2) what have been the main social and political actors who have become involved with the migrants situation in the two countries; 3) why and how different actors in the two countries have been involved with them; 4) what have been some of the strategies followed by the different actors including the migrants themselves.

I believe that these kind of issues should be explored much more since they become an interesting window not only to look at the limitations which are imposed upon the migrants but also because they tell us about some of the different resources that exist in our societies to confront some harsh situations.

RC21-184.3

VERES, Judit* (Central European University Budapest, juditvers@gmail.com)

Producing CET - Uneasy alliances in the making of a new urban space

In this paper I propose to map out the emergence of one particular urban development on the riverfront in Budapest, which city elites purport it to be the first iconic architecture here. It is seductively named Central European Time, but it is largely known by the moniker CET, a play-on-words, which means 'whale' in Hungarian. What and whose vision does this novel

post-socialist urban design articulate? What public as 'space' and as 'people' is produced?

I intend to build the argument along several levels of analysis: first I will approach this particular instance of urban intervention as an endeavor of turning value trapped in land into productive capital, that is, transforming a defunct industrial site into a service-led urban cultural venue. At this level of analysis the structural determinations and the political economic aspect will dominate. Second, I will finesse the analysis further and show how this urban development is defined and framed at the intersection of diverse interests, imaginaries and values. For this I turn to some urban policies and their materialization, at the way these are deployed by diverse agents. I will look at the meanings and practices mobilized to advance this project, at the power geographies that emerge. I map out the cultural politics of local economic and cultural urban development through the several phases of the project. I show the many contradictions, unexpected alliances and divisions among diverse actors, which challenge any facile binary divisions like global-local, fleet-footed capital versus place-bound state. This ethnographic account of one particular urban space is also a pragmatic inquiry into *conceptual disjunctions* (Graeber). What meanings, roles have the state, culture, economy and politics acquired in the post-socialist context given the global onslaught of neoliberal economic imaginaries?

RC47-368.5

VERGARA, Nicolás* (independent researcher, nicolasvergaraarribas@gmail.com)

Movilizaciones urbanas populares en el Santiago de Chile actual: ¿Hacia una metrópolis más justa y democrática?

La política urbana chilena de las últimas décadas ha sido tecnocrática y escasamente permeable a la ciudadanía. Ella se desenvuelve en un mercado altamente liberalizado, con fuerte incidencia del capital inmobiliario (Zunino 2006), un importante ámbito de reproducción del capital en el país. Como consecuencia, Santiago constituye una metrópolis fuertemente fragmentada y desigual, en donde la maximización de la rentabilidad privada genera continuamente transformaciones socioespaciales que redistribuyen regresivamente beneficios y problemas en la ciudad. En los últimos años, dichos fenómenos han sido crecientemente resistidos por residentes movilizadados colectivamente; generándose conflictos por la producción y apropiación del espacio urbano, en términos de sus procedimientos y resultados. Estos conflictos tienen especial interés en barrios populares, donde grupos con escasos recursos de poder han visto más o menos representados sus intereses en su resolución.

Así, la presente ponencia pretende analizar los recientes movimientos sociales populares en torno al espacio urbano en Santiago, y su relación con la actual política urbana chilena, en su amplio sentido. Se busca explorar respuestas a las siguientes interrogantes: ¿de qué forma estos movimientos despliegan contra-poder?; ¿cuál es el sentido de su discurso?; ¿cuáles han sido sus implicancias en la justicia social urbana y democratización de la política urbana chilena? Para ilustrar, se toman como casos de estudio los conflictos por Planes Reguladores Comunales en las comunas de Lo Espejo y San Ramón.

Como resultado se plantea que estos movimientos se basan en el "poder asociativo", el que transforma el espacio público (Allen 1999 y 2003); con un discurso que supera lo particular, apelando al interés común ("espacio abstracto" del capital vs. "espacio concreto" vivido (Lefebvre 1984)). En términos de justicia social urbana, los resultados han sido básicamente defensivos. Sin embargo, éstos han contribuido a democratizar la política urbana, modificando la subjetividad política; aunque con limitado impacto institucional.

RC04-229.4

VERHOEVEN, Marie* (IACCHOS / GIRSEF, marie.verhoeven@uclouvain.be)

Multiple embedded inequalities and cultural diversity in educational systems: A theoretical and empirical exploration

This contribution explores the social construction of cultural diversity in education, with a view

to social justice. Theoretical resources are drawn from political philosophy as well as from recent developments in social theory. It is argued that ethnic minority pupils face multiple sources of inequalities, of a social (redistributive) and cultural (recognition) nature.

The aim of the paper is to discuss how contemporary educational systems deal with 'cultural diversity' – and how they *socially organize* it. I will explore how and to what extent this *social organization of social and cultural "diversity"* contributes to the reproduction of educational inequalities. Research results drawn from several projects on educational policies regarding migrant pupils in Belgium and in other European contexts and on ethnic minority pupils' schooling experience and identity building, as well as a selective literature review on similar issues, will support my reflection.

The first section elaborates on Fraser's notion of "parity of participation" and on Sen normative framework on "capabilities", but aims to "socialize" these perspectives, arguing that these dimensions are made more 'durable' through institutionalized patterns of norms and routines. It draws upon recent development of the theories of organizational action focusing on the organization's 'rationality' and on the micropolitics of organizations, as well as Charles Tilly's contribution to the analysis of the relationship between inequality and organisational categorization processes, in order to discuss institutional discrimination and the production of social and ethnic inequality or segregation.

The second section develops:

- 1) the intermediate level of *local schooling spaces of interdependency*, where we scrutinize segregation and institutional discrimination as resulting from both urban segregation and schooling structural processes;
- 2) the micro level of *single-school policies of difference*, as the product of educational 'niches'.

We argue that these multiple embedded inequalities significantly determine pupils' opportunities, identity and 'capability' building.

RC13-203.3

VERMA, Misri Lal* (VSSD (PG) College, CSJM University, Kanpur, mlvssd@rediffmail.com)

Leisure, social and political accountability, democratic citizenship among Indians

The study reveals from the data of voting trend in India for social & political Accountability of democratic citizenship and the from the representative vision of the development for analyzing the Leisure, Social and political Accountability, Democratic Citizenship among Indians. The area of study randomly selected to Uttar Pradesh. A heuristic distinction between participatory and representative democracy is applied here to examine the relationship between leisure and democratic citizenship. Different forms of leisure support different forms of democracy. The concept of social and political accountability is proposed as a primary linkage between leisure and democracy. Leisure activity which generates social and political accountability is more conducive to greater democracy than leisure activity which does not. Recent examinations of the content of leisure in India suggest an increase in leisure activity that does not generate social Accountability and thus provides only weak support for democracy. Implications of this finding for leisure research and the of leisure services are explored, with the concept of social Accountability suggested as central to the trans-disciplinary analysis of leisure's political significance. It has been found in conclusion that the public and politician both are responsible for good or bad governance. It is required to aware the Democratic Citizenship among Indians.

WG05-44.1

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Women's participation, empowerment and gender equality: A micro analysis

This article analyzed the outdoor participation potential of women; the process of women's empowerment; and the interrelationships of women participation, empowerment, gender equality and their functional dependency on age, education, income and caste. A sample of 90 grassroots level women workers were selected from Gilaula block of Sravasti district, Uttar Pradesh, of whom 35 were Community Based Distributors (CBDs), 35 were Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and 20 were Women Pradhans (WPs). It was found that 60% of the sample was in the age group of 25-45 years, 22% were below 25 years and 17.7% were above 45 years. 72% women were educated till primary and intermediate level, 7.8% were graduates, 3.3% post graduates and 8.9% were illiterates. 80% WPs and all the sampled CBDs and AWWs had very limited income. Data showed that the CBDs

were more articulate, mobile, active, and sent their children to schools. The AWWs were very vocal and authoritative. They participated effectively in decision making regarding income expenditure, children's education, family planning, etc. It was revealed that women in the 25-45 age group were more participative, vocal and active than women below 25 years and above 45 years of age. The CBDs and AWWs were equally participative whether they had higher or lower education. All the sampled WPs were illiterate, and low caste WPs who had limited income, wanted to overcome their illiteracy, by undergoing training and actively participating in outdoor political and economic activities. It was suggested that there is a need to provide empowerment training to all voluntary workers and local leaders. A strategy should be formed so that more and more women can be involved in outdoor activities, particularly those women who want to work, are educated and belong to low income, and low caste category.

RC53-663.4

VERMA, Smita* (Isabella Thoburn College, smitten_yeah@yahoo.com) and **CHANDRA, Vinod** (JNPG College)

Childhood in globalized India: A discursive discourse

Modern Indian Society is characterized by increasingly rapid social and technological change. Society's ability to coordinate change has exceeded its ability to reflect on the implications of the outcome. The ongoing globalization has created spaces not only for social interdependence but also for individuation. The issue is more multifarious and multidimensional. The concern is on the enormous changes it has produced in the lives of children- political, technological and cultural. Childhood as a 'uniform and universal' term is being reinstated by the multifaceted Childhoods, signifying the intricacies of growing up as it is incessantly being influenced by local, national and international factors.

The child is always in a state of conflict between the values learnt and the values communicated through the electronic and print media. Justifying childhood with innocence and androgynous with such exposure is becoming more complex leading to early identity formation. This paper is based on an ethnographic study of 30 children in the age group of 8-16, in middle class families in the city of Lucknow, India. It examines how the notion of independence, autonomy, agency, negotiation, identity and right to decision making which comes early with this exposure-constructive/destructive, is practiced and voiced in their daily social world. It also delineates structures for the children's understanding and adapting to changes in technology, marketplace, and their own families and attempts to look into their everyday world, the nuances of growing up in both- family and non family relationships with regards to their interpersonal and social experience.

It also addresses the issue of their gender construction with special reference to their body and sexuality in globalized India. Along with the changing contours of modern childhood, the paper also tries to examine how children place themselves in the given social space in Indian cities in local as well global context.

RC34-216.3

VERMA, Smita* (Isabella Thoburn College, smitten_yeah@yahoo.com)

Women in higher education in globalized India : The travails of inclusiveness and social equality

As society becomes knowledge driven, higher education becomes the vehicle for success reflecting on socio-economic development of the country. With the shackles of the once worthy aim of socialist society giving way to new economic rationalism and crash consumerism, Indian society is in state of flux. With globalization, a model of advanced capitalist production techniques has begun to elbow its way into the entire fabric of its society. In such social formation, forms of social inequality are derived from class, cultural and gender domination. How higher education, in the backdrop of the structural changes of society, wrestle with the issue of equality, has been vital to the policy makers and academics. No doubt mass education in India has taken off, yet in practice reflections of cultural hegemony exist in the educational institutions.

Data drawn for the present paper is based on study of 100 students in University of Lucknow during academic session 2010-11. The main focus of the paper is to investigate the problem of social inequality with special reference to gender inequality in the Indian higher education. The main research question was to probe whether increased participation of women

in higher education and market economy means enhanced gender equality? With this probing question detailed interview with the help of structured interview schedule were conducted with the female post graduate students of Lucknow University in different Master courses. Preliminary results of the study show that the impact of globalization has been paradoxical and complex and they continue to remain subjugated the marginalized in new ways in their social lives.

RC33-209.1

VERMOT, Cecile* (UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, cecilevermot@gmail.com)

Fieldwork's praxis, production of data and interpretation: A case study of anger and nostalgia

Migration is a worldwide phenomenon in which emotions have been regularly overlooked. Moreover little is known about the specific methodology that has to be applied to better understand them during this process. The aim of this paper is to show how the "epistemology of fieldwork" is necessary to study emotions during the migration process. In order to show this, I undertake a chronological analysis of my research regarding the construction of the feeling of belonging of Argentinean migrants (1999-2003) in Miami (United-States) and Barcelona (Spain) through the study of anger and nostalgia. First, I will show that to have an understanding of anger it was necessary to go back and forth between discursive data (migrant's narrative) and participant observation. Indeed, presentation of Argentinean self during the interviews was not the same that during participant observation. To take into account only interviews would have led me to a misinterpretation of the rejection of Argentina by Argentinean migrants. Secondly, I will present how comparative fieldworks shed light on my interpretation and allowed me to add new insights to my understanding of the feeling of belonging. Indeed, while nostalgia did not appear in my fieldwork in Miami, this emotion was part of the feeling of belonging in Barcelona. Neither the "system of regulation of the sensations", specific to each context of destination, nor the difference between Argentinean middle class category in Miami and Barcelona could explain this difference. Indeed, the time elapsed between migrant's departure from Argentina and the two fieldworks in Miami and Barcelona were not the same. In conclusion, this paper emphasizes that to observe, register, analyze and interpret emotions, only the interdependence between the data collected through migrant narrative and participant observation across space and time allow us to reach a heuristic perspective.

RC31-124.3

VERMOT, Cecile* (UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, cecilevermot@gmail.com)

Gender and timing of guilt within argentinean migration process

Between 1999 and 2003 Argentineans lived an economic, social and political crisis that lead some of them to migrate, mainly to the United States and to Spain. There are few studies on Argentinean migration and even less those taking into account emotion and gender during the migration process. The aim of this work was to understand the relations between genders, guilt and the aspiration to act within the migration process. In order to consider this, I undertake an analysis of the expression of guilt within the narrative of Argentinean migrants in Miami (United States) and Barcelona (Spain). In-depth interviews and participant observations were conducted in both cities among Argentinean migrants. Findings show that expressing guilt is a way to perform gender through feelings and the aspiration to act. Indeed, only women in Miami experience guilt. Guilt in front of their impossibility to fulfil their gender role. Guilt in front of the geographical distance with the family. In Barcelona, however, neither women nor men, expressed guilt. This difference cannot be explained by the "system of regulation of the sensations", specific to each context of destination, neither by the difference between Argentinean middle class category in Miami or Barcelona. Indeed, only the consideration of the time elapsed between migrant's departure from Argentina and the two fieldworks can explain the fact that part of the women in Barcelona express guilt as a past feeling. In conclusion, findings show that feeling and expressing guilt allow migrants to temporarily stay attached to their homeland in a gendered way.

RC10-427.2

VERONESE, Marilia* (University of Vale do Rio dos Sinos UNISINOS, mariliav@unisinos.br) and **FERRARINI, Adriane** (University of Vale do Rio dos Sinos, UNISINOS)

Micro entrepreneurship and associations in developing peripheral countries

The presentation addresses the conditions of small entrepreneurs and associative groups' emergence and the requirements for its implementation, grounded simultaneously in solidarity and efficiency. The data were generated under the international cooperation project Micro entrepreneurship and Associations in Developing Peripheral Countries, carried out by three institutions in Brazil, Portugal and Africa. Empirical research in Brazil was based on visits to associative enterprises in rural and urban areas of the Rio Grande do Sul State. These economic organizations are characterized by collective format, small size and their importance in creating alternative production systems. Their institutional forms are presented as small, formal or informal associations and popular cooperatives. The enterprises surveyed were: three of the collection and sorting of recyclable waste (urban solid waste) segment, three of the rural segment and two of the microenterprise segment.

The concept of **entrepreneurship** entails the ability on leading the organization and management of productive, human and material factors of the enterprises towards achieving their goals. The **solidarity economic enterprises**, even with all the investment risks and with the conventional forms of production, are guided by the logic of self-management and associated work and the principle of building a solidary and sustainable society. It can be argued that the link between associative entrepreneurship and the Solidarity Economy is the role of the people in poverty in conducting an economic activity. Despite the specificities of each segment, the challenges to be overcome include the dependence on varying degrees of public funders and of the civil society training organizations. The difficulties arise from the disruption of public policy, conceived as government policies, and from the lack of adequacy of technical advice and of the resources to the Solidarity Economic entrepreneurs' reality.

RC35-477.1

VERPRAET, Gilles* (CNRS, verp@ehess.fr)

Three levels of democracy : Polis, nation, transnational solidarities

Globalization processes and media connexions challenge the notion of public sphere as an arena for the exchanges of argumentation (Habermas, 1979, Habermas, 1994). These transformations questions not only the arena of debates, but also the political subjects who may address in the public sphere and the consistency of political culture (Eder, 2001)

The problematic of recognition intends to reinforce the individual rights, the cultural rights, the social rights (Honneth, 2001). The questions comes to examine the modes of recognition and the encounters inside the extended social networks, inside transnational social space. This methodology examine the dynamic of democratization as community of issues (Arendt), as politicization of common issues and common problems (Tassin, 2002, Beck, 2006), as interconnexion of issues.

We conclude to the constituency of three public spaces based on three encounters regimes (local, national, transnational). The analytical question comes on the modes of connexion between these three public spaces.

This analytical and taxinomic development will be argued also on case studies such as the anti crisis mobilizations in Europe (Greece ,Iceland) and the Arabic mobilizations for democratisation between different public spaces.

RC07-287.5

VERPRAET, Gilles* (CNRS, verp@ehess.fr)

Transnational solidarities between democratization and governance's crisis . Which future for european anti crisis mobilisation and maghreb mobilization ?

Alternative future can be adressed at the national level (political debate, community issues, national debate) and in the transnational debates (interdependance, networks, solidarities). Analyzis of future drawing can be adressed at these two levels

This analyzis will be argued also on case studies such as the anti crisis mobilizations in Europe (Greece ,Iceland) and the Arabic mobilizations for democratisation between different public spaces.

Each movement has its national specificity inside the economic conditions and the national political frames. They have the common issue to address the democratization process inside strong economic constraints. Analysis of future drawing can be adressed at these two levels. The analyzis of economic content can be complemented by the analyzis of cultural pragmatics, combining global narrations and modes of encounter

RC07-287.4

VERREA, Valerio* (University of Leipzig , verrea@uni-leipzig.de)

The creation and developments of an alternative market. The example of Fair Trade between Latin America and Europe

In my presentation I analyze Fair Trade as an example of challenge between the dominant international market system and an alternative practice aiming to mutate its hegemonic structure.

I ground my presentation on the empirical findings of a three years research with case studies of coffee producers in Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru and traders in Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. I focus the analysis on the institutional change processes affecting the international commodity chain of Fair Trade coffee.

The explicit goal of Fair Trade towards 'market moralization' appears to have the potential to drive a change in the global market, challenging the practices and the basic assumptions of the capitalist system. Nevertheless, its success, boosted by consumers' interest, has already attracted the attention of large, conventional companies formerly indifferent to it. Their increasing influence over Fair Trade appears to mirror the attitude of capitalism to adapt to potentially revolutionary changes and subsume them.

I investigate the competition between the two governance systems institutionalized in Fair Trade: 1.the Alternative Trade Organizations' model, which represents the original alternative way of practicing Fair Trade; and 2.the Fair Trade certification model, which is used by corporations to step into the Fair Trade system. The competition between these two models expresses the tension that Fair Trade generates within the capitalist system.

The coffee market offers several clear examples that indicate a clear change in the institutionalization of transnational market practices. This on one side proves the potential Fair Trade has to drive changes in specific patterns of globalization on the other it makes visible the counter forces of the capitalist system tackling this possibility of change. The outcome of this dynamic will shed light on the future of the international commodity market.

RC23-182.4

VERSINO, Mariana* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata - CONICET/CEUR, nversino@gmail.com)

Políticas universitarias y sectores productivos

En la denominada "sociedad de la información" o "del conocimiento" se modifica la misión institucional de las universidades agregando a las tradicionales funciones de investigación, docencia y extensión, la función de vinculación o transferencia tecnológica. Sin pretender establecer si se trata de una cuarta y "nueva" función de las universidades o de la reformulación de la "antigua" función de extensión característica del ámbito latinoamericano, en la actualidad se desarrollan en las universidades públicas acciones antes inexistentes o, cuando menos, no desarrolladas en forma tan sistemática. Entre ellas cabe mencionar el establecimiento de contratos de venta de servicios y conocimientos en los que la universidad es contraparte directa del sector privado, el patentamiento de conocimientos que transforman a la universidad en su propietaria o la gestión de incubadoras de empresas y parques tecnológicos.

El trabajo presenta la evolución de las políticas de fomento de la vinculación entre la universidad y los sectores productivos en la Argentina desde la vuelta a la democracia en 1983. Se identifican etapas en la evolución de dichas políticas tanto en relación a los discursos como a las prácticas desarrolladas por las universidades nacionales. Así, se analizan las estructuras organizacionales creadas para gestionar la vinculación con el medio productivo en el ámbito nacional y se indaga sobre la información empírica que es posible obtener en relación al desarrollo de dichas actividades para el conjunto del sistema de educación superior.

Entre los datos referidos a las actividades de vinculación se relevan: monto de los ingresos propios; dependencia institucional de las actividades de vinculación; año de creación de las mismas; existencia de listados de

convenios y actividades de transferencia con el sector productivo; existencia de incubadoras, polos y parques tecnológicos; número de las resoluciones que norman las actividades; entre otros.

RC10-27.3

VIANNA DE SOUZA, Magda* (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, magdavis@terra.com.br) and **ESKENAZI, Davi** (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul)

Teacher education - Implications in the evaluation of basic education - IDEB - A case study in the south region of Brazil

This paper has as a main focus the analysis of the situation of the teachers of the municipal school system trying to identify relations between the education and the results of the national evaluation of Basic Education –IDEB-. Previous studies have indicated that the objectives proposed by LDB-96 (Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education) have not been achieved and that the attempts of doing it resulted in emergencial programs of low quality. The study looks a sample of municipalities of the three states of the South Region , Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul. Trying to identify the level of teacher education, the modality of the course done and the form of continuing education adopted by the municipality with the objective of relating it to the results of evaluation. The results indicated that the majority of the teachers have a higher education diploma (82.8%) this education was done in the presencial modality (75.7%) and activities of continuing education are common in the municipalities studied. These activities are not expressed directly in the results of the IDEB.

RC18-471.2

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Inclusion/exclusion. the dynamics of Latin American democracies in the XXI century

Abstract The goal of this paper is to offer a model of inclusionary-exclusionary paths of democratic development, where electoral participation (the percentage of registered voters) has a significant effect in a) the design and goals of distributive policies, b) the efficacy of these policies). A set of important secondary issues are pertinent to the main argument. The first is explain the ascension of contentious effective left+right coalitions, the second, the instruments of the apparent success of these coalitions, and the effects of all these process in the formation of political cleavages. Other important questions are the effects on clientelistic politics, representation and party politics, state capabilities to build sustainable policies, and the construction of citizen autonomy. Since its "transition" to democracy, and after one decade of neoliberal reforms, income distribution deteriorated yet more; but at the beginning of the actual century this trend began to change due to the ascension of "leftist" coalition to political power. These coalitions are successful to bring distributive social policies. This essay offers a preliminary explanation to the different paths governmental strategies in Latin-American democracies. I call inclusionary democracies to these that are successful in to enhance distributional policies, and exclusionary democracies when its performance has been deteriorating the previous stage of socio economic inequality. The causal narrative locates the decisive political variables (inclusionary political institutions) to explain the different political patterns of response to the distributive challenge. The paper assumes some premises: a) socio economic impoverishment preclude social anomie and efficacy of the political system (perverse circle or democratic traps and state institutions inefficacy), b) the different patterns of responses are a multi factorial process and, as a preliminary conclusion, c) most Latin America Democracies have a good chance to overcome systemic traps to political progress.

RC11-214.1

VIDOVICOVA, Lucie* (Masaryk University , lucie.vidovic@seznam.cz)

Consumption in older age: Risks and potentials

The recognition of older people as a specific group of consumers is growing together with their increasing share of the total population. Some speak about the silver or grey market and about older people constituting a resourceful and well-off consumer segment. Others talk about age discrimination in the way older consumers are treated and how their needs

are addressed in the market. Usually the importance of heterogeneity and, therefore, the segmentation of older people is stressed. This presentation is based on a representative survey of people aged 40+ carried out in November and December 2011 in the Czech Republic. The "Older consumers" survey covers a wide range of consumer related topics. In my paper I will concentrate on both general consumption patterns and specific risks older consumers have to face. I will show the importance of cultural and social capital with regard to consumption and inherent risks, and discuss the age discriminatory factors identified by older people in the course of satisfying their needs for goods, services and information.

RC33-116.3

VIDOVICOVA, Lucie* (Masaryk University , lucie.vidovic@seznam.cz) and **PETROVA KAFKOVA, Marcela** (Masaryk University)

The effect of interviewee characteristics on subjective variables in surveys of older people

In four surveys dealing with older people and different aspects of their quality of life in the Czech Republic (carried out since 2007 until December 2011) were collected information on subjective health, subjective age, general satisfaction with the development of society, and the Philadelphia Geriatric Centre Morale Scale (PGCM). In all of these surveys we were also able to follow both interviewee sex and age. In the first part of our presentation we will show the results of the tests if and how interviewee and questionnaire characteristics influence the outcomes of these variables in older subjects. In the second part we will present some examples of varying results based on differences in question usage in the quantitative surveys of older adults. Two waves of the "QinCity – Quality of life of older people in the cities" survey will be used in this second part. This survey was carried out in June and December 2011 in the Czech Republic with residents of inner cities aged 60 and older (total N = 1901). While both waves were aimed at similar samples and covered the same topic, some of the questions and conditions were altered between the waves. The results shall enhance current methodological discussion in ageing research.

RC29-722.1

VEIRA, Adriana Dias* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PARAIBA, BRAZIL, a.diasvieira@gmail.com)

Women and the criminal justice system: Drug mules, social selectivity and recent changes on the female incarceration in Brazil

The aim of this article is to analyze the recent changes on the patterns of female incarceration rate in Brazil, in the context of the social selectivity of the Brazilian criminal justice system, based on the gender studies proposed by critical criminology and the studies, on social science, about the particular role of the drug traffic on the Brazilian urban peripheries. The debate over the meaning of these changes, as all the questions concerning the relations between women and crime, is punctuated by two themes: the difference, now the central axis of contemporary French philosophy and; the exceptionality of the female deviation, within the general framework of masculine and feminine representations. The relevance of this study lies in to understand the causes that promote the increase in the number of women involved with the criminal justice system in Brazil, besides the need for reflection on gender relations with racial, class, ethnic, sexual and regional differences of identity discursively constructed, which are important for the understanding of the social selectivity of the Brazilian criminal system. On the one hand, the phenomenon reflects the trend of intensification of the punitive state, and on the other hand, within the framework of gender studies, lies in an intersection point of new questions about the sexual division of labor, female criminality and the feminization of poverty.

RC05-392.5

VIERA BRAVO, Patricia* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, patriciaviera@gmail.com)

Kúme mongen: La reivindicación de la lógica ancestral del buen vivir mapuche para habitar territorios recuperados

Como una de las principales fuentes de recursos primarios a nivel mundial, Latinoamérica concentra su actividad económica en la exportación de materias primas. Sin embargo, la mayor parte de los territorios explotados se encuentran habitados por comunidades indígenas, históricamente marginadas en reducciones, previa usurpación de sus territorios ancestrales.

A diferencia de la lógica capitalista que valora a la tierra según la utilidad comercial que se le pueda extraerse, los pueblos indígenas se vinculan con el territorio que habitan en todas sus dimensiones materiales -como hábitat- y simbólicas -como espacio de reproducción de la pertenencia social y donde ejercer su soberanía como pueblo.

Frente a la falta de propuestas sostenibles desde el modelo hegemónico que satisfagan las demandas de los pueblos originarios respecto a sus territorios, algunas comunidades han optado por generar proyectos colectivos construidos en base a sus propias lógicas para entender y experimentar los distintos aspectos de la vida comunitaria. De esta forma, es rescatada la noción que cada pueblo ha construido desde tiempos inmemoriales para vivir bien, contraponiéndose a la lógica lineal capitalista que busca el progreso hacia un futuro materialmente mejor. El Buen vivir exige un cambio de lógica para pensar las relaciones espacio-temporales en que nos desarrollamos como individuos, como sociedad y como especie. Se enfoca en mantener las condiciones materiales y espirituales para que los ciclos de la vida se conserven y reproduzcan en forma armónica con todas las formas de vida con que se cohabita. En el caso mapuche, el concepto del Kúme mongen (o vivir en armonía) está siendo incorporado en planes de vida construidos por comunidades en proceso de recuperación de tierras reclamadas, en oposición al paradigma del desarrollo sostenido y los programas de etnodesarrollo, como es el caso de la emblemática comunidad de Temulemu, en el sur de Chile.

RC05-114.1

VIETEN, Ulrike* (VU Amsterdam, Free University Amsterdam, u.m.g.vieten@vu.nl)

Multiplying diasporic identities and living intersected belonging: the making and shifting of transnational homes in Britain, Germany and the Netherlands since 1970

It is argued in this paper that *regional, local* as well as *global identifications* override national and mono-ethno cultural identities while shaping particular notions of intersecting hybrid identities and multi-layered belonging in three EU countries. Based on interviews with professional and academic key minority activists in Britain, Germany and the Netherlands the impact of 'New Integrationism' (Triadafilopoulos 2011: 864) that puts further pressure on visible minorities and diasporic communities to assimilate and express civic loyalty to European nation states on the one hand, and diasporic-transnational community identifications on the other, are explored. Deliberately individuals from different migratory cultural heritage (South Asian Brits; Turkish Germans and Moroccan Dutch) in the three countries were chosen in order to move the debate beyond an *ethnification migration* context. It is suggested that the positioning of "new" citizens in different European countries is at the forefront of 21st century transnational and cosmopolitan self perceptions. What matters foremost to the contemporary moment is the way *diasporic identities* are spreading across various migrating communities and taking roots as ongoing routes and routines in different places. If we regard this as a persisting effort it means that any generation of diasporic descent constructs multiple links to distinctive territories engendering new transnational and local social spaces.

First the different migration and citizenship regimes in Britain, German and the Netherlands are sketched, followed by a brief methodological introduction, also explaining the theoretical framework and then introducing the findings of the study[1].

Bibliography

Triadafilopoulos, T (2011) 'Illiberal Means to Liberal Ends? Understanding recent Immigrant Integration Policies in Europe', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, vol. 37, No. 6, 861-880

[1] This is research in progress still.

RC02-661.5

VIGLIAROLO, Francesco* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, fvigliarolo@gmail.com)

The socio-economic phenomenology: A relational approaches

This paper wants to present a scientific interpretive basis for analyzing economic events such as human and social ones. For these reasons, it affirms that economic phenomena are above all human actions and as such presupposes a social meaning and intention, voluntary or not, visible or not.

For example, a company is born, lives and develops in a context that is nourished by relationships with others and with the surrounding environment. It's subject to national and international legal standards in a political and social order that defines it and surpasses it too; it's made up of workers with a social and human history themselves living in a context made up of individuals related to each other and the context; develops a social function because of the goods it produces to be used in a society by families to live and at the same time the families fed the same companies. A company has sense only in the social context that contains it.

How to interpret such intentions in its social meaning? How to allow such interpretations foremost social? If a socio-economic ratio is carried to its extreme results where you get? And this can help to understand the impact occurs in the social order?

Interpreting the ratio behind the socio-economic phenomena is the role of socio-economic phenomenology. In other words, it studies, analyzing and understanding, the economy in the human meaning that animates the actions and the impact they generate in the social order with its extreme consequences and essence.

The paper, as a result of these questions, presents the epistemologies categories by a relational approaches that can interpret these events and the processes that permit build an economy as mirror of human needs and identities, which is named "economic socialization".

RC17-88.1

VIKKELSØ, Signe* (Copenhagen Business School, ssv.ioa@cbs.dk) and **DU GAY, Paul** (Copenhagen Business School)

Where did 'task' go in organization theory?

The concept of 'task' used to be of central importance to the theoretical understanding and practical management of organizations. There is no 'one best way of organizing' it was argued, instead any form of organization should be considered in relation to its primary 'purpose' or 'task'. However, 'task' has become a rare concept in organization theory, and in the paper we argue that this clear loss of interest coincides with a turn towards, what Ian Hunter calls, 'high theory', on the one hand, and towards the representation of 'change' as an abstract premise, on the other. After presenting bibliometrical data from organization studies journals showing that 'task' is no longer used in the sense of 'basic purpose', we discuss the concomitant rise of subfields within organization theory such as strategy, organizational behaviour and institutional theory. We argue that there is a connection between the declining interest in pragmatic concepts such as 'task' and the development of such subspecialties. We also argue that it has had some unfortunate consequences for the ability of organization theory to address the organization as a practical whole.

RC21-228.9

VILKAMA, Katja* (University of Helsinki, katja.vilkama@helsinki.fi)

Selective migration flows and the production and reproduction of ethnic residential segregation

Recent increases in immigration have resulted in new patterns of ethnic residential segregation in many European countries. Clustering of immigrants has taken place in the major urban areas and often particularly in suburbs with low-cost rental housing. The patterns of residential segregation are well documented. However, less is known about the migration processes that produce and reproduce segregation. Drawing upon the experiences of the Helsinki metropolitan area, the capital region of Finland, this paper sets out to explore the intra-urban migration flows of the native and immigrant groups and the ways they impact on the production of segregated living areas. In particular, the role of selective migration of the native population is critically analysed. The data of the study is mixed: neighbourhood-level migration statistics are combined with the outcomes of register-based survey to analyse both the actual migration flows of households and their reasons for moving. The results of the study indicate that native out-migration from the emerging multiethnic neighbourhoods, together with the low level of in-migration, has greatly influenced the social composition of the neighbourhoods and speeded up the population transition in these areas. The results from the survey provide further explanation to the migration processes.

RC05-392.1

VILLAGRAN, Claudia* (Student Phd in Latin American Studies, cleovi@hotmail.com)

¡Aquí siempre han existido indígenas! La lucha memorial originaria en El Salvador y Uruguay para demandar reconocimiento y derechos

Las sociedades salvadoreña y uruguaya comparten un imaginario social generalizado en torno a la extinción histórica e irremediable de sus poblaciones originarias. Frente a ello es que las organizaciones indígenas de El Salvador y de descendientes de charrúas en Uruguay se vienen movilizandando desde hace dos décadas. Ellos han debido enarbolar una peculiar batalla memorial que ha denunciado las masacres genocidas que intentaron aniquilarlos, de tal manera de poder demandar su derecho primario a existir y desmentir su desaparición. Una vez vivos socialmente, están empezando a alcanzar sus primeros derechos socioculturales y políticos

RC32-320.2

VILLALON, Roberta* (St. John's University, villalor@stjohns.edu)

The nuances of agency: Latina survivors of gender violence and gatekeepers of citizenship in the U.S.

Generally, agency has been equated with resistance and assumed to be universal. Black and postcolonial feminist theories have emphasized the relevance of contextualizing and differentiating agency with the end goal of uncovering the complex dynamics of oppression and subordination, particularly in matters related to violence against women. In this vein, I share the experiences of Latina immigrant survivors of intimate partner violence in their search for autonomy and citizenship at a U.S. legal nonprofit organization in Texas. Based on two years of activist research, I discuss how both legislation and nonprofit organizations created to assist battered immigrants formally and informally frame survivors' agency, which is not only structurally and situationally constrained, but often compliant and unintended. By looking at the nuances of agency in this context, I reveal the ways in which certain women are able to negotiate the constraints and complete their citizenship application process successfully, while others, often the most destitute ones, tend to be weeded out of this process. At the same time, I analyze the agency of nonprofit workers in their role as what I call "gatekeepers of citizenship," as well as the power that advocates have had to push for policy change and further social justice within the battered immigrants' movement to this day.

TG07-463.4

VILLANUEVA, Alejandra* (Universidad de Chile, avillanuevac@gmail.com)

Construction of young male identities: A research on engineering students

Esta propuesta consiste en presentar resultados de una investigación con estudiantes de ingeniería de tres universidades chilenas. Brevemente, lo que aparece en los discursos de estos jóvenes es el sentido de una identidad de fuerte arraigo individual donde la carrera elegida es fundamental para conseguir éxito en la vida, allí se refuerza un discurso de competencia que es central en los debates entre varones. El éxito y la felicidad están estrechamente vinculados al desarrollo personal, éste estaría siendo absorbido por categorías más concretas, por ello el desarrollo laboral y profesional son fundamentales en el logro de un estado de felicidad. Ambas categorías están fuertemente marcadas por un sentido práctico y material de la vida, pues el desarrollo profesional y laboral, y la sensación de satisfacción, siempre se definen por el nivel de ingresos que éstas reporten.

En este sentido es importante señalar que las trayectorias de los jóvenes chilenos resultan similares hasta que termina la educación media, posterior a este paso, el factor clase social u origen socioeconómico, va configurando trayectorias distintas. Para los jóvenes de clases medias y medias altas hay una prolongación en los años de estudio, mientras que los jóvenes de bajos recursos lo hacen menos años y entran al mundo del trabajo a edades más tempranas, por ello la medida del éxito es siempre diferenciada y desigual. El factor de clase social también incide de manera indirecta en la construcción de identidades masculinas: en los sectores de mayor esfuerzo éstas tienden a ser más colectivas a pesar de la falta de redes sociales, mientras que en sectores medios altos y altos, el sentido de la identidad es más individualista y práctica, pero cuentan con una red

social (un colectivo de apoyo) que les asegura el logro de los estándares que la sociedad estipula como exitosos.

RC02-642.6

VILLETTE, Michel* (Centre Maurice Halbwachs, ENS/EHESS/CNRS, Paris, michel.villette@agroparistech.fr)

Multiple realities and contradictions within the transnational corporation

Traditional management is a sophisticated machinery of signals and incentives driving human beings toward the quest for what should be. The managerial Ideal is to obtain a perfect alignment between the strategy, designed by the headquarters' leaders and the operations conducted in the many industrial and commercial settings. The so-called "managers" are supposed to manage a "serious" organization that is an organization with clear boundaries, autonomy, rational and legitimate special purposes and a clear hierarchy, a well coordinated institution with a controlled structure (Niels Brunson, 1993). In fact, a large international company is made up of multiple realities and of frequently incompatible "working worlds," to speak like Alfred Schulz (1945). Invisible local transgressions of the managerial doxa make it possible for these "incompatible working worlds" to co-exist. Most such work consist in disconnecting the strategy and norms designed by the top executives from local operations. I will argue that this multiple and invisible work of decoupling (Karl Weick, 1979) is among the key innovations today, despite the fact that it is hidden. I will also argue that it is a signal of low resonance, not always easy to see or hear but which deserves to be interpreted carefully by academics in search of new philosophies for the private governance of corporations.

RC02-642.5

VIOTTI, Nicolás* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, nicolas.viotti@gmail.com)

La vida económica de la nueva religiosidad en los sectores medios urbanos: Un análisis etnográfico sobre el movimiento the art of living en Argentina

Una corriente contemporánea de experiencias espirituales que subrayan la importancia del éxito económico, la prosperidad y una relación positiva con el dinero a alcanzado gran visibilidad en diferentes contextos de América Latina como parte de la difusión de recursos espirituales de bienestar económico de matriz norteamericana. Una verdadera cultura empresarial atraviesa fenómenos religiosos diversos, tanto desde corrientes cristianas reavivadas como en el horizonte de la llamada *New Age*, obligando a repensar la separación entre lo económico y lo religioso como "esferas" autónomas de la vida social y moral en las sociedades occidentales modernas. Este trabajo propone reflexionar sobre el pliegue entre religiosidad y vida económica desde una perspectiva etnográfica. Para ello se focaliza en las nociones y prácticas relativas a la prosperidad, el dinero y el emprendedorismo en *The Art of Living*, un movimiento de "crecimiento personal" que alcanza gran visibilidad entre los sectores medios urbanos de Argentina en la última década. Fundado por el gurú indio Ravi Shankar en los Estados Unidos, *The Art of Living* es un movimiento de alcance global que tiene como objetivos la paz, el bienestar personal y la lucha contra el "stress", pero asimismo una organización de tipo empresarial y un discurso centrado en la prosperidad económica. El trabajo es el resultado de un análisis etnográfico con participantes de dos centros de *The Art of Living* en Buenos Aires y se propone utilizar ese caso para analizar el lugar de la lógica mercantil en la espiritualidad contemporánea, mostrando los regímenes localizados de intercambio encarnados entre cosas, dioses y personas tal como aparecen en las formas de socialidad que el movimiento *The Art of Living* moviliza en el horizonte de un ethos igualitarista, individualista y centrado en la "libre elección" que caracteriza la cultura de los sectores medios argentinos.

RC21-514.5

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Urban conflicts and institutional mediation. Public administration, roma settlements and normative polarization dynamics

The theoretical frame of the paper define the polarisation between Roma and non Roma in urban setting as an explanandum of the conflicts

(and not as an explanans), showing the role that political parties and activist groups play, and moreover the different roles Public Administration plays in ethnic polarisation processes at the urban level.

To verify the main hypothesis (i.e. the crucial role played by policies) the paper analyse data from a comparative analysis of local contentious interaction with Roma groups in ten Italian towns. The administrative side of State, especially at the local level is unnoticed in most of the literature on urban conflicts. Political opportunity structure is very important, but the main result of the research signals that policy instruments and the way in which are used have a deep impact in the dynamic of contention. When urban conflicts on Roma settlements produce non-negotiable identities, it depends also on public administrations' difficulties to manage compromises and adjustments among the parties. Irreconcilable positions and hard feelings of hostility against Roma and Sinti do not depend on cultural affiliations; they are the outcomes of an institutional environment with a lack of mediation.

The paper enables to situate the assumptions about prejudice and ethnic hostility, explaining them not only through exogenous factors, regardless of the multiplicity of urban contexts, but *also* taking into account the role played by the local administrations within the dynamics and the historicity of each local conflicts. It also permits to account for mechanisms of diffusion, escalation and scale shift in urban conflicts, trying to avoid the trap of a radical endogenous explanation.

RC02-716.4

VITE PEREZ, Miguel Ángel* (IPN, miguelviteperez@yahoo.com.mx)

Una lectura sociológica de la macroeconomía de los servicios en las zonas metropolitanas de Michoacán

Doctor en sociología por la Universidad de Alicante, España.

El objetivo del trabajo es analizar el comportamiento macroeconómico del sector servicios en las zonas metropolitanas de Michoacán (México), mediante el uso de conceptualizaciones, derivadas del pensamiento sociológico, acerca de las características que definen a la sociedad posindustrial o de los servicios en un contexto urbano. Por tal motivo, se usarán datos de los Censos Económicos mexicanos (1984-2006) ordenados de acuerdo con una taxonomía que permitirá, desde un punto de vista estadístico y descriptivo, observar la dinámica de su producto Interno Bruto (PIB), tanto de los servicios al productor como al consumidor; sobre todo, para poder determinar si un rasgo distintivo de las sociedades posindustriales es el predominio de servicios al productor, donde la ciencia y tecnología, es la que se ha transformado en la base de una economía terciaria. Esta idea general proviene de algunos estudios sociológicos que señalan la importancia de la ciencia y la tecnología para la constitución de una sociedad global y urbana. Sin embargo, esa idea puede perder su poder explicativo debido a las peculiaridades que presentan las zonas metropolitanas michoacanas, y al mismo tiempo, la sociedad mexicana.

RC03-19.3

VITOVSKY, Vladimir* (University of Coimbra, vladimirvitovsky@ig.com.br)

Los desafíos de la justicia comunitaria en Brasil: Hacia un nuevo sentido común de justicia

El objetivo de esta comunicación es examinar las posibilidades y los límites de una justicia federal comunitaria en Brasil. El tribunal federal brasileño es la justicia que juega los conflictos entre los ciudadanos y el Estado. Primero evaluo el contexto político en que la justicia comunitaria surge. A continuación, les presento el análisis de Boaventura de Sousa Santos em la relación entre derecho y comunidad y su propuesta de construir un nuevo sentido común jurídico. Por último, yo presento la experiencia de la justicia comunitaria en el Distrito Federal dirigida por el juez Gláucia Falsarella Foley, discutiendo las posibilidades y los límites de su adopción en el tribunal federal brasileño. La conclusión es que no se puede hacer una importación crítica de modelos, aunque con éxito, pero una justicia federal comunitaria democrática puede ofrecer una tercera vía para lograr una mayor proporción de equivalencia entre el Estado y el individuo, la sociedad y La comunidad.

RC21-212.6

VITTU, Elodie* (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, elodie.vittu@uni-weimar.de)

Protest cultures in France and Germany

The terms "right to the city" or "right of housing" are used as an action-programme by many contemporary urban social movements acting worldwide to define their actions. While Lefebvre criticized the post-industrial city, the contemporary organizations use the "right to the city" to face problems of the neo-liberal city. These movements protest against the gentrification of city centres, want more civil participation and public facilities or defend housing policies. I would like to compare some case studies from two European countries, Germany and France.

Germany has an important tradition of the protection of the tenants and supportive tenancy law. This has created powerful tenant organizations with a strong political lobby. Privatization of social housing is a central issue that they are fighting against. As a initiator of a big network of about 50 initiatives, the "Recht auf Stadt"-Network in Hamburg is a representative example of German activism. I would present this and further examples of networks from Berlin and Freiburg consisting of different social groups (students, tenants) which claim the "right to the city" and act with regards to the question of housing.

France, particularly Paris is dealing with a deep housing-crisis. Social movements, like "Kids of Don Quixote" and "Jeudi Noir" are fighting for quality and affordable housing for everybody, from homeless to middle-class. With the "enforceable right of housing" (law DALO, 2006), a big step was achieved. But the concrete results are disappointing. I would report on housing struggles and present the activities of "AITEC" to illustrate the "right to the city" as a right to participate on the community life.

There are many French-German links about urban issues. With this comparison, I would like to highlight the particular French and German social movements.

RC33-393.2

VOICU, Malina* (GESIS Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, malina.voicu@gesis.org) and CONSTANTIN, Andreea (University of Cologne)

Measurements of attitudes towards gender roles in cross-cultural surveys: Internal and external validity

Measuring attitudes towards gender roles in comparative researches is a difficult task, previous research pointing out the difficulties of finding a cross-national invariant indicator. This paper compares two scales one used by the International Social Survey Program 2002 and the other by World Values Survey 2005, testing for both internal and external validity of each, in order to see which of them is a more accurate instrument for measuring attitudes towards gender roles. We have employed Confirmatory Factor Analysis aiming to find an invariant measure for attitudes towards gender roles across countries. We have test for external validity using hierarchical multi-level models, which allow testing expected effects of theoretically relevant variables.

For the items used in ISSP 2002 the Confirmatory Factor Analysis confirmed the existence of two different factors, one tapping attitudes towards the traditional division of gender roles: male breadwinner - female homemaker, while the other indicating attitudes towards male involvement in domestic work and childcare. The measurement model is partially invariant in most of the countries included in the survey. The external validation pointed out that the first indicator is a robust estimator of attitudes towards traditional gender roles, but does not produce similar results for the second indicator.

World Values Survey combines one item that refers to private gender roles with items measuring attitudes towards equal involvement of men and women in public sphere (in education, employment and politics). The confirmatory factor analysis indicates the existence of one factor, tapping only attitudes towards equal involvement in public sphere. The external validation shows that this factor has weaker connections with variables measuring family context (like marital status or parenting), but it is well connected with indicators tapping political participation or employment.

RC18-125.1

VOMMARO, Gabriel* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento / CONICET, gvommaro@yahoo.com.ar)

Cómo se construye un partido político "nuevo": La emergencia del partido pro en el distrito federal de Argentina

Esta comunicación se propone analizar la génesis del partido Propuesta republicana (PRO), que gobierna la ciudad de Buenos Aires en Argentina desde 2007. Se trata de analizar, por un lado, los diferentes espacios sociales de reclutamiento del nuevo partido (partidos políticos, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, think tanks, mundo empresario), así como la manera en que sus principales cuadros dirigentes perciben su "entrada en política", en el caso de los nuevos ingresantes a la actividad, o su entrada a un "partido nuevo", en el caso de quienes tenían experiencia partidaria anterior. En definitiva, se trata de analizar los mecanismos sociales y morales de construcción de un "partido nuevo" y su presentación pública en términos de partido no ideológico en relación con las trayectorias y las visiones de los actores que lo componen

RC34-119.1

VOMMARO, Pablo* (IIGG-UBA/CONICET/CLACSO, pvommaro@yahoo.com.ar)

"Balance crítico y perspectivas acerca de los estudios sobre juventudes y participación política en la Argentina (1960-2010)"

La presentación realizará un recorrido crítico y provisorio de los estudios que se produjeron en la Argentina acerca de las prácticas políticas de los jóvenes entre fines de los sesenta y la actualidad. En cada momento histórico analizaremos los acontecimientos, acciones, prácticas y problemáticas que consideramos más significativas, a partir de la producción académica existente. Es decir, omitiremos la consideración de otro tipo de discursos acerca de los jóvenes (como el de los medios de comunicación o el de las políticas públicas). Asimismo, relevaremos las prácticas políticas más significativas en cada época para establecer sus relaciones con los trabajos académicos elaborados al respecto.

TG07-521.2

VON WISSEL, Christian* (Goldsmiths, c.wissel@gold.ac.uk)

Emplaced en route: Multi-sensory perspectives on the city on the move

This paper explores the movement and positioning of bodies in urbanizing landscapes. In particular, it looks at the perspectives on the city that are born out of the sensory experiences of such movement and positioning. What urban, peri-urban or non-urban imaginaries are both derived from and attached to the environment in which these bodies are emplaced en route?

To answer this question, the paper draws on fieldwork in and around the neighborhood of Sierra Hermosa in Tecamac, State of Mexico, in the northern continuum of the metropolitan area of Mexico City. Bus rides and waiting time at informal bus stops, street vending activities and the daily walks to and from the school and to the market are carefully examined in relation to their inherent bodily, multi-sensory ways of perceiving and operating in socio-material peri-urban space.

RC19-512.4

VOOREND, Koen* (University of Costa Rica, koenvoorend@gmail.com)

A blessing or a curse? Migration and social policy in Central America

The relationship between transnational migration, remittances and social policy is of enormous relevance to understanding the functioning of contemporary societies. This is especially true in Central America, a region that leads many of the migration indicators, and furthermore very heterogeneous in its social policy and migration scenarios. Concerning the first, the region hosts countries with state led (e.g. Costa Rica), as well as informal-familialist (e.g. Nicaragua) welfare regimes. Concerning the second, it hosts net recipients (Panama and Costa Rica) as well as net expulsors of migrants (the rest). In all countries, labor migration has come to play a central role both in people's survival strategies as well as in economies' accumulation processes. Yet, we know surprisingly little about how migration and social policy interact in the region. In Latin America's welfare regime literature, migration does not have a prominent place. Much of the literature, for example, seems to assume remittances as a type of equivalent to development aid, destined for productive or de-commodification purposes. Yet, most studies on migration and remittances show they are used for dai-

ly expenditures. So, how does migration fit into Central America's welfare regime literature? And how do migration and remittances - transnational processes - interact with national social policy? This conceptual paper proposes to start answering these questions, first, by bringing together, revising and analyzing the available welfare regime and migration literature; second, by proposing a framework for analysis, and third, by making a careful first step in analyzing available data on migration, remittances and social policy for the region to test the framework.

RC38-564.6

VORHEYER, Claudia* (Senior Researcher, vorheyer@soziologie.uzh.ch)

Same same but different - Experience of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion

Experiences of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion differ not only between individuals regarding their multifaceted combinations of characteristics like gender, sexuality, visual nature, nationality, ethnicity, culture, social class, religion, East and West, level of societal development, settlement and so on. There can be also remarkable differences and distinctions in one and the same biography. "Where are you from?" does not matter and is or is not a source of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion experiences depending on characteristics of the context. Based on autobiographical-narrative interviews conducted with both female and male serial migrants from different nations, cultures, social backgrounds and political systems the role and impact of specific intersectional characteristic combinations as well as the effect of a variety of characteristic-context-situations can be demonstrated and analysed. What is the meaning of the different mentioned aspects and their specification for the experience of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion? Which role do the significant others, their accounts and attributions in otherness and othering play? How and which national, cultural, social or even institutional context makes individuals more or less visible and addressed as "the other" or perceived and associated with a certain frame of reference and stereotype. What are the impacts and effects? The group of transnational mobiles are notably qualified to explore biographical processing of experiences of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion meanwhile they offer new perspectives on intersectional research questions as well.

RC10-71.3

VRATUSA, Vera* (University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy, vvratusa@sezampro.rs)

Can there be social justice and democracy without participation in economic self-management and political self-government?

The aim of this paper is to explore past, present and future relevance of participation, self-management and self-government theory and practice in the historical circumstances of global accumulation of capital systemic crisis in search for just and democratic alternatives to unjust, exploitative, oligarchic and ecologically destructive commodity market production with privatized means of production for private profit.

The main finding of the critical analyses of the past (ex-Yugoslavia) and present (Venezuela, Argentina...) economic self-management and political self-government attempts to overcome class division of labor between rulers and ruled at all levels of social life reproduction, identifies the main obstacle to realization of social justice and democracy in twofold activity of global financial oligarchy to perpetuate capitalist mode of production. The first activity concerns manipulation of formal participation of wage workers in corporations and citizens in parliamentary elections as an organizational technology for reduction of its management costs and domestication of the governed. The second activity concerns privatization and imperialist control of natural and social conditions of social life reproduction of the rest of humanity through violent recolonization process. The way for overcoming this obstacle to realization of social justice and democracy is found in self-managing and self-governing theoretical and practical activity of the rest of humanity based on drawing lessons from and avoidance of deficiencies of previous historical attempts to overcome class division of labor and capitalist mode of production.

RC04-535.3

VRYONIDES, Marios* (European University Cyprus, m.vryonides@euc.ac.cy)

Challenging multiculturalism: Interethnic violence in schools in Cyprus

This paper follows the work presented in an edited volume (Kassimeris and Vryonides, Routledge 2011) whereby aspects of multiculturalism have been addressed in a number of countries in Europe and North America. It will report on the preliminary findings of an empirical investigation of 600 students attending primary and secondary schools (12 and 17 year olds) on interethnic relations in Cypriot schools. The conditions of interethnic and interracial relations among children and youth across EU states are highly heterogeneous and require a multi-level approach. The situation in this field is changing rapidly and it is becoming even more complex due to EU enlargement, globalization processes, and diversification of migration flows. The paper is a product of an EU funded project which aims to address the implementation of children's rights and specific problems of the under-researched topic of interethnic and intercultural violence in the school environment. The general objective of the on-going project is to analyze the nature and extent of violence-related phenomena in the school environment in Cypriot schools that arise from xenophobic and racist sentiments and discriminatory practices. The concept of violence in the project is understood in the broadest possible sense as it refers to any kind of behaviour or treatment that poses a threat to human dignity. Any act of violence originating on the basis of ethnic sentiment that appears at the interpersonal or institutional level in the form of physical or psychological violence should be understood as violation of basic children rights. Although school children and youth are one of the most vulnerable social groups when discussing consequences of interethnic intolerance and conflicts, xenophobia, and racism, there are few studies that deal with this topic both in the Cypriot social context and elsewhere.

RC10-29.1

VRYLONIDES, Marios* (European University Cyprus, m.vryonides@euc.ac.cy)

Social reproduction strategies and mass participation in higher education: The case of Cyprus

This paper discusses strategies for social reproduction in systems of mass participation in higher education. It makes the argument that in systems where participation is almost universal middle class families employ more refined strategies to secure advantages for their offspring. It focuses in the case of Cyprus, a country that in the past decade saw an unprecedented expansion of its higher education system. Even though, official statistics present a picture of relative openness in higher education, in the sense that it shows an increasing number of students (male and female) progressing to higher education, these figures do not shed light into the way young individuals and their families make their choices for their future and the social forms in which these are embedded. While more lower class students enter university, inequalities arise from the unequal horizons for choice making. Middle class students and their families engage in choice-making at higher education with broader options while lower classes have restricted horizons often stemming from mechanisms of self-selection and self-exclusion. These eventually produce stratification in the educational system due to factors that are not always educationally related. The paper will present the findings of a survey on parents and students and will look into their aspirations to enter higher education in specific fields of study. It will assess the extent to which the educational system operates as a "sorting machine" i.e. a mechanism of social selection something that is not widely recognized and appreciated as these processes do not always operate in an overt manner.

RC12-55.2

VUOLO, Michael* (Purdue University, mvuolo@purdue.edu)

Legal culture and youth drug use: A multilevel model of the European Union

Though it has produced a high quality body of research, the study of substance use has remained highly individualized in its focus. This paper adds further sociological understanding to that research by examining substance use across the European Union, addressing whether the legal culture surrounding drug laws affects individual-level substance use net of characteristics of the individual and the region in which they reside. The paper builds on several theoretical and empirical traditions. At the national-level, institutionalism is used to justify the inclusion of measures of legal cul-

ture. At the regional-level, criminological theories that stress the importance of local context warrant an intermediate level between the individual and nation. Finally, the wealth of empirical research on individual-level causes of substance use guides which measures to include.

The analysis uses data from the original 15 countries of the European Union, including repeated Eurobarometer surveys asking young people about substance use, regional-level Eurostat data, and national-level European Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Addiction data. The latter measures of legal culture surrounding substance use include enforcement and prosecution, treatment availability, and decriminalization. The results of multilevel models that account for the variation at all three levels show that legal culture does indeed affect young people's substance use. For example, higher enforcement of low-level offenses results in higher last month marijuana use among young people, net of individual- and regional-level characteristics. In addition, higher levels of treatment within a country are associated with lower lifetime use of a drug other than marijuana. The models also indicate that local context matters, with net migration patterns, GDP growth, and population density affecting substance use. Both the findings concerning national policy and local factors remind us that a sociological account of legal culture and local contexts is crucial to understanding individual behavior.

RC14-172.4

WAECHTER, Natalia* (Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, Austria, waechter@ihs.ac.at)

Chances and risks on social networking sites: The impact of education on the use of SNS and on awareness of data (in)security

RC34-517.1

WAECHTER, Natalia* (Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, Austria, waechter@ihs.ac.at)

Ethnic identity, European identity and European participation of youth in the eastern EU border region

European identity is neither a new phenomenon nor a new concept. Yet, after almost three decades of research, this area is characterized by a big variety of concepts and little empirical evidence. Existing studies in the area propose homogeneous concepts of societies and often disregard European identity among ethnic minorities and non-citizens. This presentation addresses the gap in the literature and analyses European identity among 12 minority groups living in Central and Eastern European countries, which already have become or might become EU members. The purpose of this study is twofold: to examine the choice of European identity and attitudes towards Europe in relation to other identities among respondents with an ethnic minority background and to uncover the relationship of these identities with political participation at the European Union level. The presentation addresses these two questions within the life-course perspective and examines differences in identity and participation levels between the younger and older cohorts of minority groups. Our results indicate a stronger level of European orientation among minority youth in comparison to adults. Moreover, the study shows that while minority youth manifests stronger level of European identity than adults, their levels of national and ethnic identity are significantly lower. While adults consider their national identity to be more salient than European identity, minority youth gives the two equal degree of importance. At the same time, for both youth and adults, the results illustrate a high salience of ethnic identity in constructing and managing their pro-European orientation as well as in increasing the likelihood of participation in the European Parliamentary elections. For our analysis we have used the unified ENRI-VIS data set as collected within the project ENRI-East (n=6800).

RC41-579.3

WAHAB, Elias* (Iagos state university, Nigeria, eliasphd@yahoo.com)

Elderly and value of children: Assessing the importance of children in old age security provisions in Nigeria

Elderly persons welfare has received increased attention in recent years and the importance of children in old security provisions is beginning to generate several public policy and academic concerns. This is addressed by examining children supports inform of financial support,

housing, socio-emotional whether or not they live together. The study distinguished between children from monogamous family structure and those from polygynous family structure. In Africa, the care of older persons is falling on fewer children and those with least resources feel the impact. Hence childlessness in old age has been linked to isolation, ill health and poverty. Methods Both quantitative and qualitative were collected through individual-based questionnaire, focus group discussion and individual depth interviews. Multi-stage sampling procedure was employed to select local government areas, enumeration areas and individuals for the study. In all, 810 respondents were interviewed. There were also 12 Focus group discussion sessions & 10 in-depth interviews. Logistic regression model was used to determine the net effects of the explanatory factors on the welfare of the elderly. Findings The study found that while education, religion, and family size are significantly related to the perception of children as an important source of old age security in the male model, in the female model, only religion established similar relationship. The study also discovered that rural dwellers are more likely to see children as an important source of old age surety than their urban counterparts. Introduction The study concludes that the welfare of the elderly requires the strengthening of social security system, job provision for the working population, and development of community-based programmes.

RC11-10.4

WAHAB, Elias* (Iagos state university, Nigeria, eliasphd@yahoo.com)

Intergenerational households and well-being of the older persons' in Nigeria

Intergenerational household has been identified as an important determinant in the lives of older persons' in Nigeria. This study aims at explaining the patterns of intergenerational households and supports as well as its impact on older persons' wellbeing.

Multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select LGAs, EAs and individuals for the study. In all, 250 respondents were interviewed. Logistic regression model was used in the analysis.

The study found that some older persons actually live in intergenerational households. Education, income and religion are related to the formation of intergenerational households. Those with tertiary education are 1.2 times less likely to report improvement in wellbeing than those with primary education.

The study concludes that intergenerational household may be a panacea to dwindling wellbeing of older persons.

RC31-227.1

WAHLBECK, Osten* (University of Helsinki, osten.wahlbeck@helsinki.fi)

The Finnish and Swedish migration dynamics and transnational social spaces

This paper describes the dynamics of the migration flows between Finland and Sweden. These can be understood by the long-term development of a transnational social space. The paper argues that contemporary migration patterns are influenced by the post-war labour migration from Finland to Sweden. This created a Finnish diaspora, which today is involved in migration back and forth between the two countries, creating a regional transnational social space. The two countries provide a good case for studying the development of migration dynamics over time, since there has been a full freedom of movement for more than 50 years and migration is well documented in research and detailed official statistics in both countries. The paper is based on an analysis of these sources as well as interviews among Swedish citizens living in the Helsinki region of Finland. Although Finnish citizens have dominated the migration flows in both directions, the number of Swedish citizens involved in the transnational social space has steadily increased. This development can be described as a spill-over effect of the transnational social space and is related to a large rate of intermarriages between Swedish and Finnish citizens.

RC48-635.2

WAHREN, Juan* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - Universidad de Buenos Aires, juanwahren@yahoo.com.ar)

Tensiones entre movimientos sociales y gobiernos progresistas. Las disputas por el territorio y los recursos naturales del pueblo Guaraní en Tarija, Bolivia

A partir del conflicto acontecido en torno a la construcción de una carretera que atravesaría el *Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Sé-cure* (TIPNIS) en la región subtropical de Bolivia se colocó en la agenda nacional e internacional la problemática de las tensiones existentes entre algunos movimientos sociales bolivianos –principalmente pueblos indígenas- y el gobierno del Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS). Este gobierno, encabezado por Evo Morales, es uno de los procesos paradigmáticos de los denominados "gobiernos progresistas" de América Latina. Sin embargo, estalló un conflicto en el seno de los movimientos sociales que apoyaban al gobierno del MAS. En este trabajo, además de realizar una reconstrucción del conflicto del TIPNIS nos detenemos a analizar los conflictos territoriales alrededor de las tierras habitadas ancestralmente por el pueblo guaraní donde se encuentran las reservas más importantes de gas y petróleo de Bolivia. De esta manera, tomando los procesos de negociación, diálogo y conflicto en torno a los territorios habitados por el Pueblo Guaraní en el departamento de Tarija daremos cuenta de estas tensiones entre los discursos y prácticas "neodesarrollistas" planteados por el gobierno del MAS y las lógicas productivas y culturales propias del Pueblo Guaraní en torno a los usos y sentidos alternativos que otorgan estas comunidades al territorio que habitan ancestralmente. En este sentido, analizar estas tensiones y desafíos planteados actualmente en Bolivia nos permitirán reflexionar acerca de uno de los ejes problemáticos que actualmente atraviesan a toda la región latinoamericana, es decir las tensiones entre movimientos sociales y "gobiernos progresistas" en torno al uso y sentidos que otorgan los distintos actores sociales a los territorios y recursos naturales.

RC02-585.4

WAINER, Andres* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), andres.wainer@gmail.com) and **SCHORR, Martin** (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO))

Más desarrollo y menos dependencia? El actual proceso de transnacionalización de la burguesía Argentina

América Latina se insertó en la globalización mayormente a través de reformas de corte neoliberal que determinaron un cambio en el patrón de crecimiento de sus países. La industrialización por sustitución de importaciones dejó su lugar a economías abiertas tanto en términos comerciales como financieros. Si bien a distintos tiempos y niveles, estos cambios han implicado transformaciones en la composición de los bloques dominantes. Al respecto, hay dos procesos que se destacan y que, con distinta intensidad, se han dado en los grandes países de la región: por un lado, una creciente extranjerización de la economía y, particularmente, de las grandes empresas; por otro lado, una "internacionalización" de empresas locales.

La Argentina no ha sido la excepción a este proceso, aunque quizás se destaque sobre el resto por la intensidad y la rapidez del proceso de extranjerización vivido desde la década de 1990, más aún teniendo en cuenta que es uno de los países de la región que llegó a contar con una importante presencia de empresas nacionales. Como contracara de este proceso de extranjerización, unos pocos grupos económicos locales han consolidado estrategias de internacionalización con relativo éxito.

Los objetivos de este trabajo son, por un lado, dimensionar el alcance del mencionado proceso de extranjerización que sufrió la cúpula empresarial argentina en las últimas dos décadas y, por otra parte, analizar los casos de internacionalización "exitosa" por parte de algunos grupos económicos locales en función de ver sus principales características. La hipótesis que subyace a esta tarea es que la transnacionalización de las franjas superiores de la burguesía argentina renuevan y refuerzan los lazos de dependencia del país y que, a pesar de la exitosa inserción internacional de unos pocos grupos económicos locales, esta fracción del capital no parece poseer las características de una "burguesía nacional".

RC18-420.5

WAISMAN, Carlos* (University of California, San Diego, cwaisman@ucsd.edu)

Democracy, social dualism, and the emergence of the bi-facial state

The paper examines the tension between liberal democracy and the dualizing societies in which the new democracies in Latin America and Central / Eastern Europe have been established. Most of these societies are divided into a civic pole, whose members are capable of autonomous articulation of interests and values, and therefore susceptible of independent organization; and a marginal pole, made up of the excluded or dependent segments of society. In this second sector, autonomous organization is harder to sustain. The paper makes two claims. First, that there is an elective affinity between this type of society and a bi-facial state, whose forms of articulation with society will vary: exchange of demands and supports for policies in relation to the civic pole, and exclusion, state corporatism and clientelism in relation to the marginal one. Second, this bi-facial state is the equilibrium regime of dualized societies. The mechanism that produces this outcome is the set of incentives and constraints that regulate the behavior of politicians, government officials and the major social groups in transitional societies. Finally, I discuss potential countervailing forces.

RC24-70.5

WAISMAN, Valentina* (Torcuato Di Tella University, vwaisman1@hotmail.com)

Argentina and Brazil: Insights and current postures against the nuclear nonproliferation regime

The following paper examines the current challenges and threats of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime in general and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) in particular, and how this affects the perceptions and attitudes that Argentina and Brazil have on the Regime and the Treaty.

From the positions analysis of these two countries before the challenges of the Regime, it is visible the geopolitical vision that both countries have and seek to reach in the international context, as well as its actual nuclear policy guidelines. Thus, this study tries to understand whether the motives of both countries at the time of accession to the NPT in the nineties, are still valid in this new international context.

In summary, this study leads to the following conclusions: first, that the different geopolitical visions of Argentina and Brazil have influenced the different positions that both countries have maintained to certain recent events, produced in the international context in relation to the Regime, as for example, the Additional Protocol or the Nuclear Agreement between India and the U.S.; which shows that the support of both countries to the strengthening of the Non-Proliferation Regime was not equivalent. Second, the reasons and criticism that the two countries had at the time of accession to the NPT in the early nineties, remain valid in the present. Finally, the two countries seek greater autonomy, before the new restrictions in the nuclear field, and they are using as a strategy, the bilateral nuclear cooperation with each other, under the control of all regulations concerning non-proliferation. Thus, both Argentina and Brazil, even with some differences, agree on the importance of belonging to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime and consider that a partnership within the framework of these arrangements will be much more fruitful.

RC04-380.4

WAKELING, Paul* (University of York, paul.wakeling@york.ac.uk)

Effectively maintained inequality or sponsored mobility? The case of postgraduate education in the UK

Nearly all studies of higher education expansion and its effect on inequalities in access focus on *initial* entry to the academy. There is convincing evidence that despite absolute gains in participation by underrepresented groups, relative inequalities persist, particularly in terms of social class background. Various sociological theories aim to describe and explain this evidence. These suggest that inequalities are 'maximally maintained', meaning expansion at one educational level leads to inequalities 'passing up' to the next (vertical stratification). Furthermore, inequalities are 'effectively maintained', through differentiation within an educational level, such as across types of institution or fields of study (horizontal stratification). Additionally, different educational systems may be characterised as enabling 'contest' or 'sponsored' mobility.

Sociologists of education have, however, largely neglected the very highest level of education, namely postgraduate study (variously referred to as graduate school or second- and third-cycle study). Although in absolute terms postgraduate student numbers have not expanded as much as undergraduates, in proportional terms recent decades have witnessed

exceptionally rapid growth and the playing out of an 'elite to mass' shift seen previously at earlier educational levels. As the bachelors degree becomes ubiquitous, the maximally maintained inequality hypothesis predicts increasing inequality in access to postgraduate education.

I will test these ideas on vertical and horizontal stratification using the British case of social class inequalities in access to postgraduate education. The UK is interesting for two reasons. First there is a strong emphasis on field-of-study specialisation at early transition points; and second, despite formal status equality between universities, there are widely-recognised informal hierarchies across institutions evident in student demographics among other things. British data suggest that access to postgraduate study is strongly conditioned by undergraduate field and institution of study. The broader implications of these patterns for social justice and for studies in other countries will be considered.

RC02-275.1

WALBY, Sylvia* (Lancaster University, S.Walby@Lancaster.ac.uk)

Feminism and the future of capitalism

The financial crisis is gendered not only in its causes and consequences but in the policy and political responses to it. The intensification of neo-liberalism is taking a gendered form in that the cuts in public expenditure fall disproportionately on the gains that feminism had achieved in many welfare state regimes. Gender budgeting analysis reveals the gendered nature of these policies. The developing political responses to the financial and economic crisis involve coalitions of gendered forces that vary between locations. The understanding of these processes requires rethinking the conceptualisation of capitalism so as to better include finance as well as the development of the conceptualisation of its intersection with gender regimes. The gendering of world-systems theory is necessary in order to theorise the financial crisis and its politics.

TG05-371.4

WALSH, Shannon* (University of Johannesburg, shannondawnwalsh@gmail.com)

Participatory video, knowledge production and power in a South African shack settlement

Participatory video allows us to reflect, together, on the situation we are in and that surrounds us. Using participatory video can be a way to reflect on power, positioning and who controls knowledge, using our own position in the everyday world as a starting place. In this paper I explore issues around knowledge and power that emerged through video workshops with youth in a shack settlement in Durban, South Africa. I argue that participatory video must not be dislodged from either the local contexts in which the work takes place or from a critical position around the pitfalls of 'empowerment' within conscientization. Specific to the project I discuss in this paper, issues around violence for girls must not be underestimated, and approaches to this work should include responsive strategies for dealing with difficult, and sometimes traumatic, experiences that may emerge in the process. I argue that we must not neglect the ways in which issues like AIDS, rape, and gender-based violence become normalized in some contexts, and thoughtful, inclusive strategies to help participants work through what comes up must be included within project planning.

How can we use these tools while resisting the 'romance of community' and seeing beyond short-term impacts towards a view to a longer-term project of positive transformation? How do we deal with the power issues that are inherently present as researchers? What are the ultimate goals?

RC48-318.7

WALSH, Shannon* (University of Johannesburg, shannondawnwalsh@gmail.com)

Visual approaches to social change in South Africa: What difference does it make?

In early 2002 we ran an arts based HIV prevention initiative with a group of young people aged 15-17 from different race, class and geographic areas in Cape Town, South Africa. Using engaged pedagogical approaches over the next few years, the young people were actively involved in creative writing, video and photography projects. They were also actively involved in their community as peer outreach workers. Almost ten years later we interview them about what they retain. Each has travelled on different jour-

neys and been faced with different constraints that has implications of the effectiveness of such work. Where are they now, and as adults, what do they have to say about the visual, memory and social change?

RC02-291.1

WANG, Yingyao* (Yale University, yingyao.wang@yale.edu)

How is "political technocracy" possible? Economic expertise and politics in China and Latin America

Between technocrats and politicians, a hybrid group of elites, "technopols" or the "political technocrats," has emerged on the political landscape in Latin America, orchestrating its model of economic (neo)liberalization during the past three decades. In parallel, Chinese bureaucrats have also been busy turning themselves into economic experts, and increasingly betting the legitimacy of the ruling party on the successes won through the implementation of technocratic rationality. Though interestingly similar, these two trends have rarely been scrutinized in a comparative perspective with each other. Given the increased economic linkages between the two regions and their homologous positions in the worldwide backlash against neoliberal economics and politics, such an analysis would be especially intriguing.

This paper will address this issue and ask how political technocracy can be defined, how it is possible, and how it differs in the two contexts. It will undertake a sociological comparison of social positions, career trajectories and ideological convictions of Chinese and Latin American political technocrats in the fields of both politics and economics. Some of the differences between the two groups, I hypothesize, stem from different political configurations in authoritarian and (semi)democratic politics—essentially, what politics, both formal and informal, means in different party/state structures. In addition, different locations of the regions in the global diffusion of economic ideas, in particular in relation to United States' influence, likely also contributes to the variations. Case studies on the patterns of monetary policy making in contemporary China and Latin America will complement the general sociological mapping and illustrate the conceptualization.

RC13-603.6

WATKINS, Karen* (UPAEP, karen.watkins@upaep.mx)

Income and health in Latin America: Is there a gender gap?

The literature has shown that higher income is associated with lower levels of stress and better health. This can be explained through several factors, such as superior quality leisure time, non-monotonous jobs, as well as more power and control both in the labor market and at home. Nevertheless, very few papers have identified if there is a difference in this relationship between working men and women. Women have more work-related stress than men, since females possess less control and wages for the same types of jobs, higher probability to become unemployed, and fewer opportunities to ascend. In addition, working women have comparatively more responsibilities at home than men and obviously more stress. Therefore, one would hypothesize that higher income levels have a greater effect on women's health than on their counterparts. This paper provides evidence in favor of the latter, using data from 18 Latin American countries through the Gallup 2007 Survey.

RC30-637.4

WAUTIER, Anne Marie* (Universidade Federal de Pelotas (UF-Pel) Rio Grande do Sul Brasil, anniewautier@yahoo.com.br)

Le travail en perspective: Identité et subjectivité

Le travail « moderne » va se construire dans un jeu de force entre dominants et dominés où se manifestent trois tendances : la rationalité économique; la recherche d'une intégration normative au mode de production capitaliste à travers l'instrumentalisation des travailleurs ; le surgissement d'une identité sociale ouvrière à travers l'action collective. A partir de la seconde moitié du 20^e siècle, émergent de nouveaux modes de production et de gestion entraînant des mutations significatives dans le monde du travail. Le travail et (ou) son absence sont objet d'insatisfaction, voire de souffrance. Le travail entre en crise.

Ces tendances ne manquent pas de se manifester également au Brésil. A partir des années 80, le contexte politique de démocratisation ne signifie pas pour autant la fin de « l'apartheid » social des travailleurs ni de la profonde fracture économique de la société brésilienne. Des formes de travail

atypiques qui se veulent innovantes vont surgir et se donnent pour mission de trouver une nouvelle dignité au travailleur, base indispensable pour forger une nouvelle identité sociale qui lui permette de revendiquer plus de justice et de démocratie dans les relations de travail. La fin du 20^e siècle voit se développer de nombreuses formes de travail informel, notamment dans le cadre de l'économie solidaire.

La préoccupation, dans cet article^[1] est de savoir dans quelle mesure le travail, aujourd'hui, peut construire le travailleur comme sujet social et devenir l'expérience fondatrice d'identité sociale et d'action collective. Les deux concepts : identité sociale et expérience sociale, seront étudiés à partir des travaux de Claude Dubar et François Dubet.

[1] Deux recherches sont à la base de la réflexion développée dans cet article : l'une étudie l'action collective de camelots dans le sud du Brésil ; l'autre analyse les relations de travail dans l'économie solidaire, comparant des organisations françaises et brésiliennes.

RC44-65.3

WEBSTER, Edward* (University of the Witwatersrand, Edward.Webster@wits.ac.za)

Researching decent work in Gauteng, South Africa

In 2009 South Africa's President, Jacob Zuma announced that "the creation of decent work will be at the centre of our economic policies and will influence our investment attraction and job creation initiatives". This paper reports on research developing and applying a sector-based diagnostic tool and policy instrument to assist the government of the province of Gauteng progressively to realise the goal of decent work.

The term "decent work" is inherently vague: *decency* is a normative concept, which makes it difficult to measure and assess progress towards the goal of making all work decent work. The one comprehensive attempt by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to measure decent work and present indices for over 100 countries was shelved when it was attacked by employers. Nonetheless, in September 2008, a tripartite meeting of experts on the measurement of decent work was held in Geneva and ten indicators or themes were agreed upon.

To meet the challenge trying to measure progress toward decent work in Gauteng, we decided to measure the *experience* of individuals in terms of these themes. We began by identifying three precarious sectors where the decent work deficit is expected to be high: private security guards, farm workers and the hospitality sector (restaurants and hotels). We then undertook parallel qualitative studies using in-depth interviews and focus groups among workers and – where possible – employers. This enabled us to examine variations in the different components of the "decent work deficit" across sectors. We found that, for example, in the case of private security guards the themes related to work benefits and to personal/safety concerns were most prevalent. On the basis of the priorities identified in this way we were able to make short-, medium- and long-term recommendations on how the goal of decent work could be progressively realized.

RC52-300.4

WEHLE, Beatriz* (Univesidad Nacional de Quilmes, beawehle@gmail.com) and GESUALDI, Mariana (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes)

Professional specialization and traditional and new competences in judiciary courts of Buenos Aires conurbation

Work in justice administration in Argentina has involved a process of profound changes in social structures manifesting themselves more intensely since the last decade of the 20th century. This has impacted professional socialization in the judiciary courts and has involved a complex interchange of higher educational background, professional training and changes in working culture.

This paper analyses professional identities in justice administration in light of various changes, from the expansion of New Public Management concepts in justice administration to the growth of socio-economical marginality and poverty in the heavily populated areas of the Buenos Aires conurbation after the socio-economical crisis in 2001.

Through the analysis of the judiciary courts (as institutions), legal doctrines, legal cultures, and the organizational structure of justice administration, we investigate changes in law and transformations in social representations of judiciary workers and in the division of functions, occupations and tasks in courts of the Buenos Aires conurbation.

We observe how the needs of a population living in a social context characterized by poverty, marginality and precariousness (of work and life), together with an increase in professional specialization and requirements of both traditional and new competences related to economic and technological changes, influence identities, culture and forms of conscience of judicial workers in the judiciary courts of Buenos Aires conurbation.

RC29-138.7

WEHLE, Beatriz* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, beawehle@gmail.com) and **GESUALDI, Mariana** (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes)

Work in the judiciary courts in a socioeconomic context of unemployment, exclusion and poverty

This paper analyses various components of the work in the judiciary processes: the judiciary courts (as institutions), legal doctrines, legal cultures, and how these components relate to socio-economical marginality in the heavily populated areas in the Buenos Aires conurbation in light of the socio-economical crisis after 2001.

Work in justice administration in Argentina has involved a process of profound changes in social structures manifesting themselves more intensely since the last decade of the 20th century.

This paper analyses how the needs of a population living in a social context characterized by poverty, marginality and precariousness (of work and life) influence identities, culture and forms of conscience of judicial workers in the judiciary courts of Buenos Aires conurbation.

Through the analysis of the organizational structure of justice administration, we investigate changes in law and transformations in social representations of judiciary workers and in the division of functions, occupations and tasks in courts of the Buenos Aires conurbation.

Considering the context of social crisis, we observe the abilities of judiciary agents to respond to the difficulties of work in courts of the Buenos Aires conurbation with a population characterized by social exclusion and poverty. Since only a superficial view of daily routine of work in the judiciary organisms would consider this as a marginal or irrelevant problem.

RC19-428.2

WEHR, Ingrid* (Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institute/University of Freiburg, ingrid.wehr@abi.uni-freiburg.de) and **PRIWITZER, Kerstin** (Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institute/University of Freiburg)

Welfare regime trajectories: Latin America in perspective

Within the context of the emergent polycentric world-order, the reorganization of global capitalism and global markets has led to far-reaching transformations of welfare regimes, not only in the Global North but also the Global South. On a global scale, however, challenges and outcomes of welfare regime transformations differ considerably according to specific historical trajectories, path dependencies and critical junctures. Despite vast differences between the individual welfare regimes in the region, Latin American welfare regimes share some characteristics which differentiate them from East Asian models (relatively early foundation, narrow and biased tax base, concentration of benefits and rights on a small group of original stake-holders, insufficient redistributive capacity of the state among others). In contrast to much of the research which is concentrated on adaptations of Esping-Andersen's seminal work, the proposed paper borrows from historical institutionalism in order to explain foundational moments and critical junctures of Latin American welfare trajectories. We will show how international (timing and form of integration into the global markets) and national factors (extreme rates of inequality not only of income but also of access to central goods such as health, education and land, tension between high rates of social inequality and rather advanced democratic rights and institutions, incapacity of the state to tax the rich) shaped regional welfare regimes and their transformation/or reproduction through the decades, leaving a legacy of truncated welfare regimes based on small coalitions of stake-holders which make current reform processes towards more universal models of provision a difficult enterprise.

RC19-706.4

WEIBLE, Katrin* (Bielefeld University, Katrin.weible@uni-bielefeld.de)

South Africa's system of social cash transfers: Towards collective social responsibility?

South Africa has one of the most sophisticated systems of social cash transfers (SCT) in the global South. There are seven different types of so-called social grants. They are provided with a comprehensive budget and based on a Constitutional right. Population coverage is high. This makes the case attractive for a comparative analysis and typology of social cash transfer schemes in developing countries. How might South Africa be analysed and classified?

I start from two assumptions:

1. In particular in view of the issue of universalism, it is necessary to look not only at single transfer schemes but at the overall arrangement of SCT in a country.

2. The issue of universalism is part of the wider concept of "social" policy and particularly of "collective social responsibility" by Franz-Xaver Kaufmann. This concept is based on the assumption that social policies are rooted in normative and cultural patterns prevailing in a given country.

Against this background I will inquire into the following question:

To what degree are the SCT found in South Africa institutionalized in terms of collective social responsibility, i.e.

1. in terms of constituting a collective social commitment? (Constitution, universal right and enforcement, benefit level, acceptance in society, government support)

2. in terms of implementing the (supposed) social commitment? (organizational set-up, administrative capacity)

The results suggest that the South African SCT scheme generally shows a high degree of institutionalization in both dimensions – with one crucial exception: the exclusion of all able-bodied citizens at age 18-59. This coverage gap heavily contradicts the hypothesis of a high collective social responsibility.

I am finally going to discuss the results and the contradictions, explicitly referring to the Latin American context. For this purpose I will address the issues of universalism, conditionality, rights as well as the political context and the historical legacy.

RC32-484.1

WEICHT, Bernhard* (Utrecht University, b.weicht@uu.nl)

Loving carer or skilled worker: The social, political and economics construction of migrant care workers

Demographic developments have caused challenges to national arrangements for elderly care. In many countries one answer to these demands has been the employment of migrants in the field of care. The position of (mainly female) migrant workers employed in European care systems is defined and shaped by the intersection and interrelation of national social policy and migration regimes embedded in specific economic, political and cultural contexts. Care and migration regimes will be analysed in their conceptualisation of and consequences for migrant women working in the elderly care sector.

This paper adopts an explicitly intersectional approach to analyse the construction of the position of migrant care workers in three different European welfare states (Austria, Netherlands, UK). The situation can only be grasped by analysing the political, economic, social and cultural framework in which the employment is taking place. Critical Discourse Analysis in combination with Critical Frame Analysis will be utilised to identify the use of social categories and identities and in particular the interrelations of the various categorisations. For an analysis of political conceptualisations of social actors and social positions Nancy Fraser's work will be utilised. This approach draws on an essential incorporation of perspectives on the consequences of any social and political process, with regards to redistribution, recognition and political participation. The strength and the importance of Fraser's position lie in the recognition that both the economic situation and the status order in society determine people's life circumstances. Migrant care workers are confronted with demands, stereotypes and definitions which are based on an intersection of their status, gender, ethnicity, national background and work position. The paper tries to identify the consequences of policy constructions for the particular experiences in the relation to the work situation and citizenship status in social, cultural and economic terms.

RC30-457.5

WEICHT, Bernhard* (Utrecht University, b.weicht@uu.nl)

The intersection of social and migration policies: The situation of migrant care workers

Care and migration are two of the most important issues of contemporary European welfare states. Demographic developments and changing family structures have fostered the employment of (mainly female) migrant workers in national care arrangements. The increasing demand for care workers and differences between the salaries in the destination countries and in the countries of origin are main motives for the increase in migration (Kofman et al. 2000; Sassen 2003). In some countries, they are mainly used as cheap labour in undeclared work or precarious forms of formal employment in private households, even if many of these women have a professional or academic background (Lutz 2008a; Pfau-Effinger 2009; Flaquer & Escobedo 2009). In other countries, migrant care workers might be included in the formal employment systems on equal terms with the native care workers. Thus, migration regimes and care arrangements are intertwined (Lutz 2008; Williams & Gavanas 2008).

This paper attempts an interdisciplinary and multi-national analysis of the intersection of care regimes and migration regimes in three European countries (Austria, the Netherlands, UK). Since it is assumed that the position of migrant workers employed in European care systems is defined and shaped by the intersection and interrelation of national social policy and migration regimes the challenge is to theoretically, methodologically and empirically grasp the (social) policies of both care and migration on the one hand and the moral, social, economic, political and cultural contexts on the other hand. To enable an operationalisation of the research project two conceptual frameworks will be utilised in order to capture the specifics of national regimes influencing the societal positioning of migrant workers: care regimes and migration regimes. The paper tries to provide a conceptualisation of the operationalisation of these concepts and its intersection in relation to migrant care workers.

RC55-586.3

WEICK, Stefan* (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, stefan.weick@gesis.org) and **NOLL, Heinz-Herbert** (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)

Material standard of living and relative poverty of the elderly in Germany in comparison

The analysis refers to the current state and changes in the standard of living of the elderly (here defined as those 65 and older) with a particular focus on poverty in Germany. This analysis addresses the current public debate on the material situation of the elderly within the broader context of the sustainability of the pension system as well as issues of intergenerational justice. While some consider the situation of the elderly as privileged – particularly compared to previous generations – others warn against the upcoming of a new poverty among the elderly.

The analysis of living standards of the elderly focuses on income, but also includes expenditures and wealth. Relative income positions, indicators of overall inequality and polarisation are also in the scope of the presentation. A particular focus will be put on poverty in terms of income as well as expenditures. Our analysis systematically compares the situation of the elderly with two younger other age groups (20-54 and 55-64 years) as well as the general population. For the issue of poverty the situation in Germany will be compared with other European countries too. This study is based on German and European official micro data sets as well as the German Socio-Economic Panel Study.

RC19-153.3

WEINMANN, Nico* (University of Kassel, weinmann@uni-kassel.de) and **HECKER, Paul*** (University of Kassel, Hecker@uni-kassel.de)

Universalism and anti-poverty-policy: A question of power and dominance?

The concept of basic universalism claims to break with traditional exclusionary modes of Latin American social policy that reserve social benefits to employees in the formal economy (*truncated welfare-regime*). Debates in social sciences about these new policies predominantly focus on efficiency and, considering anti-poverty-policies, on *Conditional Cash Transfer-Programmes* (CCTs). However, they disregard primary income distribution through labour markets and their regulation. Departing from this lack of

research, we focus on political regulation of labour markets in Uruguay and Brazil, which we discuss in the context of anti-poverty-policies.

Formal employment was extended under both governments of the *Fr-ente Amplio* in Uruguay and Lula in Brazil. Implementation of CCT-Programmes in Uruguay was accompanied by a reintroduction of *Consejos de Salarios* and a general increase of their coverage. Brazil saw an increase of minimum wages as well as the introduction of social and labour policies which extended the formalisation of labour relations. Nevertheless, both governments could not realise central reform proposals. Taking this failure as a point of departure, we want to detect barriers and veto points in reform processes which prevent and oppose changes towards universalism.

Our contribution differs from the majority of current studies in taking those social power relations into consideration that continue to facilitate the containment of disadvantaged societal groups' interests in Latin America. It is those power relations which stabilise an unequal status quo and which impede the realisation of universalism in social policies.

Following a "relational analysis of society" based on German sociologists Claus Offe, we therefore propose to understand recent reform programmes as focal points of power and dominance relations. Thus, we will consider whether current reform processes express universalising tendencies in regard to political and social rights or whether they must be interpreted as mere charity whose purpose is to legitimise existing power relations.

RC34-216.7

WELLER, Wivian* (University of Brasilia, Brasil, wivian.unb@gmail.com)

Academic experiences and plans for the future of young black women of low income families at the University of Brasilia, Brazil

This article presents the experiences of black female students admitted by the University of Brasilia through the quota system (affirmative action program). They attend courses in Engineering and Human Sciences and experienced different school socialization processes. Through group discussions and narrative interviews we had access to their experiences related to the difficulties of applying for highly disputed courses. But the admission exam was not the only difficulty. As students in courses were the majority of the colleagues came from higher income families, they have additional problems, because the grants offered to students of popular origin do not allow socialization and interaction with their peers outside the classroom. The university in general, is unprepared to receive young students of low income families. The establishment of the quota system is not sufficient to overcome social exclusion and reflects the necessity of an adjustment of the university system to the political and social requirements of the Brazilian society and its population.

RC19-365.2

WENDT, Claus (University of Siegen) and **MARMOR, Theodore*** (Yale University, theodore.marmor@yale.edu)

Learning health policy lessons from other countries' experiences

Learning policy lessons from the experience of other countries requires knowledge about contextual factors. An analytical framework that measures the relevant institutional factors of the political environment on the basis of a standardized set of indicators is one way to satisfy this criterion. At the same time, however, these studies often do not include the results of health policy implementation. Many comparisons of healthcare systems have a similar bias. They focus on the institutional structure and do not concentrate on outcomes such as health status and health inequalities. If we want to learn more about improved practice in healthcare systems, studies need to include outcome measures. And if we want to learn about successful health policy implementation, we need both to define and measure health policy results. In our contribution we present frameworks for international health policy comparison that capture actors, institutions, and programmatic results.

RC13-704.3

WENZEL, Melanie* (Technical University Berlin, mel.wenzel@googlemail.com)

Integration of online-based brand communities into value creating processes of firms

The emergence and growth of brand-based leisure communities represent a significant sociocultural phenomenon, especially in the automotive sector. A multitude of automotive clubs, associations, internet forums, internet-based community platforms, etc. can be observed. Due to innovative Web 2.0 social media and networking technologies, which have provided new opportunities for the interaction and integration of car consumers and automotive enthusiasts, online automobile leisure communities have experienced an enormous increase in quantity (and size) in recent years.

These so called Brand Communities (BCs) play a vital and essential role in the construction of brands and brand cultures. Hence, they are taking part in value creation processes of firms – they are co-creators of brand value. This results in great chances for companies on the one hand, but also implicates risks that have to be taken seriously on the other hand. Companies have to accept the role of BCs in value creation processes and learn to integrate these communities more actively into these processes in order to create competitive advantages and increase performance. It can be assumed that this is a great challenge for companies, especially because the landscape of the BC online-scene in the automotive area is supposed to be a very heterogeneous field and different (types of) BCs need to be treated differently.

This paper aims to take the heterogeneity of the field, the positive and negative consequences of BCs for companies, and the differences that arise of this collective phenomenon (in comparison to individual consumers) into account and tends to develop a typology of online-based BCs in the automotive sector. This typology will be based on theoretical concepts (Community and Brand Community Research, Service-Dominant Logic, Relationship Marketing) and empirical research (the data was collected through a quantitative online-survey and netnography of 50 (German speaking) BCs in the automotive sector).

RC36-558.1

WETZEL, Dietmar* (University of Berne, wetzel@soz.unibe.ch)

Practices and emotions in online-dating - Alienated relationships?

Affects and emotions are a crucial component of love relationships. However, it is frequently argued, that relationships which derive from online-dating don't have the ability to evoke intense and romantic sentiments between the participants, which leads to the argument, that the internet contributes a lot to social experiences of alienation. Recent empirical studies are questioning this with good reason (Ben Ze'Ev 2004; Döring 2009). Therefore the aim here is to elaborate the ambivalences of online-dating, and to confront with the findings of the research on emotions and affects. Besides theoretical considerations, empirical material is provided through secondary data analysis as well as own observations of the cyberspace. Three assumptions will be presented:

1. *The concept of alienation:* Alienation is characterized by a peculiar ambivalence, as objects or structures may appear simultaneously as our own or as alienated. Hence, alienation typifies not a relation based on direct power, but one based on indifference (structural- or practical constraints). Alienation doesn't imply the absence of a reference to the world, but has a rather deficit relation to it (Jaeggi 2005).
2. *Authenticity and deception:* Online-dating and online- or offline relationships deriving from it don't lead automatically to alienation. However, the vulnerability of such virtual relations to deception and fraud is comparatively greater than in conventional offline-relationships. Nonetheless, research has observed the approximation of online- to offline relationships, which opens up an empirical field for the research of experiences of alienation.
3. *Love relationships as experiences of affective resonance:* Rather than eliminating them, the internet extends the possibilities for experiences of affective resonance. How emotions and affective moments are used and to what extent they play a decisive role, can be shown based on a close-reading of passages from chats and interviews.

RC02-642.2

WHERRY, Frederick* (University of Michigan, ffwherry@gmail.com)

The analytics of economic ethnographies

This paper outlines a new analytical strategy for ethnographies of economic life. This paper emphasizes timing and temporal order as well as

dramaturgical scripts and real-time enactments of economic understandings. The paper reformulates Viviana Zelizer's concept of circuits in order to generate a framework that is most appropriate for ethnographic investigations. The reformulated concept of performance circuits takes seriously the dress, affect, and demeanor of buyers, sellers, suppliers, and distributors. Depending on how the economic situation is defined, there are sets of scripts that actors perform to accomplish the meanings of economic transactions. Zelizer defines circuits as 1) involving individuals with distinct social relationships with one another; 2) as sites where individuals participate in common economic activities through their social ties; 3) as accounting systems shared by members of the circuit to evaluate and categorize the transactions within the circuit; 4) as sites where similar moral evaluations of the transactions are generated; and 5) as sites where symbolic boundaries are erected through the dynamics of give-and-take among the different transactors. The concept of the performance circuit extends and reformulates Zelizer's original concept in order to capture three key elements: 1) Collective representations and local evaluative "frames" that help actors define the situations they are in and the appropriate behaviors for those types of situations; 2) the temporally ordered actions and protocols that the actors themselves often take-for-granted for specifically defined situations; and 3) the dynamic unfolding of situations as well as the props, costumes, and exchange media (such as money, chips, chits, bonus points, amulets, cloth, shells, nails, clothing, food, etc) that enable performers to accomplish their economic tasks. The paper presents three concrete examples of how the concept of performance circuits improves the analytical power of ethnographies that examine economic life.

TG05-411.1

WHITE, Theresa* (California State University, Northridge, theresa.white@csun.edu) and **CAPOUS-DESYLLAS, Moshoula** (California State University, Northridge)

Muslim women and girls: Searching for democracy and self-expression

The stories that we aim to tell are significant because historically, the voices of Muslim women have been marginalized in U.S. society. In California, particularly following the events of 9/11, we've seen an increase in stigma, discrimination, as well as a lack of understanding of Muslim women's experiences (Hopkins, 2007). Scholars have noted the increasing construction of hate, fear, and misunderstanding, as well as increasing incidences of "Islamophobia" through the construction of Muslims as "the other". Others have focused on Muslim women's negotiations of religious freedom and self-expression, concluding that they are either 'betwixt and between' or the synthesizers of two distinct cultures (Knott & Khokher, 1993). While many studies have focused on Muslim women's experiences, there has yet to be a study that incorporates art and visual storytelling to illustrate the experiences of Muslim women in California.

This visual media project aims to capture the stories of Muslim women and girls, and the ways in which they exercise religious freedom as a form of democracy and self-expression. The participants include women and girls of different ethnicities and racial backgrounds, between the ages of 18-65, who live in the San Fernando Valley, and who self-identify as Muslim. The purpose of this project is two-fold. The first involves giving Muslim women cameras to photo-document their lives, in order to understand how women express themselves as a form of democracy. After each woman takes her photographs, she will be invited to participate in an individual interview that will be videotaped, in which she will describe her photographs and the meanings behind her images. The second part of this project involves the creation of a short documentary film, based on the themes of the photographs, which will feature the women's voices, images and experiences.

RC34-712.4

WIERENGA, Ani* (University of Melbourne, wierenga@unimelb.edu.au)

The future, democratic practice, and learning for global citizenship

In the twenty-first century, ecological, financial and social events increasingly draw attention to interconnectedness of human activity and all life on earth. Amidst heightened concerns about the future, social justice and sustainability, the idea of the *global citizen* is gaining currency, with the catch-cry: 'think global act local'.

Recognising that no-one has been here before, and that none know with certainty how to make the shared futures work, within these emerging discourses all people might be positioned as learners. Evidence of shared confusion challenges long-held ideas like young people simply being citizens-in-the-making, ready to slot in to a ready functioning society. It also goes to the heart of long-running debates about the nature of education: about whether knowledge is transmitted in ready made testable packages, or co-created and life-long.

This paper is based within a 7 year partnership with Plan International Australia and a 3 year research project funded by the Australian Research Council. The project investigated young people and global citizenship, and models of learning for global citizenship. We positioned young people and all who worked with them (NGO, Uni students, schools, teachers, researchers) as learners. Young people engaged across national, religious, and language boundaries to discuss and act on issues which concerned them.

This work involved a series formalized partnerships to intentionally create spaces for youth-led learning, at times disrupting familiar patterns of student-teacher, school-NGO, researcher-researched. Borrowing a phrase from phenomenologist, Schultz, in this type of work we ask people to sustain 'thinking outside of normal'. This invitation became deeply challenging to all who engaged.

This is also about deeply held power relations. New ways of relating require new kinds of practical and conceptual work to support them, and there is promise in the work of specific sociological theorists. This paper will highlight these findings.

RC13-489.5

WIGGERS, Ingrid* (Brasilia University, ingridwiggers@gmail.com), **SIQUEIRA, Isabelle** (Universidad de Brasilia) and **PASSOS, Elia** (Universidad de Brasilia)

La manifestación de la media en el cuerpo de los niños

La investigación aborda la relación entre el juego y la programación infantil de televisión, centrándose en el aspecto corporal de los niños. Buscamos entender los procesos del significado del cuerpo que los niños sufren en tiempos de la enseñanza en la escuela. En este sentido, hay como objetivo identificar como los mensajes mediáticos son apropiados por los niños en sus manifestaciones corporales.

Por un lado, se entiende que cuando los niños entran en el mundo depende de lo que la sociedad espera de sus futuros miembros. La infancia no es sólo una etapa de la maduración biológica y desarrollo humano intermedio, sino también una categoría social importante. Desde esta perspectiva, sabemos que los medios de comunicación constituyen una parte importante de la educación cultural de los niños en la actualidad, siendo un importante tema de investigación.

La principal técnica de investigación utilizada fue la observación de la enseñanza diaria de dos instituciones de la primera infancia, que se encuentra en la región central de Brasilia, Brasil. Se observaron, aproximadamente, treinta niños, entre 5 y 6 años de edad. El periodo de observación tardó dos meses, siendo el trabajo de campo dos veces por la semana para cada institución. Además, pedimos a los niños para dibujar sus juegos e incluso el programa de televisión de su preferencia, así que pusieron las opiniones de los propios participantes del estudio.

Como resultado fue percibido que el lúdico de los niños es influenciado por contenidos y valores transmitidos por los medios de comunicación. Sin embargo, los juegos son vistos como simbólicos, a través del cual los niños experimentan y dan otros significados. Por el contrario, se encontró que las instituciones educativas no presentan un proyecto educativo sobre los medios de comunicación, demostrando, por lo tanto, la necesidad de capacitar los docentes para eso trabajo.

RC52-641.4

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Maestros y el oeste de la frontera del paran -Brasil: El a o de la profesi n y la producci n de conocimiento en la ense anza de sociolog a

Tratamos de entender la situaci n de la educaci n en la frontera a trav s del tamiz de la interculturalidad y la ambivalencia de la idea de la no-

integraci n y la integraci n cultural en la escuela sobre lo que constituye un estimulante tambi n para impulsar la pr ctica de la sociolog a ense anza, por lo tanto, la formaci n los cient ficos sociales como investigadores y docentes. Entre las preguntas que muchos posibles, no es:  cu les son las posibilidades de generar planes de estudio, la producci n de conocimiento y pr ctica de la sociolog a de la ense anza en la epistemolog a y cerca de la frontera "entre-lugar" (Said, Mignolo), basado en los aspectos de las experiencias y memoria (Sayad), a veces silenciadas? La metodolog a utilizada es el an lisis junto con los elementos sociol gicos socio-hist rico que se basan en la idea de la frontera occidental del estado: 1) el dise o conceptual (frontera, identidad, cultura, migraci n, educaci n, territorialidad) en la compresi n de las construcciones de la identidad de los sitios; 2) breve reconstrucci n del espacio socio-pol tico-cultural de las regiones occidentales y sus comentarios desde la perspectiva de la globalizaci n y el conflicto entre tradici n y modernidad. Interesados que la realidad de la educaci n desde la l gica cultural que esta regi n son las personas que asisten a la escuela y la universidad y su lucha por el reconocimiento (Honneth), no s lo en como sujetos de derechos, pero sobre todo la afirmaci n de su identidad  tnica contexto de la frontera y la migraci n nacional e internacional.

RC02-486.5

WILKIS, Ariel* (CESE-IDAES/UNSAM y CONICET, ariel.wilkis@gmail.com)

El tiempo del dinero: Etnograf as sobre la velocidad de circulaci nes monetarias

En este paper me centro en tres casos etnogr ficos registrados en un trabajo de campo en la periferia de la ciudad de Buenos Aires. Mi objetivo es mostrar el rol crucial que el tiempo de circulaci n del dinero tiene para comprender la naturaleza del v nculo social y econ mico que se configura a trav s del dinero. Nos centraremos en registros etnogr ficos del juego clandestino de la quiniela, de la compra-venta de objetos robados y de la conformaci n de grupos informales de ahorro. Buscaremos arrojar luz –etnogr fica y conceptualmente– sobre la naturaleza temporal de las relaciones sociales constituidas por estas circulaciones monetarias.

RC02-736.5

WILKIS, Ariel* (CESE-IDAES/UNSAM y CONICET, ariel.wilkis@gmail.com)

Moralidad y finanzas populares: El capital moral como especie de garant a

Este paper tiene el objetivo de fundamentar te rica y emp ricamente la viabilidad del concepto de *capital moral* para comprender din micas financieras de las clases populares. Sustentado en un trabajo etnogr fico y cuantitativo realizado en la periferia de la ciudad de Buenos Aires entre 2006-2012, se mostrar  c mo se fundan pr cticas financieras en la econom a formal e informal, mercantil y no mercantil, l cita e il cita, en una especie de garant a que denominamos capital moral, complementaria o competencia, con otras especies de garant as como las formales o materiales. Se mostrar  las tecnolog as desplegadas para evaluar la posesi n y transformaci n del capital moral.

El resultado del paper sugerir  la relevancia de este concepto tanto para el an lisis de la sociolog a de las finanzas como de la sociolog a econ mica en general.

TG04-144.1

WILLIAMS, Lisa* (University of Manchester, Lisa.Williams-2@manchester.ac.uk)

When drug journeys and life journeys collide: Biographies of risk and pleasure

Recreational drug taking provides an interesting case study for understanding the meaning of risk and how it is assessed in contemporary times. This paper presents data on drug taking and the decision making which underpins it, collected over a fifteen year period from adolescence into early adulthood, as part of the North West England Longitudinal Study (NWELS). From this study, the author has created a longitudinal qualitative dataset which has produced rich biographical data. An aim of the paper is to counteract the decontextualised accounts offered by sociological approaches (see Beck, 1992; Giddens, 1991) to understanding how risk is assessed

in relation to everyday life using biographical data. In doing so, a cultural perspective, drawing on the work of Douglas (1992), is advocated which facilitates a more nuanced understanding of the ways in which everyday social and cultural relationships determine responses to risk. Furthermore, a life course criminology perspective (see Laub and Sampson, 2003) is applied which highlights how events, for example, gaining employment or becoming a parent, experienced on the journey to adulthood can lead to changes in behaviour. It will be argued that social and cultural relationships and life course events form the context against which risk is assessed. Through the presentation of individual case studies, the ways in which life journeys intersect with drug journeys and influence the decision making process will be revealed.

RC44-178.2

WILLIAMS, Michelle* (University of the Witwatersrand, Michelle.Williams@wits.ac.za)

"Neoliberal diffusion of the social economy: The case for the solidarity economy"

In this paper, I explore the social and solidarity economies. The social economy has become the buzzword of the political and economic elite in response to the growing crisis of capitalism, the crisis of the state and in an effort to demonstrate their commitment to local development. But what is meant by social economy? What are its characteristics? Who are its proponents? Why at this point in history has it become so popular among governments, businesses, and development practitioners? I explore these questions, by comparing the social economy to the "solidarity economy." I argue that the social economy is ultimately about amelioration of the negative social externalities of a market economy in which the state has retreated from much of its social welfare role. I contrast this ameliorative approach to the transformative vision of the solidarity economy, which seeks to change the relations of power and wealth in the market economy/society. In short, the social economy is about social inclusion, while the solidarity economy is about social transformation. I begin by situating this discussion within a broader discussion of neoliberalism and the (dis)embeddedness of the economy.

RC19-382.1

WILLIAMSON, John* (Boston College, john.williamson@bc.edu)

Rural pension reform in China: Lessons from within and beyond Latin America

Over the last two years, China has made great progress in pushing forward its rural pension program that is projected to cover 60% of rural areas by the end of 2011. Currently, China's rural pension system has two components: the "basic pension" component financed by general revenue from central and local government and a voluntary funded individual account plan for rural participants. However, this new program faces challenges with respect to both the extension of pension coverage and the reduction of old age poverty. Our analysis looks at various social pension schemes within and beyond Latin America. Evidence from Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, South Africa, Namibia and Nepal is considered as part of our effort to draw lessons from pension models in other countries that may help improve the success of pension reforms efforts in China. The authors argue that China can afford to introduce a universal non-contributory social pension scheme. Relative to the model currently being introduced, our proposed alternative would be much easier implemented and would do more to reduce poverty in rural areas. To supplement the social pension benefits, a voluntary notional account plan in many ways similar to Sweden's NDC model is proposed to replace the current funded account component of China's current rural pension scheme.

RC21-299.3

WILLIAMSON, Rebecca* (University of Sydney, rwil2924@uni.sydney.edu.au)

Accommodation or inhabitation? New migrants, housing and the right to the city in Sydney, Australia

This paper explores the applicability of the concept of the Right to the City and forms of urban citizenship in relation to new migrants' housing pathways in Sydney, Australia. In particular, it focuses on the extent to which new migrants' sense of belonging - as a sense of entitlement to

claim participation in urban space - is shaped through access to housing, and also how this is mediated in relation to local housing advocates and authorities. This is particularly relevant in Sydney where the neoliberal urban policy and a lack of stable and affordable housing is rapidly exacerbating socio-spatial inequalities and injustices in the city (Stilwell, 1998). Drawing on the framing of the Right to the City as a practice of inhabiting (Isin, 2000; Purcell, 2000), the paper is based on qualitative research with new migrants in Western Sydney, and explores their everyday practices of inhabitation in relation to housing and their neighbourhood environment, and how this shapes, and is shaped by processes of social transformation across multiple socio-spatial levels. This analysis is situated within the broader context of formal citizenship rights, multiculturalism and national identity in Australia, in which property ownership and the 'Australian suburban dream' are key tropes informing the notion of the 'good citizen'. While acknowledging the argument around the appropriation and 'watering down' of Lefebvre's original concept of Right to the City, the paper argues that the concept may be useful for exploring the possibilities inherent in the informal, everyday and banal practices of migrant engagement in urban space and housing as examples of urban citizenship claims, and how this may produce important spaces for social transformation.

RC31-394.1

WILLIAMSON, Rebecca* (University of Sydney, rwil2924@uni.sydney.edu.au), **OZKUL, Derya*** (University of Sydney, sozk2606@uni.sydney.edu.au), **KIM, Chulhyo*** (University of Sydney, ckim1306@uni.sydney.edu.au), **KOLETH, Elsa*** (University of Sydney, ekol7647@uni.sydney.edu.au), **CASTLES, Stephen*** (University of Sydney, stephen.castles@sydney.edu.au) and **ARIAS CUBAS, Magdalena*** (University of Sydney, mari4283@uni.sydney.edu.au)

Operationalising the study of social transformation and international migration in the 21st century

While policy-makers and scholars concerned with international migration often see it as abnormal and inherently problematic, this paper starts with the assumption that human mobility is a normal part of social life. At times of rapid change, such as the current epoch of neoliberal globalisation, international migration tends to grow in volume and to become an increasingly important factor reshaping societies. In this context, migration is not just the result of change, nor the cause of change, but constitutes an integral part of social transformation processes.

This paper argues for the need to develop an appropriate empirical approach to the study of these processes. It discusses this in relation to the 'Social Transformation and International Migration in the 21st Century' project, which draws on quantitative and qualitative research conducted in four countries that have experienced significant transformation and migration since the beginning of the phase of neoliberal globalisation around the mid-1970s: namely South Korea, Mexico, Turkey and Australia.

This paper focuses on how key methodological and epistemological issues regarding the study of social transformation and migration can be addressed in practice. This paper argues that only an interdisciplinary approach that deploys mixed methods could analyse the extent to which global factors have varying effects in different places at different scales, mediated through local and national historical experiences and patterns. Ultimately, this paper seeks to answer the questions of how to operationalise our two key concepts - social transformation and international migration - and how to establish theoretical and empirical links between them. For this, it suggests an empirical framework which identifies the key analytical dimensions, units of analysis, and a set of possible strategic indicators.

RC07-354.5

WILSON, Kristi* (Soka University of America, kwilson@soka.edu)

"Memory complex: Rhetorics of remembrance then and now"

Dr. Wilson will offer a comparison of the socio-political climate in Argentina in 1985 (one in which the politics of memory and justice was just taking root), and the present-day flourishing of an official rhetoric of remembrance. Dr. Wilson analyzes the performative aspects of ongoing trials of the military juntas, as well as the proliferation of museums and sites of memory, such as the Museo Olimpo and the ESMA museum of memory complex in Buenos Aires.

TG07-324.2

WILSON, Sarah* (University of Stirling, sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk)

Exploring family norms and the construction of young people's identities through multi-sensory research

This paper draws on current research which focuses on sensory experience in how young people maintain and (re)create identities and a sense of belonging (or not) in 'home-like' environments, when not living with their biological parents. This research builds on previous work on young people's family life in the context of parental substance misuse (PSM) that pointed to the ways in which sensory experience, particularly in deprived circumstances, contributes to a sense of ambivalence or not belonging in the home. Notably, respondents' accounts of PSM often explicitly or implicitly contrasted what they saw, heard, smelt and felt at particular times with their understandings of a proper 'home' and family environment. Their experience and associated sense of self were contrasted with what might be termed a normative sensory-scape drawn from cultural notions of the 'home' as a secure, private retreat (Mallett 2004), notions which are strongly associated with normative ideologies of family practices and rituals. These contrasts were difficult to negotiate, affecting young people's self-identification at a time when fewer other sources of identification may be available. However, the importance of sensory experience in young people's accounts of PSM was missed in an initial data analysis informed by funders' concerns. Learning from this experience, from secondary analysis of Qualidata archives, and from work suggesting the importance of sensory experience to creating and sustaining ontological security and self-identity (DeNora 2000; Mason and Davies 2010), the current research, employs visual and aural methods to place the sensory construction of domestic spaces, and of relationships in those spaces, centre stage. Drawing on an analysis of the sensory data produced (including photographs and audioscapes) this paper discusses participants' strategies to (re)create environments in which they can feel 'at home' across multiple spaces, and the fragility of the resources available to them to do so.

RC04-274.7

WINDLE, Joel* (Monash University, joel.windle@monash.edu) and **ROCO FOSSA, Rodrigo** (Universidad de Chile)

Democratisation through school choice? Rhetoric and reality in the Australian 'education revolution'

The Australian government, under the guise of a self-proclaimed 'education revolution', has taken steps to encourage schools to compete with each other for students, and families to pick and choose between schools. This has been framed as a democratising move in two ways: firstly by providing a new 'right' to choose between schools, and secondly by forcing up the quality of schooling system-wide through scrutiny and elimination of underperforming schools. However there is, to date, little evidence as to whether families are taking up this democratic right to choose, and if they are not, what is preventing them. This paper places under empirical pressure the claim that market-based educational provision eliminates boundaries to access. A survey of families with a child undergoing the transition from primary to secondary school (n=666), and interviews with parents and school transition co-ordinators, provide the basis for identifying boundaries structuring access to secondary education in Australia. The research investigated school selection strategies, the ways in which families made decisions, and the constraints under which families made these decisions. The findings show that school choice is a reality for a minority of families, with more than half contemplating only a single secondary school. For many, geography provided another important boundary, while price added further restrictions. The process of school choice provides an important opportunity for the construction and reproduction of class identities and boundaries, represented symbolically in a hierarchy of schools and school sectors. We conclude that policies emphasising the importance of school choice as a form of parental involvement give disproportionate weight to the symbolic boundaries of between-school and between-sector differences. The weight of these symbolic boundaries is subject to cross-cultural variation, and families with different cultural and migration histories read these signals in contrasting ways.

RC29-559.5

WINNÆSS, Pål* (The Norwegian Police University College, pal-win@phs.no)

Norwegian police students' perception of what police work is and their comprehension of what characterizes good police work

The proposed paper examines the extent to which, and in what ways, police students' social background influences their perception of what police work is and their comprehension of what characterizes good police work. The analysis will be based on in-depth interviews with students. A number of studies of police occupational culture in modern, capitalist-democratic societies describe police culture as having a primary focus on "real police work", where traditional Machismo, predilection for action and use of physical force dominate both the "canteen culture" and actual operative interventions on the streets. In this culture, clear bulkheads are drawn between "them" and "us" - in short, police culture is a culture where prejudices grow (and thrive) and where stereotypes are reinforced and cemented. To some extent, this culture has been explained on the basis of who policemen actually are, and several studies have made the point that there is a correlation between this culture's "core characteristics" and the persons who are recruited for this particular profession: white working-class men, who have spent only a few months in police training. In this perspective, Norway may represent a contrasting case:

Norwegian police education provides the academic degree of bachelor, and police students are recruited primarily among young people with a middle-class background. The vast majority of police students have parents with higher education degrees, grade requirements for admission to the programs are relatively high and about 40 percent of the students are women. Possible consequences of this composition of the student population will be examined.

RC46-470.2

WINSTON, Norma* (University of Tampa, nwinston@ut.edu)

Accreditation: What does It take?

The aim of this session is to encourage colleagues from around the world to consider accrediting the sociological practice components in their programs. We will discuss how this differs from University accreditation and why program accreditation would be beneficial. Then as Chair of the Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology and as one who has recently been through program accreditation, I propose to engage international colleagues in a dialog about the practical aspects of working toward accreditation. The conversation will focus on: becoming familiar with the accreditation standards set by the Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology, the steps involved in writing a self-study, and preparing for the site visit. This discussion will be based in an appreciation for international differences and how these might be bridged to meet the standards for accreditation.

RC05-599.2

WINTER, Eike* (University of Ottawa, winter.elke@gmail.com)

A Canadian anomaly? The social construction of multicultural national identity

Whereas, in recent years, many Western immigrant-receiving societies experienced a "retreat" from multiculturalism (arguably less in practice than in dominant discourses), in Canada, support for multiculturalism merely "dipped" in the early 1990s and reached unprecedented heights in the subsequent years. As a normative principle and popular representation of national identity, multiculturalism became dominant not only among academics but also in government discourses and the Canadian media. Indeed, as Rainer Bauböck has put it: 'No other Western country has gone as far as Canada in adopting multiculturalism not only as a policy towards minorities but also as a basic feature of shared identity' (2005: 93). How can we explain this comparative strength of Canadian multiculturalism? And has it been sustained in the new century?

This paper unpacks the dominant discourse of multiculturalism in the 1990s: What does "multiculturalism" mean? Who is included in the multicultural Canadian "we", who is excluded? By doing so, the paper dissects this discourse's constitutive segments. The empirical analysis identifies three types of discourses -- English-Canadian nationalism, pluralist multi-national federalism, and liberal immigrant multiculturalism -- that respond to, reinforce and contradict each other mutually. Within this polyphony of voices, a vaguely defined multicultural pan-Canadian identity gains political influence as the by-product of a shared opposition to Quebec's allegedly "ethnically nationalist" separatism. While the multicultural transformation of pan-Can-

nadian "national" identity was indeed dominant until the early years of the new century, it is best viewed as a fragile compromise between otherwise highly conflicting views of what it means to be Canadian. In the past couple of years, however, as the balance of powers has shifted, the pro-multiculturalism coalition is weakened, and it looks as if Canada is joining -- albeit as a latecomer -- the widespread trend of countries that are re-nationalizing their approach to immigrant inclusion.

RC32-768.5

WISSELGREN, Per* (Umeå University, Sweden, per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se)

'Not too many ladies, but too few men': On the gendered co-construction of social science and its publics

Questions about the different roles of the public have been much debated within sociology of science in general and within the subfield of public understanding/communication of science in particular. However, not very much attention has been paid to the gendered aspects in these discussions, and most often the public has been represented as the passive and consuming part in the complex relationship between science and its publics. This paper argues for a contextually broadened and more circular perspective (Jasanoff 2006), which emphasizes the active role of the public (Bucchi 2008) and the gendered cultures of science (Schiebinger 2001) in the practical making of social scientific knowledge (Carnic, Gross & Lamont 2011). Empirically, the paper is focused on the early formation of academic social science in Sweden. More specifically it is centred around a specific historical event in 1888, when the Russian Professor Maxime Kovalevsky visited Stockholm to give the very first series of public social science lectures at the then recently established Stockholm University College. According to a traditional "linear model"-understanding, Kovalevsky's public lectures may be seen as a successful event. In its own time, however, the lectures were described as a failure since they attracted and were peopled by the "wrong" audience or, as one of the contemporary critical voices explained, "not of course by too many ladies, but by too few men". In order to understand, first, why the lectures attracted more women than men and, secondly, why this was conceptualised as a problem at all, it is necessary to take both the role of the public and its gendered aspects more seriously, and to sociologically problematize the dominant historical narratives on the rise of academic social science as a predominantly male phenomenon.

RC21-299.5

WISSINK, Bart* (City University of Hong Kong, bartwissink@me.com) and **FORREST, Ray** (City University of Hong Kong)

Rights to the city: A pluralist analysis of housing controversies in Mumbai and Hong Kong

This paper starts with a discussion of the work of various authors on the 'right to the city'. We argue that this work is highly relevant for the contemporary discussion of social justice in cities under globalization, but at the same time we observe an implicit tendency to frame the 'right to the city' in non-pluralist terms. However, many different groups assert their rights in cities and while the political economy of cities structures their possibilities, at the same time the specific outcomes of urban controversies is determined within local settings. Therefore, we stress the need for empirical research into urban controversies from a pluralist perspective: whose right is ascertained in which situation?

We apply this framework to three housing controversies in two Asian cities: Mumbai and Hong Kong. Specifically, we will discuss the Tardeo Towers project in Mumbai, as well as the Lee Tung Street redevelopment and Midlevels redevelopment in Hong Kong. We will show that in each of these controversies different groups are involved, that each of these groups feels that their right to the city is at stake, and that diverse coalitions of elites and underprivileged groups can both win and lose. Adequate policy responses have to be based on adequate knowledge of such local circumstances.

RC04-683.2

WITT, Ann-Katrin* (Halmstad University, ann-katrinwitt@hh.se) and **CUESTA, Marta** (Halmstad University)

Gender consciousness in the classroom generates social justice and democracy outside it

In order to reflect about methods that can generate social justice and democratization, this article emphasises on practical implementations, connected to gender pedagogy. Gender pedagogy aims to overcome the myth of objectivity, and by questioning through teaching what is considered as common sense and 'normal'. Doing gender in the classroom entails thus, to act and reflect on breakthroughs, for example about an understanding of how gender codes influence everyday instances as well as working life. The collected data is based on narratives from alumni students who were asked to memorise and reflect on their gender studies and particularly about how useful this type of knowledge is in connection to their everyday and working life - as politician, lecturer, IT-manager, doctoral student etc. The aim of this article is to focus on how teachers support students to be gender confident and as a consequence of that, becoming gender actors outside the university, in working life. Some central questions are: how are gender issues represented and integrated in the different areas of studies; what can teachers do in order to generate equality in the classroom; in what way and how are students given possibilities to understand, internalize and discuss gender issues. Our experiences as lecturers, especially in gender studies, play a central role.

RC24-591.3

WITT, Katherine* (The University of Queensland, k.witt@uq.edu.au) and **BEETON, Bob** (The University of Queensland)

Changing conceptions of individual and public responsibility for natural resource management: A study of the views of Queensland landholders 1990-2007

Some contemporary views of ecosystems, resources and 'the environment' generally as public goods pose direct challenges to traditional understandings of private land ownership. In Australia, policies aimed at limiting individual resource use to protect public good values are juxtaposed with an inherited framework of private land ownership and have consequently generated a growing discourse on the rights associated with land and natural resources. In the various arguments for individual 'property rights' and other perceived 'rights' a corresponding discourse of responsibility is lacking. While responsibility is often inferred by governments and others, meanings of responsibility are rarely defined and thus it remains an underdeveloped concept in natural resource management literature.

This paper documents the evolution of rural landholders' understandings of private and public rights and responsibility for land and natural resource management in Queensland, Australia. A discourse analysis of submissions to five major public consultations initiated by the Queensland government in relation to land use policy between the years 1990 and 2007 is examined.

The analysis found that landholders' conceptions of their role have broadened from responsibilities for food and fibre production and economic contributions to the public good to include responsibilities for sustainable resource use, risk management and environmental protection. However, the allocation of public rights with no commensurate responsibilities to third parties and the increased burdens of individual responsibility to landholders with no public acknowledgement have created an injustice that acts as a disincentive to landholders for both participation and cooperation in the creation of policy. Additionally, the increasing transfer of public responsibility to individual responsibility acts against capacity building and creates a disconnect between rural and urban societies. The solution lies in the rediscovery and implementation of principles of fairness.

RC24-492.4

WITT, Katherine* (The University of Queensland, k.witt@uq.edu.au) and **LACEY, Justine** (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO))

Determining the 'public interest' in contested landscapes: Who determines what it is and how it is determined?

Contestation over land rights and expectations of use can reflect a broader lack of understanding about how multiple and potentially competing rights are represented within legislative and planning frameworks. For example, the rights of multiple stakeholders to access and exploit both surface development and underground mineral rights in a contested landscape. In Australia, intensification of competition for land use between the resource extraction and agricultural industries led the Queensland Government to release a policy framework for protecting the state's strategic crop-

ping land for public comment in August 2010. The intention of the policy is to protect land identified for strategic cropping use from any development that may alienate it or diminish productivity, except in "special circumstances" where there is a "significant public interest benefit". Many of the submissions to this process questioned not only the concept of public interest in land but also who determines what the public interest is and what decision making frameworks would be used for calculating trade-offs between different land values. In this paper, we adopt the novel approach of examining the public submissions to the 'Strategic Cropping Lands' policy development consultative process and the Queensland Government's responses to the concerns raised. Using this information we explore how public participation might be better integrated into the policy development process in order to determine 'best' value land uses in the case of current conflict between the extractive industries and agricultural cropping activities in Queensland, Australia. Thus we use this recent policy example to explore a mode of environmental citizenship that might use public participation to mobilise more deliberative forms of engagement that have greater capacity to deal meaningfully with issues of knowledge, risk judgements, cooperation and trust that underpin these land use conflicts.

TG07-324.5

WITTE, Nicole* (Georg-August-University of Goettingen, nicole.witte@sowi.uni-goettingen.de) and **BECKER, Johannes** (University of Göttingen)

Materialities of (urban) space: Emergence and sensory perception in social processes

In our paper we discuss our theoretical and methodological approaches to sensory perception of (urban) space and materiality, i.e. the material elements of life-worlds. We conceptualise "culture" as the sum of institutionalised and hence materialised actions in a social field – not only in the Durkheimian sense of "social facts", but also in a manifest-physical way. On the one hand, materialities are therefore manifestations of past actions; on the other, they are perceived by the actors in the continuing social process and attributed by them with meaning. Materialities effectively provide the context for their present and future actions. For the reconstruction of interpretational and interactional patterns it is then inevitable to take into account the (mobile and immobile) spatial surroundings.

These ideas are significant for all social spaces, yet, in the geographical area of Palestine/Israel they are constantly and decidedly stressed. Not only are nearly all materialities as such disputed and often ideologically charged in every phase of the social process (emergence, preservation, destruction), also their perception by actors in everyday life is.

Our questions are: Which constructions of meaning materialise? Which conflicting attributions of meaning to the materialities exist? Which attributions of meaning are suitable within different groupings? How do sensory perceptions correlate or clash with certain political-ideological goals? How do attributions of meaning change? Etc.

By contrasting examples of Jerusalem's Old City and Haifa's quarter Hadar we want to show how these processes can be grasped by combining several methods of interpretive social science.

Our empirical findings are part of a joint German-Israeli-Palestinian research project, which deals with present-day social constellations and the dynamics of interaction between members of different social groupings in Israel and Palestine. It is funded by the German Research Foundation and headed by Prof. Gabriele Rosenthal, University of Göttingen.

RC34-387.5

WOLANSKI, Sandra* (Instituto de Ciencias Antropológicas, FFyL, Universidad de Buenos Aires, sandra.wolanski@gmail.com)

Entre jóvenes transformadores y militantes históricos: Generaciones y práctica gremial entre los trabajadores/as telefónicos de la ciudad de Buenos Aires

En este trabajo presento algunos resultados preliminares del trabajo realizado para mi doctorado, centrado en las prácticas políticas y formas de organización que desarrollan en la vida cotidiana los trabajadores/as telefónicos de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires y su Área Metropolitana. Me propongo abordar las relaciones entre trabajadores/as atendiendo particularmente a los modos en que se definen distintas generaciones en los espacios de trabajo y de la política gremial y a las relaciones entre ellas; en tanto éstas configuran posicionamientos y acciones diferencia-

dos, permeando las prácticas de los sujetos y los sentidos que a ellas se otorgan. En el trabajo de campo encontré que distintas generaciones son definidas en los espacios de trabajo en vinculación con experiencias fundantes de movilización gremial. En este sentido, analizo la centralidad de las relaciones intra e intergeneracionales comparando y poniendo en tensión tres procesos de organización llevados adelante por trabajadores/as telefónicos: una agrupación gremial *combativa* fundada a fines de los años 1960, la *resistencia* al proceso de privatización de la empresa estatal de telecomunicaciones en 1990 y el proceso de organización de un grupo de trabajadores *jóvenes* en demanda de la *efectivización* (contratación permanente) en la década de 2000.

RC24-70.3

WONG, Catherine Mei Ling* (Australian National University, catherine.wong@anu.edu.au)

Mitigating risk or creating new ones? The role of technology, environment and institutions in framing risk in India's nuclear power sector

In spite of the Fukushima nuclear accident, nuclear power has grown as a strategic policy goal for India. As an emerging economy, India has to balance rapidly growing energy demand from a booming population with key vulnerabilities to climate change. The dual imperatives of environmental and economic needs have led to the recasting of nuclear power as a beneficial, green technology to meet base load electricity demand while mitigating the risk of climate change. However, nuclear power also produces toxic waste and thermal pollution that has huge impacts on eco-systems, which will eventually feedback to social and technological systems. These contradictions raise new questions about what risks are involved; what risks are being mitigated at the expense of exposure to other risks; and how they influence the way technological systems are designed to ensure safety. While much of the current literature on risk and nuclear power focuses on expert-vs-lay risk perceptions and the cultural construction of risk in developed countries, less has been done on the influence of non-human actants, particularly in key institutions in a developing country like India, which faces different forms and magnitudes of environmental and technological challenges. Using a combination of Orwin Renn's Social Arena Theory and Latour's Actor Network Theory (ANT), this paper will attempt to address 1) the processes of interaction between technological, environmental and social actants, 2) their influence on the construction of risk in key institutions, and 3) the implications for operational safety best practices in the industry. Renn's Social Arena metaphor provides a good framework for analysing non-linear interactions between agents and structure – i.e. arena rules – within institutions. His theory however, does not include non-human actors, which is where Latour's ANT can provide new insights by examining human-non-human networks of relations in the simultaneous production and construction of risk.

RC55-670.1

WONG, Lloyd* (University of Calgary, lloyd.wong@ucalgary.ca)

An indicator of the social and civic integration of migrants in Canada: The development of an immigrant integration index and some findings

This paper reports on a research project that utilizes a large quantitative data set in Canada to measure the "well-being" among immigrants in Canada. More specifically an index is developed as an indicator of social and civic integration of immigrants in Canada taking into consideration variables related to civic participation, political participation, feelings of "comfort, trust, and belonging to Canada" and experiences of discrimination. The paper first reviews the literature and examines the various attempts in some other countries to develop an immigrant integration index using individual level data. Then it explains how, using factor analysis, an immigrant integration index was developed for Canada and describes the process used. As a statistical tool it can be argued that this index is measuring in a composite way some aspects of immigrants' quality of life in Canada. Finally the paper applies this index to some specific groups in Canada. More specifically this last part of the paper presents index scores and analysis for: 1) nativity (immigrants/ native born); 2) generational status; 3) visible minority/racial status; and 3) nativity by generation and visible minority/racial status.

RC17-118.2

WOOD, Lesley* (York University, ljwood@yorku.ca)*Coordinated crackdowns? Protest policing and diffusion*

The increasing dispersion and frequency of protest policing techniques like 'kettling', less lethal weapons, and long term infiltration of protesters have raised questions about the level of coordination amongst police organizations, both nationally and internationally (see Naomi Wolf vs. Joshua Holland, debate in the Guardian etc). Analysing evidence from the policing of protest events in the US and Canada between 1995-2011, this paper argues that professional organizations like the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Executive Research Forum are playing a key role in facilitating diffusion. However in order to understand the increasing convergence of strategies, one must understand the operation of such professional organizations within changes to global political economy.

RC34-75.1

WOODMAN, Dan* (University of Melbourne, dan.woodman@unimelb.edu.au)*The young precariat: How the rise of precarious employment is reshaping youth inequality*

Precairous employment (casual, insecure and with variable patterns of work) is increasing across the developed world. Young people are amongst the most likely to find themselves part of this growing sector of the labour market (Furlong and Kelly 2005). Drawing on interview and survey data from the *Life Patterns* study, a 20 year longitudinal study of the post-secondary school transitions in Australia, I explore how precarious employment (often mixed with study) impacts on young people's lives and relationships. While many participants found themselves in casual work with poor conditions, this was only experienced as precarious for some participants. Many participants only spent brief periods of time in this type of employment before finding more secure positions and had the financial and other resources to manage its consequences. Some participants remained in 'dead-end' jobs with poor conditions for extended periods of time. This second group can be conceptualised as part of the 'Precariat' class (Standing 2011), as this engagement in the labour market made it difficult to develop a secure sense of career and to maintain relationships. The central mechanism through which precarious work impacted on relationships was through the scheduling of work time. Some participants spent years in work where the hours varied, sometimes each week and often with little notice. This shaped their lives in inconsistent and singular ways that made it challenging to find the regular periods of time together to maintain the strong relationships that can provide coping resources and a sense of identity. The growth of precarious employment means that control over time is functioning in a new way in the reproduction of inequality.

RC21-446.7

WORMALD, Guillermo* (19931, GWORMALD@UC.CL) and **TREBILCOCK, Maria** (19931)*Cultura de cohesión e integración en las ciudades Chilenas*

Esta investigación plantea que el grado de proximidad espacial y de contacto social entre personas de distinto nivel socioeconómico, moldea las formas de cohesión social, es decir, las normas y valores generadoras de actitudes y comportamientos más o menos favorables a la supervivencia y desarrollo de una sociedad. En particular, esta investigación se pregunta por las posibilidades para el fortalecimiento de la cohesión social que ofrecen a) las actuales formas de integración y convivencia en los distintos espacios urbanos públicos e institucionales, b) las disposiciones a un mayor nivel potencial de contacto social y c) las valoraciones culturales de las oportunidades existentes de contacto. La hipótesis subyacente es que una sociedad que ofrece altas posibilidades de contacto entre grupos y que además son altamente valoradas, tendería a ser más cohesiva bajo una lógica menos conflictiva, en la medida en que los grupos sociales estén dispuestos a tomar estas oportunidades.

En una aproximación exploratoria de tipo cualitativo, se observa que la experiencia que poseen las personas en relación a otros de distinta condición socioeconómica es bastante limitada (en general, los contactos diarios pueden ser clasificados como de tipo intra-clase). Más aun, la experiencia de heterogeneidad se da mayoritariamente en espacios públicos fuertemente normados y la expectativa es que este contacto será incó-

modo y conflictivo. Por ello la actitud que predomina es la indiferencia. La experiencia heterogénea no es un resultado deseado sino consecuencia de otras decisiones, por ello, la disposición a la convivencia está influenciada principalmente por la búsqueda de igualdad de oportunidades.

RC30-488.5

WORMALD, Guillermo* (19931, GWORMALD@UC.CL) and **TREBILCOCK, Maria** (19931)*La revalorización del trabajo como fundamento de cohesión social: Tensiones, paradojas y desafíos*

Este trabajo está elaborado en base a los desarrollos del proyecto de investigación, "cultura de Integración y cohesión social en las ciudades chilenas" (Soc-24, financiado por Conicyt) actualmente en curso El análisis apunta a destacar que en el marco de una sociedad de mercado crecientemente globalizada -como la que se ha venido desarrollando en Chile durante las últimas décadas- la flexibilización, exclusión, individualización y segmentación de las oportunidades de empleo tienden a debilitar la cohesión social entre los trabajadores. Sin embargo, la contracara ha sido un robustecimiento de la cohesión social fundada en una revalorización del trabajo y del trabajo duro en particular. La sociedad urbana actual se constituye como una sociedad cohesionada en torno al valor del trabajo y de un proyecto común de movilidad social fundado en el trabajo. Es el desarrollo combinado de ambos procesos el que genera las tensiones, paradojas y desafíos que enfrenta el trabajo hoy como fundamento de cohesión social.

La estructura del trabajo es la siguiente: En la primera sección presentamos las nociones conceptuales que fundan y especifican nuestro problema de investigación. En la segunda, abordaremos el impacto de los procesos de exclusión, individualización, flexibilización y segmentación de las oportunidades de empleo sobre las condiciones de vida de los trabajadores urbanos. En la tercera, analizaremos la centralidad que adquiere el trabajo en la vida de las personas y su impacto sobre la cohesión social y, por último, avanzaremos sobre algunas paradojas, tensiones y desafíos que plantea el mundo del trabajo (su organización y valoración) a la cohesión social de los propios trabajadores en el ámbito urbano de Santiago.

RC14-629.4

WORTMAN, Ana* (Instituto Gino Germani, awortman@gmail.com)*Consumo de cine y música: Tiempo, espacio y aura*

En las sociedades modernas del capitalismo fordista, el consumo cultural estaba asociado a una pausa con el trabajo. La gente iba al cine o escuchaba música en lugares especialmente destinados para ello, actividades que demandaban de una planificación y un espacio determinado de realización. Con el desarrollo de los medios de comunicación, cine y música se difunden y se consumen cada vez más en el hogar y más recientemente, con las nuevas tecnologías, ya no se requiere de una larga pausa para consumirlos. Podemos escuchar música en cualquier momento y junto a otra actividad y el cine también. No solo consumirla, sino el acceso y disponibilidad a ellas se ha multiplicado. Sin embargo en este nuevo contexto de difusión, exhibición y consumo, se siguen manteniendo las prácticas del consumo de cine y música en los espacios públicos. Nos preguntamos entonces ¿quiénes son los que consumen cine y música en los espacios públicos, son siempre los mismos, disponen de un capital cultural diferente? ¿Qué tiene de particular la exhibición del cine para aquellos que continúan yendo al a la sala de cine? Lo mismo nos preguntamos en relación a la música. Si cada vez más podemos acceder a la música a través de dispositivos digitales, ¿qué es lo que hace que cada más la gente vaya a espectáculos en vivo, no sólo del mainstream sino de nuevos grupos y bandas? Luego de cierta mirada apocalíptica sobre el impacto de los medios de comunicación sobre las formas de consumo cultural en términos individualizados y privados, nos proponemos indagar en torno a la cultura en esta escena social del siglo XXI a partir del cine y la música.

RC38-646.4

WUNDRAK, Rixta* (Georg-August-University of Goettingen, rixta.wundrak@sowi.uni-goettingen.de) and **WITTE, Nicole** (Georg-August-University of Goettingen)

Intractable violence in everyday life and the 'big conflict' in the Middle-East

The phenomenon of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict generates global discourses and images which are oftentimes far away from the everyday experiences of those who are living in stigmatized neighborhoods and entangled in criminal networks in the region. At the same time, they have to deal with the images from outside as every step of interaction is 'under observation' by international media.

People living in poor districts of so-called mixed cities like Jaffa and Haifa have to deal with this contradiction between discourses about the Middle-East conflict on a global level and concrete practices of 'back-alley struggles' on a local level. Their life-world is characterized by violence as part of discourses and practices in a complex way.

In our paper we will show how discourses are narrated officially and internationally on the one hand and how people narrate their biographical first-hand experiences of violence on the other.

We will present ethnographic case studies on 'urban backyards' in Haifa and Jaffa; these studies are part of a trilateral Israeli-Palestinian-German research project funded by the German Research Foundation. In particular, we want to highlight how to link discourse material (like films and articles about violence and conflict) with biographical life stories and participant observation.

The analyses show that personal life stories are often reshaped into 'presentable representations'. Furthermore, according to what we researchers expect 'from outside' during the interview, personal narrations are often turned into a kind of political speech for an international audience emphasizing discrimination and expressing claims for social justice. In our intercultural interview-settings, it needs considerable sensibility in order to show the interviewee that we are indeed interested in their 'trivial' and personal experiences and not in the 'big global conflict' and that we do not judge when and why violence is accepted.

RC05-186.2

WUNDRAK, Rixta* (Georg-August-University of Goettingen, rixta.wundrak@sowi.uni-goettingen.de)

Othering and territorial claims in the Palestinian-Israeli context

The social construction of belonging generates boundaries of groupings, life-worlds and (social) spaces by excluding 'the other' in order to claim 'the own'. 'Othering' takes place in everyday life by performing the 'we-group' as the powerful one and by appropriation of space as the territory the group belongs to.

In the Israeli-Palestinian context, appropriation of space and 'othering' is part of the discourses and practices of everyday life in a complex, entangled and condensed form. Here, different groupings which form established-outsider figurations, are trapped and mobilized at the same time.

In our paper we will show how belonging and the hierarchies between groupings on the one hand and claims for territory on the other are interrelated in everyday interactions and social relations. We will present a comparative analysis of three ethnographic case studies on Haifa, Jaffa and the Old City of Jerusalem which was carried out in the context of a trilateral Israeli-Palestinian-German research project funded by the German Research Foundation.

For the urban context we will demonstrate the processes of 'othering' and spatial appropriation on different levels: on the level of historical, hegemonic discourses (narratives and nation-building), on a socio-economic level (gentrification processes), on the level of state-institutional regulations, and on the level of demographic transformations in terms of spatial mobility and migration.

The results show that on each of these levels, appropriation of space (occupying, owning, developing space) generates specific dynamics of exclusion and power relations within established-outsider figurations. We argue that 'othering' and appropriation of space are the reification of territorial claims and ideological hierarchies in the everyday life in conflict zones in general and in the Israeli-Palestinian context in particular.

RC34-264.1

WYN, Johanna* (The University of Melbourne, johanna@unimelb.edu.au) and CUERVO, Hernan (The University of Melbourne)

Young people, place and identity: Young Australians in relation to rural settings

Drawing on longitudinal data for two generations of young Australians, this paper challenges urban-centric conceptions of youth and youth transitions. New landscapes of production, consumption and protection, including the casualisation of the youth labour market, powered by three decades of neoliberal policies have impacted on young people's opportunities and choices in rural settings. Understanding the relevance of place in the construction of youth identity means identifying the ways in which people and places are interconnected, and the ways in which local and global processes interact. This signifies that young people's lives in rural settings need to be comprehended with a framework that acknowledges individual transitions (from youth to adulthood) as well as social and economic changes. Our analysis draws on a relational concept of youth that locates the meaning of age within historical, economic, social and cultural processes rather than biological and psychological developments. We draw on individual narratives of life that span twenty years as well as data on the patterns of transition and life experience for two longitudinal cohorts of young people to provide a more nuanced understanding of young Australians in relation to rural settings. Our research shifts the focus from a view of rural youth as homogenous and disadvantaged to an understanding of the ways in which young people construct lives and identities over time, intersecting with rural locations that are themselves undergoing significant transformations. Our approach challenges neoliberal accounts of post-school transition that equate youth as human capital that fail to account for the variety of local and global economic, political, social and cultural forces that constrain or produce opportunities in their post-school transition. The narratives offered by these young people highlight how young people in rural spaces negotiate their transition to adulthood and the relevance of place in relation to the construction of identity.

RC18-225.4

XAVIER DO NASCIMENTO, Janaína* (Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Parana, janaina@jnpesquisas.com.br)

Electoral behavior: Rationality, identity and personalism in Lula da Silva's vote in Salvador

This study attempts to address the process that culminated in the reelection of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in 2006. It is based on a case study carried out in the city of Salvador, Bahia, as well as on analysis of secondary data. We employed a qualitative methodology using data collected through focus groups. Our findings indicate that voters tended to act largely on the basis of rational, retrospective evaluation of government performance, but were also informed by identity issues and personalist tendencies.

Keywords: Electoral behavior. Identity. Personalism. Rationality. Voting.

RC49-241.3

XU, Yao* (The University of Melbourne, santoxu@gmail.com), FISHER, Jane (Monash University), HERRMAN, Helen (The University of Melbourne) and TSUTSUMI, Atsuro (The University of Tokyo)

Women's experiences of traumatic bereavement following the death of a child in the Sichuan earthquake 2008

Natural disasters and bereavement of a child are severe adverse life events that carry an increased risk of long term psychological problems including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and prolonged grief disorder (PGD). Women who have faced these circumstances simultaneously through losing a child in a disaster therefore have high vulnerability to chronic mental health morbidity. Adequate social support, receiving professional intervention, having other living child and seeing child's body could be protective factors for them. But the effect of having a subsequent baby is unknown. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of anxiety, depression, PTSD and PGD in women 30 months after they had experienced the death of a child in the May 2008 earthquake in Sichuan (China).

The research took a quantitative approach by using face-to-face structured interviews with existing standard instruments. A comparison was made between women who had given birth to a baby since bereavement and those who had not.

Of the 226 participants, 82.3% (186) had clinically significant symptoms of depression, 82.3% (186) of PTSD, 88.9% (201) of PGD and 33.6% (76) of anxiety. Overall, 85.4% (193) of the women were experiencing more than

one psychological problem. The most prevalent co-morbidity was co-occurring symptoms of depression, PTSD and PGD (103/226). Women without a subsequent baby showed significantly higher vulnerability of having the symptoms of anxiety, depression, PTSD or PGD than those with a baby, even after controlling for social support, marital relationship and violence, having professional intervention and seeing children's bodies.

Overall, women who faced disasters and child loss simultaneously were at high risk of having long-term psychological problems, especially symptoms of depression, PTSD and PGD. Having a subsequent baby after disasters was significantly associated with lower rates of psychological problems, but mental health morbidity remains high among them.

TG06-280.2

YA&NTILDE;EZ, Sabrina Soledad* (Facultad de Filosofía y Letras - Universidad de Buenos Aires, ssyc19@gmail.com)

Mothering experiences and public health institutions. An attempt of application of institutional ethnography in Mendoza, Argentina

This paper seeks to share some of the findings and challenges of an attempt to use institutional ethnography to explore the relationship between the mothering experiences of low-income women and the institutional regulations and practices of the public health system during the processes of pregnancy, birth and puerperium, in Mendoza (Argentina), from 2001 to 2011.

This research project draws on Adrienne Rich's distinction between motherhood as experience and motherhood as institution. Despite the progresses regarding sexual and reproductive rights and technologies that Argentina has achieved, I believe there remains a persistent gap between the social meanings attributed to motherhood and the experiences of concrete women. My inquiry focuses on the forms of institutionalization of motherhood that are crystallized in the public health system, for it is during the processes of pregnancy-delivery-puerperium (that is, when motherhood passes through women's bodies and puts them in contact with "experts" regarding their condition) that social meanings attributed to motherhood become noticeably evident and intense.

Some of the preliminary findings regarding mothering experiences reveal that pregnant, laboring and puerperal women perform a corporeal work that goes mostly unacknowledged by health institutions. As for the institution of motherhood, it is produced and reproduced by discourses and practices that naturalize or medicalize the processes of pregnancy, birth and puerperium according to the needs of health institutions -which are determined by economic restructuring and social policy trends- and/or to the personal beliefs of health professionals.

The paper also seeks to raise some of the unresolved questions that emerge when trying to apply institutional ethnography in a context where public institutions are not as coherent as they seem to be in other parts of the world -with factors such as religious fundamentalism shaping institutional practices- but are all the same subject to translocal ruling relations.

RC48-635.5

YABKOWSKI, Nuria* (Instituto del Desarrollo Humano (UNGS) - UBA - CONICET, nuriayaco@gmail.com)

Lo "otro" de los movimientos sociales: Hipótesis para pensar el estado hoy

La situación actual de los países de la región suramericana invita a reflexionar, entre otras cosas, sobre la relación de los movimientos sociales con los gobiernos en particular, y con los Estados en general. Sobre todo cuando dicha situación se pone en contraste con los acontecimientos de una Europa en crisis. Si durante la época neoliberal la oposición y la resistencia parecían ser las únicas y naturales opciones, en la actualidad eso está, por lo menos, puesto en cuestión. En esta ponencia se tratará de reflexionar desde una perspectiva teórica sobre el Estado y el ámbito institucional mostrando, en primer lugar, la necesidad de revisar sumariamente algunas perspectivas marxistas (las que sostienen una visión del estado como aparato, como forma, como relación social, las que proponen la noción de autonomía relativa), para así, en un segundo momento, presentar algunas hipótesis sobre la arena político-institucional que nos parecen más productivas para comprender las situaciones actuales. De este modo se trata de contribuir a reflexionar sobre ese "otro" de los movimientos sociales con el que establecen una, o mejor, varias relaciones, dinámicas, cam-

biantes, que ya no pueden ser conceptualizadas simplemente en términos de cooptación o autonomía.

RC44-21.2

YAMADA, Nobuyuki* (Komazawa University, jogoaya@ruby.pla-la.or.jp)

Foreign workers in the atomic disaster: A type of exclusion in Japan

The unprecedented gigantic earthquake on March 11, 2011 happened in Tohoku, Japan, which caused indescribable disaster including the breakdown of the Fukushima atomic power plant. Focusing on the situation of foreign workers faced with the accident of the Fukushima power plant, this paper clarifies a type of exclusion in Japan.

First of all, this paper reviews the characteristics of the immigration system and the current situation of foreign workers in Japan, and examines training system for foreign workers and its drawbacks in Japan. Secondly, this paper overlooks various sufferings primarily in Tohoku region, especially for those of foreign workers, stemming from the Fukushima accident: returning home, unemployment, and so on.

Thirdly, this paper asserts that the Fukushima accident made explicit a type of social exclusion in Japan. In the Fukushima accident many foreign workers including dispatched trainers were forced to return home and lose their jobs. On the other hand, their returning home also caused various industries such as agriculture and the restaurant industry to lose their valuable labor forces and decrease their productions or commercial activities in Japan. This means that foreign workers are not only required in Japan but socially excluded. Foreign workers are not at all included in Japanese society because they are so precarious in employment and welfare. The serious disaster can expose the hidden role of foreign workers in Japan.

How has the labor movement been caring for foreign workers after the disaster? Fourthly, this paper confirms that labor unions in Japan have not necessarily executed required activities for foreign workers except small unions with personal membership. However, it also asserts that various labor NGOs and voluntary organizations have supported foreign workers after the disaster. Lastly, this paper addresses the current situation and difficulties of such supporting activities.

RC21-446.3

YAMAGUCHI, Keiko* (Hirosaki University, ykeiko@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp)

The restructuring of a Japanese style hotels' workforce at the periphery of the Tokyo metropolitan area

Hot spring tourism areas in Japan assemble genderized and marginalized reproductive labor. Lots of casual workers which are not only local female workers but also migrant workers from rural area in Japan who use company dormitories are mobilized in the areas. There are lots of unstable jobs and poverty in the segregated urbanized spaces. We would like to point out that there is a flow that people who stay in company dormitories tend to become an unorganized and unsettled urban underclass. This article will explore the mobilization of a workforce and reintroduction distinction with globalization in the case of one hot spring tourism area in periphery of the Tokyo metropolitan area. In the Japanese style hotel in this case, tourists drastically increased from metropolitan area after the building of a railroad in the 1920s. It became an urbanized and bright-lights district with many shops and hotels. As the area had a workforce shortage, migrant workers from periphery and temporary female laborers from the local area were mobilized. Recently, however, the Japanese hotel has promoted streamlining, controlling and outsourcing. As a result, regular workers have become better geared for employment. At the same time, female trainees from other Asian countries, young dispatch workers, and female part time workers from the local area have been mobilized as marginal laborers. On the other hand, elderly migrant workers were excluded from the labor market. This restructuring of the workforce shows an age distinction in addition to keeping the unequal gender ratio. It has a relation to characteristics of the service industry which is not only for costs but also for a good image for "Omotenasi" (hospitality) unlike in the case of the manufacturing industry. Globalization of the reproductive sphere is progressing most in the marginalized female service sector, and competing with other marginal workers.

RC11-534.4

YAMATO, Reiko* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University, ryamato@kansai-u.ac.jp)

A comparison of determinants between married children's coresidence with their fathers and with their mothers in Japan

[Background] As the population ages and insufficient public funding for supporting older people causes concern, the importance of the public-private welfare mix (joining the various public and private welfare resources) attracts wider attention. For the welfare mix to function effectively, it is important that the policy presumption of the family conforms to actual family relationships. Social policy in present-day Japan, which is informed by post-war male breadwinner model on the one hand and traditional culture of intergenerational coresidence on the other, presumes that older women are to live with and be supported by their spouse and adult child. [Research question] This study examines whether this policy presumption conforms to actual family relationships in present-day Japan. [Data and method] The determinants of married children's coresidence with their older father and mothers are analyzed. The data used in this study was obtained from the 3rd National Family Research in Japan conducted in 2009. Data of married adult children with at least one living parent or parent-in-law are analyzed. [Results] According to the results, both the norm of coresidence and the adult daughter's higher socio-economic status (as a proxy of her negotiating power) increase the likelihood of coresidence with the older mother if the mother *lives with her spouse*, whereas the effects of those factors are significantly weaker if the mother *is widowed*. For the coresidence with the father, in contrast, those determinants always have positive effects *regardless of* the father's spousal relationship. Consequently, Japanese *widowed mother* is more likely than other types of parents to live in a single household. This result reveals that the reality of family relationships is inconsistent with the policy presumption. [Conclusion] It is argued that the current policy presumption should be changed and various measures for supporting older women in the single household are required.

RC11-487.3

YAMATO, Reiko* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University, ryamato@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Inconsistency between policy presumptions and actual relationships of the intergenerational relationships within the family in present-day Japan

[Background] As the population ages and insufficient public funding for supporting older people causes concern, the importance of the public-private welfare mix (joining the various public and private welfare resources) attracts wider attention. For the welfare mix to function effectively, it is important that the policy presumption of the family conforms to actual family relationships. Social policy in present-day Japan, which is informed by post-war male breadwinner model on the one hand and traditional culture of intergenerational coresidence on the other, presumes that older women are to live with and be supported by their spouse and adult child. [Research question] This study examines whether this policy presumption conform to actual family relationships in present-day Japan. [Data and method] The determinants of married children's coresidence with their older father and mothers are analyzed. The data used in this study was obtained from the 3rd National Family Research in Japan conducted in 2009. Data of married adult children with at least one living parent or parent-in-law are analyzed. [Results] According to the results, both the norm of coresidence and the adult daughter's higher socio-economic status (as a proxy of her negotiating power) increase the likelihood of coresidence with the older mother if the mother *lives with her spouse*, whereas the effects of those factors are significantly weaker if the mother *is widowed*. For the coresidence with the father, in contrast, those determinants always have positive effects *regardless of* the father's spousal relationship. Consequently, Japanese *widowed mother* is more likely than other types of parents to live in a single household. This result reveals that the reality of family relationships is inconsistent with the policy presumption. [Conclusion] It is argued that the current policy presumption should be changed and various measures for supporting older women in the single household are required.

RC29-138.6

YAMPOLSKAYA, Svetlana* (University of South Florida, yampol@usf.edu) and WINSTON, Norma (University of Tampa)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Prevention of fatal child maltreatment

Public reaction to deviance and specifically to its severe form such as child abuse is a complex social-cultural process based on changing definitions, societal interests and professional expertise. Each of the 50 states in the USA have passed laws defining child abuse and determining when intervention is required, and have established administrative structures to deal with verified child maltreatment. However, caseworkers have to make final critical decisions regarding adequate interventions to prevent further harm to the child. Mistakes in risk assessment or provision of ineffective intervention can result in serious injury to the child or death. Research has shown that for many children who had been reported as being maltreated the efforts of the child protection system have not been successful in preventing subsequent victimization including death. Annually about 1500 children die of child abuse and neglect in the U.S. To effectively prevent severe child abuse or child fatality, accurate assessment of the risk for future harm in families who become involved with child protection agencies, is required. In an effort to better understand risk factors for the perpetration of the most serious child maltreatment (fatal or requiring immediate medical care,) this study examined various contextual and perpetrator characteristics using multiple administrative sets including Florida child welfare information system, Medicaid claims, Florida Law Enforcement management data sets, and Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health records. The findings have shown that caregivers who were not natural parents of their victims were almost 17 times more likely to commit a fatal assault compared to those who were biological parents. Additionally, males, caregivers with a substance abuse history and perpetrators with a history of juvenile justice involvement were more likely to fatally maltreat their children. The implications of the findings for prevention will be discussed.

RC04-750.2

YANG, Chou-Sung* (National Chi Nan University, zsyang@ncnu.edu.tw)

Tolerance, cultural diversity and multiculturalism education in Taiwan

Through theoretical approach, this article aims at analyzing the concept of tolerance, cultural diversity and multiculturalism education under the influence of globalization in Taiwan. Firstly, this article lays bare the definitions and critiques of tolerance and cultural diversity while dealing with the related issues. Then, it discusses the necessary of tolerance as the core conception in multiculturalism education. Next, it mentioned issues and problems of Taiwan's multiculturalism educational reform since 2000 in a global context. Finally, it provides some suggestions about multiculturalism educational reform in Taiwan.

RC46-159.2

YARMOHAMMADI, Saeid* (Islamic Azad University, Tehran Science and Research Branch, saeid_y@yahoo.com)

Gender and social justice in Iran

The sense of injustice has a huge impact on all aspects of everyone's life and significantly alters and administers his/her activities as well as decisions. As a historical fact the feeling of social injustice is more common among women in comparison to men, although it is considerably dissimilar in developed and developing countries. Thus, assessing this sensation regularly has a great importance especially among developing nations.

Some give credence to the hypothesis that differences between women and men are due to imbalance in accepting evolutionary and secularist ideas to each of two genders. Therefore, it is asserted that if women's acceptance of new evolutions accelerates, this contrast will fall off steadily and will end in a more just, balanced and equitable society.

This study wishes for try out this assertion in Iran by taking advantage of some statistics which are based upon some researches held in the years of 1975, 1996, 2001 and 2004 that have studied the trends in women's and men's judgment of social justice in a nearly thirty-year period of time. Also some newer studies are incorporated into the mentioned ones to make this study capable of giving a more accurate explanation of the relation between gender and social justice.

By making use of different factors such as individual satisfaction, sexual satisfaction, patterns of division of labor, sense of gender equality and possibility of equal opportunity to work, a compound indicator is made to measure the sensation of justice in both genders.

At the end, some notable results are the existence of a continued gender injustice in the society with consideration to its reshaped forms and replaced settings, also giving some remarks on possible reasons which can justify this trend.

Keywords: gender, injustice, inequality, social justice, Iran

RC19-123.2

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¿Oportunidades? Impacto del Programa Oportunidades sobre la movilidad social en México

El Programa Oportunidades ha sido el eje de la política social focalizada del gobierno mexicano desde 1997. Su diseño institucional y operativo, así como los impactos positivos que ha tenido sobre distintos indicadores relacionados con el bienestar de la población en condiciones de pobreza extrema lo convirtieron en un modelo a seguir. Bajo el nombre genérico de Programas de Transferencias Monetarias Condicionadas (PTMC), se han diseñado numerosos programas a semejanza de Oportunidades en distintas regiones del mundo.

Las evaluaciones de impacto que se han realizado sobre Oportunidades se enfocaron en sus efectos a corto y mediano plazo, principalmente sobre indicadores relacionados con el desarrollo del capital humano de sus beneficiarios. Más recientemente diversos estudios comenzaron a explorar sus efectos sobre indicadores de más largo plazo relacionados con el fin último del programa que es contribuir a romper la transmisión intergeneracional de la desigualdad y la pobreza.

Esta investigación pone a prueba el supuesto de Oportunidades que establece un vínculo directo entre el desarrollo del capital humano (principalmente la educación) de sus beneficiarios y el aumento de la igualdad de oportunidades. Para ello, se estimó el impacto de Oportunidades en la movilidad ocupacional intergeneracional de jóvenes de 18-24 años pertenecientes a la primera cohorte de familias rurales beneficiarias. Se presentan resultados sobre las características de la inserción laboral de dichos jóvenes, así como el efecto de Oportunidades sobre su logro ocupacional y la desigualdad de oportunidades a la que se enfrentan en su ingreso al mercado laboral. Los hallazgos señalan algunas limitaciones de Oportunidades, pero principalmente de la estrategia de la política social, para enfrentar la reproducción de la desigualdad y la pobreza en México. Estos resultados aportan a la discusión sobre los alcances de los PTMC para contribuir a modificar la transmisión de ventajas y desventajas entre generaciones.

RC38-294.5

YASUI, Daisuke* (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters, hs0130yd@yahoo.co.jp)

Ethnicities from food: Food culture of immigrants in a multiethnic area in Japan

The purpose of my presentation is to describe representations of ethnicities and memories of immigrants in a multiethnic area in Japan. Especially I focus on ethnicity brewed through food.

Global immigration has produced many multiethnic areas in Japan. Most of ethnicity studies in Japan have observed only 'single' ethnic group like Koreans or Brazilian in Japan. However, this traditional perspective is not useful to study the areas where 'plural' ethnic groups live together. Being directed dual diagram of host-guest relationship, traditional perspective also fails to understand multiethnic relationship. From micro-anthropological perspective, "eating" (here signifies not only food and its consumption, but also cuisine and selling grocery.) can be understood as a typical everyday practice. Moreover, food is strongly connected with the culture of immigrants. For these reason, my presentation focuses on the relationship between food and people.

This study is based on fieldwork in Tsurumi ward, Yokohama city, where historically many ethnic minorities including Okinawan, Korean, Chinese and Nikkei Latin American (Brazilian, Bolivian and Argentine etc.) have lived. In this multi ethnic area, I conducted participant observations to some ethnic groups (Okinawa Association, Brazilian NPO etc.). Also I conducted in-depth interviews with some families who have multiethnic backgrounds and experiences in order to understand their ethnicities and changes in the migration process through food.

My presentation describes transformation of ethnicity of migrants based on food from a global historical and spatial angle. From this ethnographical research, food can be understood as an integral of three codes; society, situation, and history. 'Society' code corresponds to an entangled country and the area. 'Situation' code means a commutative situation according to time, place and occasion. 'History' code is aimed at a family's experience inherited among parents and children. Through this understanding, ethnicity is described as an arena of essentialism, hybridity, and flexibility.

RC47-103.1

YAZAWA, Shujiro* (Seijo University, syazawa@seijo.ac.jp)

Thoughts and actions of social movements concerning the nuclear in Japan

This paper attempts to clarify the imagery and reality of social movements concerning the nuclear after the Second World War in Japan. Firstly, the author tries to show (1) History, (2) Characteristics, (3) Meaning to the Japanese society, of social movements concerning the nuclear by using content analysis of influential journals such as the *Sekai*, *Chuo Koron* and *Bungei Shunju*. Secondly, the paper also clarifies (1) Context, (2) Process, (3) Agency, (4) Organization, (5) Enemy, (6) political Structure, (7) Framing, and (8) Impact of each social movement, by using content analysis of the Journals. Finally, the paper tries to compare imagery of social movements concerning the nuclear from *Sekai* (the journal for critical intellectuals), with imagery of social movements concerning the nuclear from *Chuo Koron* (the journal for centralists) and imagery of social movements from *Bungei Shunju* (the journal for reading mass).

One of the most important hypotheses of the article is that no or few discussion on the relationship between nuclear weapon and nuclear energy within movements.

RC31-251.1

YÉPEZ, Isabel* (Centre d'études du Développement, yepez@dvp.ucl.ac.be), LEDO, Carmen* (CENTRO DE PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN - (CEPLAG), carmenledo@gmail.com) and MAZADRO, Mirko (Università IUAV di Venezia)

Migración transnacional, paternidad transnacional y solidaridad familiar en la ciudad de Cochabamba

Este artículo, aborda el tema de la paternidad transnacional y la solidaridad transgeneracional entre migrantes cochabambinos y sus familias. La perspectiva de estudios transnacionales encuentra en el análisis de la paternidad transnacional una excelente veta de comprensión de las prácticas familiares de carácter transnacional desarrolladas en el marco de la globalización de los procesos de reproducción social.

Dentro del proceso de urbanización boliviano, resalta la ciudad de Cochabamba, por la acelerada expansión de su mancha urbana, la ausencia de planificación y los alarmantes niveles de inequidad y pobreza. El propósito de esta comunicación, es dar cuenta de la solidaridad intrafamiliar y de la respuesta de los hogares ante la ausencia de uno de sus miembros en el espacio urbano de Cochabamba. Se tomará como base explicativa la interacción simultánea de seis dimensiones analíticas: la situación Socioeconómica en el país de origen, las características del Emigrante en el país de destino, la Comunicación en la maternidad/paternidad a distancia, el rol de las remesas, la participación política y el cambio de roles en la familia que quedo en origen. El procedimiento de análisis multivariado de reducción de datos por medio del análisis generalizado de correlación canónico (GCCA), nos permitirá demostrar los múltiples arreglos de la maternidad/paternidad transnacional y la solidaridad de las redes familiares vigente en Cochabamba. Este trabajo será completado con entrevistas en profundidad en origen y destino.

RC34-78.2

YI, Chin-Chun* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw), CHANG, Ming-Yi (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica) and FAN, Gang-Hua (Department of Social Psychology, Shih-Hsin University, Taiwan)

The effect of educational and occupation status on adolescent depressive trajectories in Taiwan

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is often accompanied by high uncertainty and anxiety. In East Asia, the most significant structural

determinant accounted for the diversified youth development is the competitive educational system. Previous literature has documented that the entrance examination to senior high school and to college results in corresponding effects on the mental state of youth in Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The overall salient bi-polar trajectory deviates from the biological maturation model of their western counterpart. Hence, this study intends to further explore the potential impact of educational and occupational experiences on the developmental trajectory of East Asian youth by using Taiwan as an illustration.

This research aims to take the life-course approach to delineate the association of adolescent educational and occupational status and the psychological well-being. A scale of depressive symptoms as well as a four-category, time-varying adolescent status variables (stay in general educational track, stay in vocational track, have a job, and currently with no job nor study) are used to explore adolescent developmental trajectories. We use the panel data from Taiwan Youth Project that followed adolescents from age 15 through age 22 and employ series of group-based trajectory modeling. The preliminary analysis confirms that various adolescent statuses do produce significant effect on the diverse depressive trajectories overtime. Specifically, we identify six developmental trajectories for adolescent depression. Among them, four trajectories have clear linkage with the educational and occupational status of youth. Compared with youth in the general educational track, the majority in the vocational track are more likely to report less depressive symptoms. However, the effects vary depending on the specific trajectories revealed. Therefore, in addition to the educational influence, its interplay with the occupational experience needs to be taken into account in explaining the psychological well-being of young adults in East Asia.

RC37-50.3

YILDIZ, Pinar* (Ankara University, hicranada@gmail.com) and **OZDEMIR, Ece** (Ankara University)

Sociology of the political movies in new Turkish cinema after 2000

In this study the movies "One The Way The School" (Yki Dil Bir Bavul, Orhan Eskiköy and Özgür Dogan, 2009), MinDiT (Miraz Bezar, 2010), "Press" (Sedat Yılmaz, 2010) and "Future Lasts Forever" (Gelecek Uzun Sürer, Özcan Alper, 2011) will be examined as these movies perfectly fit into the framework mentioned above. These movies were shot by directors who were in their early youth in 90s and witnessed the oppression on the vital rights of the Kurds such as education in the mother tongue, their armed and political organizations, and the murders by unknown assailants which reached a climax in 90s. These directors who were also the subjects of the issues they addressed used methods of sociology in their movies, based their artistic productions on realities, and recorded the historical and social process experienced. In this study, how methods of sociology were used in the themes and narratives of these movies and how sociological data were presented will be examined, and efforts will be used to decipher the connection of cinema with sociology.

The movie "One The Way The School" shows the necessity of education in the mother tongue and the efforts (hardship) of a Turkish teacher who cannot speak Kurdish to teach reading and writing to Kurdish children in Urfa. The movie "MinDiT" that was shot in Diyarbakır where predominantly the Kurdish people live shows murders by unknown assailants backed by the government in 90s. The movie "Press" documents the pressure on Kurdish people at first hand and the closure of the newspaper Özgür Gündem printed in Kurdish-Turkish after the assassination of many of its correspondents by the government. The movie "Future Lasts Forever" adopts the oral history method to present the murders by unknown assailants in 90s with the stories of witnesses.

RC24-739.4

YLÄ-ANTTILA, Tuomas* (University of Helsinki, tuomas.yla-anttila@helsinki.fi) and **LUHTAKALLIO, Eeva** (University of Helsinki)

The global climate debate and civil society

This paper looks at the public debate on climate change in five countries: India, Russia, Finland, France and the United States. We focus, in particular, on the role of civil society in media debates taking place during global climate summits. We use a method we call Public Justifications Analysis (PJA), based on the justification theory of Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot, to analyze the media debate around the UN COPs from 2007 to 2010. In addition to mapping the contents of the climate debate in different

countries, using PJA to study the media-transmitted conflict over climate politics sheds light on the moral grounds of the debate. By examining the moral justifications that different actors give to their arguments on climate politics, we aim at understanding the similarities and differences in the ways in which the idea of climate justice is understood in different national contexts. These understandings, in turn, have implications on the attempts at forging global climate agreements. Through the comparison of debates in national media of these very different players of the international climate negotiations we bring forth central dimensions of the global climate debate, and analyze the globally oriented, yet in many ways locally and nationally bound grounds for argumentation that directs the debate.

RC24-70.6

YLÖNEN, Marja* (University of Jyväskylä, marja.k.ylonen@jyu.fi) and **LITMANEN, Tapio** (University of Jyväskylä)

Post-Fukushima: Regulatory challenges to nuclear power industry

The paper will concentrate on international regulatory experiences, conclusions and innovations after the nuclear power accident at the Fukushima Daiichi plant in Japan. The aim is to analyse how the societal-institutional nuclear safety regulation systems have reacted to the largest nuclear accident since the 1986 Chernobyl disaster and what kinds of societal-institutional learning processes have taken place or are evolving. The study compares the societal-institutional regulation of nuclear power industry in Finland and in the UK.

A 'dominant co-operative scheme' (Buchanan 1996) provides an analytical frame to examine the societal-institutional regulation. The dominant co-operative scheme refers to a legitimized allocation of abilities and inabilities connected with socially relevant tasks, with related distribution of material and immaterial goods, rights and duties. It defines relevant knowledge, competent actors and sets limits within which it is possible to discuss about means and goals related to regulation of nuclear power industry. Moreover, the scheme affects to societal institutional learning either enabling or limiting it. We are particularly interested in different dominant co-operative schemes between countries and problems, risks and social tensions that have been externalized or downplayed by those schemes.

The data consist of reports of international organizations (IAEA, OECD nuclear energy agency, EU) and those of national nuclear safety agencies (Finnish Radiation and Nuclear safety Authority and Health and Safety Executive in the UK; as well as interviews with regulators, engineers in nuclear power plants and NGO's representatives. The method of analysis is discourse analysis.

RC44-180.2

YON, Karel* (Lille Center for Politics and Administration (CE-RAPS), ynkarel@yahoo.fr) and **BÉROUD, Sophie** (Université Lyon 2)

Industrial democracy versus union democracy? Organizational responses to the reform of the trade union recognition process in France

The French Labor movement is currently facing an important transformation of the industrial relations system. Since August, 2008, union recognition is based on the results of the elections for works councils' representatives, instead of being given by legal provisions. Whereas several Trade Unions opposed the reform, the main Labor and Employers organizations (CGT and CFDT on one side, MEDEF and CGPME on the other) supported it, for they saw it as a means for union revitalization and the reinforcement of industrial democracy. What are the consequences of that legal reform on trade union practices and repertoires of action? More specifically, does that change regarding the game rules of industrial relations affect union democracy? Based on a two-year, collective research based on monographs, our paper will address that question in two steps.

First, we will describe how trade unions, both at the workplace and geographical level, do or do not develop innovative tactics and devices in order to tackle the electoral process and its consequences. Thus, we will question whether the reform actually works as an external leverage for union development, especially towards groups of workers not represented yet. We will stress the fact that trade unionists adjust to the new legal framework by interpreting it with the cognitive frames and practical tools they are provided with, notably through each specific union organizational culture. Second, we will analyze how new tactics and devices shape

the deliberative and decision-making process within unions. In particular, we will question whether the new electoral constraint leads to an increased rationalization, professionalization or even "managerialization" of French trade unions. In that way, we will study how the reform, in return, indirectly alters organizational cultures.

RC41-319.2

YONEZAWA, Akiyoshi* (Nagoya University, yonezawa@gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

The challenge of internationalizing Japanese higher education amidst population decline

Since the beginning of 1990s, Japan's higher education system has struggled amidst continuous demographic decline of the population of university-age youth, and is expected to face an acceleration of this decline after 2020. Adding to the saturation of the domestic youth student market in higher education, the expected shrinkage of the overall consumer market through ageing places significant pressure on Japanese enterprises to expand sales in the global market outside Japan. At the same time, successful Japanese companies have already transformed themselves into multinational enterprises that do not limit their human resources and operations to Japan. Similarly, under these conditions, Japanese universities, heavily reliant on the national language and culture, are facing pressure to internationalize their outlook and operations. Adding to a plan to invite 300,000 international students to study in Japan by 2020, the government, universities, and industries are now encouraging Japanese youth to study and work abroad. On the other hand, partly because of the continuing inward-oriented preferences of top Japanese students toward traditional career mobility inside a Japanese company, the issue of brain drain is not yet actively discussed. However, considering the cases of neighboring countries with more internationalized higher education systems such as South Korea and the Philippines, the improvement of competence in the English language among university graduates certainly accelerates the movement of talented human resources away from their home countries, and further decreases the productive, working age population in the end. One possible solution to this dilemma would be enhancement of mutual exchange of students, academics, and workforces within and across the Asia-Pacific region. Although such efforts have already begun, it remains questionable whether Japan could serve as a hub of such a circulation of students and regional labor forces.

RC09-634.3

YOON, In-Jin* (Korea University, yooin@korea.ac.kr)

Convergence and divergence in immigration policy in northeast Asian countries

In this paper, I attempt to examine and compare the progress and characteristics of immigration policy of Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea. Main argument is as follows. The three Northeast Asian countries showed convergence in immigration policy, especially in foreign migrant worker policy, in the late 1980s and early 1990s because of urgent economic interests and the lack of experience in dealing with foreigners. Japan and South Korea implemented the trainee system under which foreign migrant workers entered and worked as trainees although they performed similar work as native workers. In the mid 2000s, however, South Korea achieved significant reforms in immigration policy such as granting the rights of workers to foreign migrant workers and supporting marriage immigrants and their children. Taiwan made improvements in the protection of migrant workers and support of marriage immigrants. By contrast, Japan have remained inactive and passive in immigration policy reform. These differences among the three countries are explained by the presence or absence of policy alliance between the government and civil society. When progressive government and civil society join their forces together, they can achieve reforms in immigration policy more quickly.

RC13-603.1

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Mujeres y agencia en Chile: Implicancias para la percepción del tiempo libre

El tiempo libre ha adquirido una significación sin precedentes en la sociedad moderna. Entendido como un tiempo autónomo del sujeto para sí mismo, el tiempo libre ha sido tematizado como un aspecto central para el desarrollo subjetivo y el bienestar individual. Sin embargo, la reconfiguración del tiempo social ha definido mayores niveles de complejidad en la articulación del tiempo libre de los individuos. En el caso de las mujeres, esta complejidad en la configuración del tiempo libre se ha articulado con mayores posibilidades en torno a los procesos de construcción biográfica, y con la necesidad de desplegar esfuerzos de coordinación de roles sociales cada vez más complejos y diferenciados. En esta ponencia se argumenta que el desarrollo de capacidades en las trayectorias biográficas de las mujeres en Chile, tiene importantes implicancias para la configuración de su experiencia del tiempo libre. A partir de análisis estadísticos multivariados de los datos de la encuesta del Informe de Desarrollo Humano 2012 del PNUD Chile, se discute la tesis de que la percepción de tiempo libre de las mujeres en Chile no depende sólo del tiempo objetivo del que efectivamente disponen, sino también de la capacidad de agencia que despliegan en su vida cotidiana. Se presenta el argumento de que la capacidad de agencia en mujeres posibilita el desarrollo de un trabajo temporal que les permita configurar sus experiencias temporales a partir de sus propios deseos y preferencias. Estas articulaciones entre el desarrollo de capacidades y la percepción del tiempo libre, permitirían constituir la plausibilidad de una reflexión sobre la centralidad de la capacidad de agencia para el bienestar subjetivo de las mujeres en Chile.

RC07-353.2

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Políticas sociales para el futuro: Una reflexión diacrónica sobre el sujeto desde el enfoque de las capacidades

Las políticas sociales en Chile han relevado al sujeto como agente central en la satisfacción de sus necesidades, sin embargo, no han logrado consolidar una preocupación sistemática por su futuro. En base al análisis de la noción de sujeto en dos políticas sociales en Chile, el "Programa Orígenes" y el "Fondo Solidario de Vivienda", se argumenta que los esfuerzos por desarrollar una lógica diacrónica focalizada en el fortalecimiento del sujeto a través de los procesos de "habilitación" e "instalación de capacidades", no han logrado generar las condiciones propicias para incentivar el despliegue de procesos subjetivos que trasciendan la satisfacción de una determinada carencia o necesidad. Se argumenta que la prevalencia de este modelo sincrónico en la implementación de las políticas sociales en Chile, ha perpetuado la ausencia de una práctica sistemática orientada a proveer de sustentabilidad temporal a las condiciones sociales que buscan poner términos a la situación de vulnerabilidad social de las personas. En base a los aportes del enfoque de capacidades de la teoría del desarrollo humano, esta ponencia propone una discusión exploratoria sobre cómo construir políticas sociales en Chile que logren dar cuenta del futuro del sujeto. Esta reflexión diacrónica posibilitaría no sólo proponer nuevos modelos que, por medio del fortalecimiento de los procesos de desarrollo de capacidades, permitan a las personas enfrentar una nueva situación de vulnerabilidad social en el futuro, sino que también contribuye a una re-inserción del futuro como categoría significativa en la discusión sobre las políticas sociales en la sociedad chilena.

RC47-52.4

YOUKHANA, Eva* (University of Bonn, eva.youkhana@uni-bonn.de)

New concepts of belonging in a globalized world

The study of collective belongings such as ethnic and national belonging and the associated politics of belonging have engaged scholars of social sciences during the last decades to study why people in certain situation resort to essentialist notions of collectivity.

Space-sensitive studies on migration and globalization have recently challenged conventional notions of collective belongings and have provoked a conceptual shift from categories with inherent spatiality, territoriality and boundary making to concepts based upon movement and flow. In this context, a new concept of belonging reflects the complex relationships that individuals have with changing social, political and cultural landscapes, realities as well as human and non-human beings.

Such an understanding of belonging stresses the multiplicity and situatedness of individual attachments, which may be of social, material and sensual nature, and that are constantly re-articulated and re-negotiated by actors in their day-to-day practices and experiences. In such a reading, belonging overrides any form of legal legitimacy and regulation, and comes into being as a result of events and through individual life stories. In times of constant exchange through travel, mass media and communication technologies the concept indicates the compatibility of difference and thus stresses the permeability and not the establishment of social boundaries.

A more mobile theorization of social relations and belonging, exemplified at the case of a neighborhood in Madrid, Spain, where highly heterogeneous actors re-appropriate the urban space, opens up the possibility to go beyond the analysis of naturalized collectivities and their relations and to bring forward new findings of collectivization, social mobilization and change.

RC31-437.1

YOUKHANA, Eva* (University of Bonn, eva.youkhana@uni-bonn.de)

Street art and new forms of urban belonging

Street and action art has become an important resource for those who are widely excluded from hegemonic social, economic, political and cultural participation. Alternative cultural expressions are nowadays synonyms for the countervailing power of the subalterns. This was nicely documented at the example of the symbolic re-appropriation of North American cities since the late 1960s through Graffiti. While Graffiti has been used mainly by young artists to allow for the articulation of political and other forms of self-manifestations, there are nowadays different forms of street and action art used by activists and migrant groups to escape from voicelessness, to articulate exclusion and the lack of rights and access to resources. By that means new forms of individual and collective identities are reconstructed, new forms of urban belongings are produced, and citizenship is enacted by those who are not seen by the polity.

There is no space where individual and collective identities of migrants can better be studied than in the urban space. Recent migration flows to Spain have transformed the urban space in Madrid into a playground for the articulation of migrants' position and positioning in the world. Here, the cultural expressions may evoke both, the re-affirmation of naturalized collective identities and belongings or the breaking up of pre-defined social boundaries in favour of new collectivities.

Giving the example of an immigration neighborhood and a self managed social and cultural Center in Madrid it will be shown in how the symbolic re-appropriation of the urban space counteracts rehabilitation programs to commercialize and control the city and thus repel heterogeneous urban and migrant livelihoods.

RC21-758.1

YOUNG, Andrea* (State University of Campinas, andyoung@hot-mail.com)

Cities and climate change in the context of social and environmental justice in Brazil

This paper presents four studies cases (on the Brazilian metropolitan regions of Curitiba, Baixada Santista, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro) about the interactions of urbanization and global climate change through the frameworks of social and environmental justice. The increase of intensity and frequency of extreme events such as storms, heavy rain and heat waves have significantly provoked the vulnerability of the population in metropolitan regions of Brazil. These studies have as a main focus the transformations in the landscape due to the urbanization process and the consequent environmental degradation. Most of them involve the use of GIS (Geographic Information System) with methods of integrated analysis. The data about the environment and socioeconomic aspects were collected, stored and organized; extracted from institutional sources and satellite images. In these cases, risk is associated with society's susceptibility to environmental changes, seen not only as a result of a certain climate event, but also as a consequence of a social process related to structural urban issues that are linked to political decisions and measures implemented in the course of history. We examine different dimensions and complementarities of territorial planning and the environmental changes caused by alterations in the dynamics of the local landscape.

RC52-263.1

YOUNG, Janette* (University of South Australia, janette.young@unisa.edu.au)

Professionalisation, inequity and power – The professionalization of health promotion workers in Australia

The Health Promotion workforce, akin to a number of other health and non health work groups in Australia is seeking to gain accreditation. That is recognition of qualifications and authority to gate keep the boundaries of their "profession" via such things as industrial recognition and the ability to dictate the training requirements needed for membership in the profession, including the ability to apply for and be paid to undertake "health promotion officer" positions.

These moves can be seen as classic professional turf development and management, and strategic pathways that many other health professions have successfully undertaken. However health promotion as a professional grouping has a particular commitment to recognising and redressing the social determinants of health. That is the social inequities and injustices that are structured into particularly modern western societies and largely hinge around the inequitable distribution of wealth, power and resources. Hence health promotion as a discipline can be seen to be seeking to establish itself within the heart of the inequitable structures the discipline perceives as needing change in order to promote a healthier society.

This paper is an exploration of this conundrum, seeking to tease out nuances, explore complex possibilities such as whether the betterment of one social group inevitably leads to negative impacts on those with lesser power. Or does this aim to gain ground via professionalization and industrial categorisation actually provide a means of redressing some key social inequities such as gendered pay differentials?

RC52-183.4

YOUNG, Janette* (University of South Australia, janette.young@unisa.edu.au)

Requiring health professionalization in a neo-liberal country (Australia)!

Australia is one of the key neo-liberal nations on the globe at this point in time. With a focus on free markets and economic expansion unhindered by government "interference" it would seem contraindicated to know that since 2008 the national federal government has initiated a raft of professional health group registrations.

The first round of registrations included physiotherapy, optometry, nursing and midwifery, chiropractic care, pharmacy, dental care (dentists, dental hygienists, dental prosthetists and dental therapists), medicine, psychology and osteopathy and Podiatry. A second round is to occur with occupational groups to be assessed against six criteria which hub around notions of risk of public harm and the practicality of registration.

This active move by government on the surface contradicts the broader neo-liberal framework of Australian governing over recent decades. It is also fair to say that the overall leanings of government have not shifted markedly from a belief in free-running markets and economic bottom line policies. While the economics of "risk" may be seen to be a coherent driver to such moves, an alternate theoretical understanding would suggest that agendas of control could also be seen as current influences on these actions of government. It is possible to surmise that agendas of "health reform" particularly underpinned by concerns regarding the escalating cost of health care servicing have reduced government resistance to notions of market interference and raised interests in strategic control of health professionals.

This paper will explore these changes in Australian health workforce policy, making connections to theoretical ideas which may give insights into the machinations, and potential future pitfalls (for all players) of these new directions.

WG02-96.3

YU, Jae Eon* (Keimyung University, jaeyu1234@yahoo.co.kr)

Process-oriented methodology support to social interventions: The use of Deleuze's theory of assemblages

Dealing with 'the social', Deleuze and Guattari (1987) proposed the concept of an assemblage that is only grasped in the dynamic relation between the strata (e.g. the plane of organizations, organisms, signs and

subjects) and the plane of immanence (where everything is in a state of transformation). Exploring the complex relationship between 'the social' and its assemblages, we argue that process-oriented methodology should be conceptualized as critical action research that is required to produce the 'process-generated data' in the form of Deleuze's sense of an event during the process of social intervention which includes 'judgement systems'. Such judgement systems are necessary for generating knowledge that supports social interventions in order to *make* or produce 'events data', which are developed from a collective whose members appreciate which value to assign and select in the process of decision-making towards the democratic process of social intervention.

RC04-39.8

YUKAWA, Yayoi* (Hitotsubashi University, marche326@hotmail.com), **KITANAKA, Chisato*** (Hiroshima University, kitanaka@hiroshima-u.ac.jp) and **YOKOYAMA, Mieko** (Hiroshima University)
Researcher's ethics in multi-authorship papers in natural sciences at Japanese universities: The intersection of harassment and scientific misconduct

This paper examines professional ethics regarding authorship in writing multi-authored papers in natural sciences at Japanese universities. In order for universities to take initiatives to promote professional ethics in society, we believe it imperative to discuss misconduct within universities. By focusing on authorship, we explore how Japanese researchers understand research ethics.

As to the violation of Uniform Requirement by International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, known as a global criteria of authorship ethics in many natural sciences fields, two points are especially noticed: "gift authorship" (people indicated as authors, often senior researchers, do not actually contribute to the work) and "ghost authorship" (people, often students or researchers in lower position, are not properly represented in the paper even though they make essential contributions). We also note the recent complaints by junior researchers about these violations, which are claimed as "harassment with power differences".

Our survey of researchers in natural sciences at 15 top Japanese universities as well as intensive interviews show that few researchers (14.1%) actually meet the global criteria of the proper authorship, and about half think that the violation might be condoned. The data is analyzed with particular local contexts being taken into consideration. Traditional Japanese universities consist of small pyramid-like units where the "boss professor" has strong power over subordinates. Also, researchers are expected to learn how to write research papers only through situational learning within each unit, rather than through systematic education.

Thus, we argue that most natural science researchers in Japan are either confused about or struggled with the situation where strict global criteria conflict with local peculiar cultures which often condone gift/ghost authorships. Those who are already socialized in the local cultures take unethical authorships for granted, while others view it as the intersection of harassment and misconduct.

RC02-486.4

YUSUFF, Olabisi* (Lagos State University, soyusuf@yahoo.co.uk)
Ethnography study of informal economic activities of rural women in South-West Nigeria

The focus of this paper is to carry out ethnography survey of rural women informal economic activities with a view of getting first hand information pattern and types of informal economic activities of rural women in Nigeria. The generation of the data is important for sustainability of women economic activities and towards rural development in Nigeria. In recent years, the informal economy has played an increasingly vital role in job creation, service provision, and productive organization in industrialized as well as developing economies. In developing in particularly, studies have revealed the increasing percentage of women in informal economy. Among the larger percentage of women in informal economy are the rural women. Yet, development studies, and social sciences have neglected women informal economic activities in rural areas. Most studies concentrated on rural women's role(s) only in agriculture. The research question that underlie this paper is what are the informal economic activities rural women in west-south Nigeria engage in. what are their types, patterns, access to resources, motivations and challenges. To achieve the state objective, the research

instruments for collection of the data will include, participant observation, Key-Informant Interview, Focus-Group Discussion, and In-depth interview. Information collected will be tape-recorded, transcribed, sorted, and processed with computer qualitative data analysis (Nvivos8). The other method of analyzing data will be through ethnographic summaries and content analysis for pattern explorations. The research report will therefore provide a comprehensive report from responses from all the methods of data collection. It is expected that the findings will give us and improve our knowledge on the Informal economic activities of rural women in Nigeria.

RC32-131.1

YUSUFF, Olabisi* (Lagos State University, soyusuf@yahoo.co.uk)
The challenges and constraints of rural women informal economic activities in Ogun State, Nigeria

The introduction of structural adjustment programmes in 1980's coupled with austerities of neoliberal economic reforms, the globalization of culture, capital, and information have had a significant influence on the informal economy. Women in rural areas, including female-headed households who would ordinarily be homemakers alone in their own right and locality are increasingly forced by economic downturns to participate in informal economic activities in search of income to support their families or even to become breadwinners. Yet, there are certain environmental, economic, and socio-cultural factors that hinder them in their informal economic activities.

The focus of this paper therefore is to examine various socio-cultural, economic, and environmental challenges of informal economic activities in the development process of rural areas by rural women in Ogun State, Nigeria. In addition, this paper aims to identify the types of economic activities engage in by rural women and to identify the challenges and constraints faced by women in their economic activities. The significance of this research work is that we will be able to obtain better insights into the dynamics of persistent gender inequalities and the challenges of the rural informal economy in Nigeria. The study will be anchored on feminists' theory. 1000 respondents will be selected through multi-stage sampling technique. The study will involve triangulation of method of data collection. The quantitative method will involve the use of questionnaire, while qualitative method of data collection will involve observation, and in-depth interview and Key-Informant interview. Information collected quantitatively will be analyzed using SPSS, while qualitative data will be analyzed through content analysis and ethnographic summaries. It is hoped that the research will revealed the constraints of rural women in informal economic activities so that better recommendations that will be geared towards the improvement of rural women's work in the informal economy will be made.

RC25-528.4

YUSUPOV, Musa* (Chechen State University, musa_y17@hotmail.com) and **YUSUPOVA, Seda** (Moscow State University)

Idioms in the chechen language (on the example of the semantic field "work")

Idioms are language units, reflecting the correlation of the image component and actual meaning, knowledge and use of them in speech is one of the indicators of a high language proficiency level. The study of idioms functioning in speech reveals the peculiarities of their semantics, gives an idea about the language situation in republics. Key words: Language, semantic, Idioms, social values, social memory Methods of research. Psycholinguistic inquiry, sociological, statistical and semantic analysis. Results of research. The use of idioms in a bilingual society is conditioned by linguistic as well as social factors. The language situation in the Chechen Republic is characterized by penetration of the Russian language into the communication sphere, mixture of the Russian and Chechen speech. According to the data of the psycholinguistic inquiry, the use of idioms is closely interwoven with the language situation, construction of the social and cultural values. Idioms with opaque semantic structure are not recognized and rarely met in contexts. The meaning of such idioms was defined with the help of their component structure and inner form. The most active in use are transparent idioms, particularly in the contexts, reflecting an instrumental type of attitude to work as a means of earning that is connected with the influence of forming social values on the vision of work. Conclusion. The language situation determines the idioms functioning in a bilingual society, the research of this stratum of lexicon in minor languages, coexisting with the official lan-

guage of the state demands a complex approach, taking into consideration language and social factors.

RC05-343.1

YUVAL-DAVIS, Nira* (University of East London, N.Yuval-davis@uel.ac.uk)

Indigeneity and autochthony - in between claiming and defending rights

The paper examines the tension between claims for indigeneity and autochthony for both claiming rights for racialised minorities and defending rights in a racialised way by hegemonic majorities. It examines the ways these two political projects of belonging interpenetrate each other as well as affect and are affected by changes in governability of states and governmentality of citizens in contemporary neo-liberal globalised world.

RC24-636.1

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"Adaptation from below" to climate change: Lessons from field surveys in Benin

Adapting to climate change in developing countries is often seen in international policy through the lenses of increasing funds. It is true that financing adaptation raises essential and controversial questions of responsibilities about who should pay for the damage induced by excessive GHG emissions. However, even if those questions would be adequately fixed, how will developing countries deliver the financing support to the populations in need for it?

In those countries institutional instruments such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPAS) are considered as privileged vehicles of such aid. Support is also delivered with the collaboration of various NGO's, be it international, national or local. However, altogether there are very few intermediary agents able to provide villagers with technical support, not to mention the political context, often too weak to deal with new impulses to be given.

After a project of several years, including field survey in Benin (West Africa), we would like to present both empirical work and analyses on the realities of "adaptation from below" to climate conditions, including insights on its potential to be extended in the context of further climate change.

The field survey includes observations in South Benin on how agricultural villages do try to cope with the actual climate variability. First, by mapping factors of social vulnerability, we present results relating to endogenous strategies of adaptation. Second, we analyze the profile of local aid "projects", with a view on their potential contribution to adaptation to climate change. Third, and more generally, we check the actual support that those villagers receive in these matters, from local, national, and eventually international sources of funding.

We conclude by stating that the weakness of transfers from the international or national spheres to grassroots realities remains an essential component of any policy on adaptation to climate change in developing countries.

RC37-472.2

ZACCAI-REYNERS, Nathalie* (Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique - Université Libre de Bruxelles, nreyners@ulb.ac.be)

The life of image as mediation. A sociological reading of Marion Milner. La vie de l'image comme médiation. Une lecture sociologique de Marion Milner

In the book « On not being able to paint », Marion Milner explores the way imagination has to transform to be able to sustain the meeting of an external world in a vital and open way. In doing this, she studies the work that activate the use of cultural mediations, living mediations that enable us to meet ourselves, others and our environment. In this paper we will remind some of these results and discuss them in a sociological way, in particular considering Richard Sennett's approach of cultural mediation.

Dans son ouvrage, « On not being able to paint », Marion Milner explore, à travers l'expérience de la peinture, le trajet que l'imagination se doit d'accomplir avant d'être en mesure de soutenir la rencontre d'un monde extérieur à soi, dans un rapport à la fois vivant et ouvert. Ce faisant elle interroge le travail qui sous-tend l'usage des médiations culturelles « vi-

vantes », dans ce qu'elles autorisent comme expériences de soi, des autres et du monde. Nous rappellerons les éléments saillants de cette approche avant d'en dégager certains enjeux sociologiques, notamment en dialogue avec les analyses de Richard Sennett.

RC32-320.5

ZACHOU, Chrysanthi* (American College of Greece, czachou@acg.edu)

Prioritizing violence against women: The new agenda-setting of women's organizations' in Greece

Since the 1995 UN Conference in Beijing, violence against women became a "common advocacy position" of women's and human rights movements. As the previously separate transnational networks began to converge and mutually transform each other, women's rights were reconceptualized as human rights. The new "master frame" united formerly divided organizations in the West and the developing world and enabled activists to bridge cultural differences and build transnational campaigns aiming at increased global awareness. Shifting their original focus of orientation through various adaptations, most women's organizations in Greece "localized" this "global frame" and became instrumental in defining violence against women as a major social problem of the Greek society. This paper explores both organizational and substantive aspects of this recent transformation. The first involves the impact of national/ transnational fora and committees in which organizations' members participated, the successive frame utilization within state/society parameters, the implementation of EU directives on gender mainstreaming, the critical role of the General Secretariat on Gender Equality in developing the "National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women", the institutional involvement of the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights- the cooperation of women's activist groups, the establishment of special agencies. The substantive dimension emphasizes the elimination of violence against women as a constitutive cultural and social canon, its reconceptualization from civil to human right, the reexamination of the public/private divide, the redefinition of violence to incorporate all forms (physical, sexual, psychological, verbal) and types (physical abuse, sexual harassment, rape, trafficking), and more than anything else, an attempt to raise public awareness on domestic violence. With basic targets being law improvement, the legal support of victims, the development of counselling centers and shelters, the prioritization of violence against women as a violation of human rights was perceived as a prerequisite for substantive gender equality.

RC32-484.5

ZACHOU, Chrysanthi* (American College of Greece, czachou@acg.edu) and **KALERANTE, Evaggelia*** (University West Macedonia, ekalerante@yahoo.gr)

The impact of economic recession on Albanian female immigrants in Greece

Following the initial phase of massive immigration Greece (1990-2000) during which Albanian women worked as domestics, babysitters and care takers for the elderly-despite discrimination and exclusionary state policies- second generation immigrants, emerged in the years that followed (2000-2008) as small entrepreneurs, store keepers and service employees enjoying social security and health care benefits. Their efforts towards economic advancement coincided with claimsmaking for social and political rights and participation in migrant associations. Acting as pressure groups, these associations promoted political goals in pursuit of naturalization rights. However, the increased unemployment rates and curtailment of welfare state benefits due to global recession and the recent Greek economic crisis, rendered their former expectations for social mobility dimmer. Overburdened by their family's financial insecurity and their husbands declining incomes, due to the economic recession on the building industries in which they were mostly employed, many women - are now forced to return to earlier forms of unskilled employment. As their struggle for survival does not allow for political pursuits, immigrant women who barely make ends meet as the principal family breadwinners, they have fallen back on the grim realities of the first years in the host country. As a follow up study of our past research on Albanian immigrant woman and migrant associations, this paper aims to offer a comparative frame for their changing position in the Greek society and their shifting expectations before and after the recession.

sion. Our study seeks to examine the consequences of economic crisis on four levels: (a) the familial web (b) the civil sphere, (c) the welfare state and (d) the individual action orientation. In addition, through this study we wish to demonstrate not only how immigrant women, cope with the current crisis but also their search for viable alternatives in an increasingly globalized world.

RC05-392.4

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Diáspora y resistencia del pueblo quilmes

La Comunidad India Quilmes vuelve de la diáspora obligado por la violencia del español. En este sentido resemamos el eterno retorno del Pueblo Diaquito-Calchaquí a sus valles y Apus.

La resistencia del pueblo Quilmes, tras la recuperación del sitio sagrado, es la antorcha que ilumina el camino. En pleno Siglo XXI, la lucha continúa. Sus hijos culturales siguen dando testimonio de dignidad ante el capitalismo salvaje, reclamando la devolución de sus legítimos territorios.

Kakanchic, "El pájaro de las tormentas", ha retorando en la indomable voluntad de los pueblos que recuperan sus tierras y sitios venerados. La identidad que recrea los lugares necesarios para afianzarse.

La recuperación del sitio sagrado es el lugar de convocatoria, desde donde el Pueblo Quilmes nos propone un proyecto pedagógico liberado, una forma de construirse como sujeto colectivo para contraponerse a la cultura occidental hegemónica.

RC05-599.3

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Hacia la construcción de políticas interculturales en la Universidad Nacional de Salta

A partir del año 2006 la Cátedra de Investigación Educativa de la Facultad de Humanidades desarrolla una serie de proyectos de investigación e intervención sociocomunitaria en el Noroeste Argentino. En un principio se trabajó con las y los jóvenes de las comisiones carnestolendas de la ciudad de Salta y municipios lindantes y después con las comunidades Wichí de La Puntana y La Curvita de Santa Victoria Este de la Provincia de Salta. A partir de las acciones desarrolladas se posibilitó la llegada de jóvenes de las comunidades a la Universidad Nacional de Salta para estudiar las Carreras de Ciencias de la Educación y Filosofía en la Facultad de Humanidades. En este sentido, el presente trabajo tiene por objetivo dar cuenta de la falta de preparación de la Universidad para recibir a sujetos pedagógicos postergados/excluidos/invisibilizados a lo largo de la historia de la educación argentina. El eje vertebrador es el proyecto de tutorías llevado adelante para favorecer la permanencia de los jóvenes en la institución educativa. Es así que el trabajo se inicia con el acompañamiento en el Curso de ingreso a los estudios universitarios en primer lugar, y después en el cursado de las materias de primer año de las carreras. Este proceso no sólo se limitó a metodologías de estudio sino a la necesidad de visibilizar la cultura Wichí en el ámbito académico. Tanto los proyectos de tutorías como las actividades académicas y culturales, el Programa de Coinvestigación, junto con las desarrolladas en las Sedes Regionales de la Universidad en Orán y Tartagal con jóvenes indígenas, permitieron vislumbrar la posibilidad de un primer paso en la institucionalización de una política dirigida a la permanencia y retención de estudiantes indígenas que nos condujera hacia una mirada intercultural en Educación Superior.

RC29-247.1

ZALUAR, Alba* (Instituto de Medicina Social, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, amz84@globo.com)

The growth of "militias" in Rio de Janeiro

The most notable happening in the security arrangements in the city of Rio de Janeiro is the growth of the so called "militias" in the favelas situated firstly in the West Zone (Planning Areas 4 and 5), the areas with lower demographic concentration, and now already occupying the more populated and equally poor Suburb (Planning Area 3), where most of the favelas dominated by traffickers are. The richest part of the city (Planning Areas

2 and 4.1, as well as 1- the Center), has received almost all of the Units of Pacifying Police. The militia started as an extermination group called "policia mineira" in the favela of Rio das Pedras (AP4) with the support of dwellers who paid for their security against robbers and traffickers at the end of the 1970s. Recently, especially since 2002, militias started spreading quickly, exploring other local business (pirate cable TV, informal transportation, etc), especially real estate exchanges. Militias can be constituted by local dwellers only to give security, but the most tyrannical ones are those that group policemen, prison guards, and ex-military that discovered a new and more lucrative way of exploring favelados. They also discovered that, by advising migrants, who constitute the majority of dwellers in those favelas, to bring their electoral card to Rio de Janeiro, that could also elect candidates to the Legislative and the Executive, therefore gaining a surplus of impunity and protection for their illegal business. The militias have grown more than the UPPs, as shown in the maps that resulted from the survey made between 2005 and 2010 by the NUPEVI team.

RC29-138.1

ZALUAR, Alba* (Instituto de Medicina Social, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, amz84@globo.com)

UPP, social UPP and local associations

The Units of Pacifying Police, which were developed as a new security policy in Rio de Janeiro, have been successful in disarming traffickers and re-conquering territories dominated by the latter beforehand. Nevertheless, some issues have appeared that point to the structuring of the Military Police Force in Brazil and the ethos or practical logics of their new policemen supposedly prepared to confront the new challenges of the UPPs. In order to gain the neighbours' support, military policemen have been involved in teaching sports and music to children and adolescents in favelas of the richest part of Rio de Janeiro. Even in those where dozens of NGOs and long-standing neighbourhood voluntary associations have been doing this job. Complaints about marginalization of the latter's work with children and youths as well as criticisms on the military methods employed by policemen in their training activities constitute a major obstacle for the acceptance of this new policy in the city. Although it is said that governmental officials would listen firstly to the local dwellers and their communitarian leaders, a further difficulty in their dialogue has increased the consolidation of UPPs. Trafficking continues and the threat of corruption is still present in the pacified favelas.

RC11-163.2

ZAMORA, Gerardo* (Ingema, g.zamora.monge@gmail.com), **ALDAZ, Erkuden** (Ingema), **CUARTANGO, Izaskun** (Ingema) and **GALDONA, Nerea** (Ingema)

'This is a good time for ageing' - Images of old age from social workers and private health care providers

Enhancing the provision of home-based care is crucial in a time of population ageing and growing diversity in old age. For two projects on the role of ICT in new business models for delivering home-based care, focus groups and short questionnaires were used to collect data from two types of stakeholders: (1) social workers carrying out home-based, face-to-face interviews with elderly people who request public, home-delivered care services; (2) and private providers of home care services. The field work was carried out in 2011 in San Sebastian, Spain.

This paper draws on the images arising from discourses of these social workers on what ageing is, what a dependent, elderly person needs and how care should be provided for them, and on what a non-dependent elderly person is and how they should be taken care of. Likewise, the paper analyses the images of the surveyed private providers on what an old person is, what their work is for and on how they are dealing with population ageing and diversity in old age.

Although grounded on their close contact with daily life situations of older people, the images emerging from the discourses of both groups are aligned with a normative view of ageing, including a gender bias for service delivery according to their images of what people need as care, and a view of how the use of ICT by older people should be like.

Making these images visible has contributed to designing more coherent recommendations for both projects on new business models for new home-care products and services, but has also enhanced the research

group's understanding of how images and perceptions around old age work.

RC41-261.3

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Childless older people and LGB elders: Health, life course transitions and care

Population ageing is making diversity in old age more visible. Lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) individuals are increasingly becoming subjects of ageing research as they age in so unique and particular processes. Despite the growing recognition and protection of LGB parenthood, currently most LGB elders age as childless individuals. Hence, they share many common aspects with their heterosexual peers who also age as childless older persons: (a) they are usually expected to be highly involved in providing care to members of their families of origin because they are perceived as having less family responsibilities; (b) their support networks in old age are potentially smaller than those of persons with children; (c) their health behaviours are specific in, for instance, care seeking behaviours and other self care practices; (d) they have learned to manage stigma and develop coping strategies to deal with their ageing process at early age.

Both groups, childless and LGB individuals, confront the normative ageing process. This paper draws on the analysis of data from wave 1 (2004) of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), which includes information on more than 31,000 individuals aged 50+ from twelve countries. The paper particularly considers 2,794 individuals who were either ageing as childless persons or ageing with a same-sex partner. The interactions of social and family support networks, care-giving arrangements, care expectations in old age, gender norms and health behaviours are analysed and complemented with 10 in-depth interviews with LGB individuals aged 50+. Since demographic changes and diversity in old age challenge heteronormative assumptions that have ruled theory and practice in relation to old age, the paper argues that investigating non-normative ageing can inform policy recommendations on care for all individuals.

RC51-316.1

ZAMORANO, Héctor* (Universidad Nacional de Rosario, zamorano@citynet.net.ar)

Rosario City, Argentina, internal migrations: Social injustice

Nowadays we can see how increase people that live in "slums" around the city, unemployed people. We can see how begging and crimes increases, and how the government assistance for these people that do not stop increasing it is necessary.

Most people have come to Rosario from other parts of our country, some times looking for any kind of activity that let them survive, some times because big companies have expelled the local people to use the land where they lived for centuries.

These people are out of the productive and social system.

As the market rules are not capable to correct all these problems, it is necessary the state intervention.

In this frame work, it is essential to define how sociocybernetics can help to analyze the system and to choose an alternative (make a decision).

First of all, with a sociocybernetics analysis we include the government ideology that is an essential start point (second order cybernetics). In the next step we analyze the problem as something that is produced as a consequence of systemic relationships (circular causalities relationships considering the dynamic of the system). Last but not least what is more important, we can introduce the government concept (feed forward) rather than the control (feed back).

This paper will present a model where it is possible to have an answer to the question "what would happen if ...?". So we can test our hypothesis without affecting the real system. It is a model of an interesting health policy we have in the city of Rosario.

WG01-192.2

ZAMORANO, Mariano Martín* (Universitat de Barcelona, marianozorano@ub.edu)

Marco analítico sociológico de las organizaciones transnacionales en la diplomacia cultural pública. El caso de las redes culturales de la diáspora:

Este trabajo desarrolla un modelo de análisis sociológico de las organizaciones transnacionales, particularmente adaptado al estudio de aquellas redes que se enmarcan en la diplomacia cultural pública.[1] Persigue ampliar los esquemas analíticos establecidos por la teoría de las relaciones internacionales para este ámbito, especialmente por aquellos estudios sobre la diplomacia cultural orientados desde el realismo teórico. En este marco, las organizaciones transnacionales han sido abordadas como "redes de interdependencia", y conceptualizadas como organizaciones sin mayor influencia sobre el "poder duro"; estatal y económico.

Cimentados en esta lógica, múltiples estudios del accionar cultural exterior consisten en una descripción sobre los grandes ejes de la política. Abordan sus dimensiones legales, organizacionales, programáticas y de acción, sin considerar las formas de participación y de inserción sociales de la cultura en el territorio, ni las formas de negociación y acumulación de poder mediante los procesos simbólicos en el conjunto de la estructura.

Por lo tanto, en esta comunicación buscamos diseñar enfoques que permitan entender las problemáticas y procesos particulares de la difusión cultural exterior, desde una perspectiva construida a partir de distintas perspectivas sociológicas sobre las formas y los procesos globales. Se trata de evitar el "nacionalismo metodológico", para poder comprender estas formaciones sociales como espacios sociales transnacionales. Desde esta matriz compleja, que tiene en cuenta los distintos niveles, actores, instituciones y los modos de acción e integración territorial y sistémica en esta forma de interacción social, es posible pensar modelos teóricos operacionalizados hacia el trabajo empírico; terreno, como indica Saskia Sassen, aún poco explorado.

[1] Este tipo de actividad se realiza en la relación entre gobiernos nacionales o subnacionales y grupos de la sociedad civil en el extranjero.

TG03-462.2

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An analysis concerning the effectiveness of creating spaces of transnational dialogue, between feminists/Latin-American movements in human rights actions

The Latin-American feminism consolidates, in their distinct cultural and historical contexts, in the common struggle against the dictatorial and militarized regimes. Nevertheless, other targets of the Brazilian feminist struggle in particular, but also from Latin America as a whole, are components of a backbone structure called patriarchy in its inseparable intersection with capitalism and racism), reveal the political, transversal, transnational and horizontal movement shape: male hegemony, sexual violence and the right to pursue pleasure. These characteristics distinguish the contemporary Latin American feminism from those with European / Western / monolithic origin, because its carries historical, colonial and socio-economic underdevelopment stigmas, poignant to the regional struggle for human rights. Thus, this work focuses on analyzing the practical results of the important creation of spaces for intercultural and "intermovements" dialogues as a strategy of transversality of the feminist movement in Latin America in search of guaranteed human rights of women as diverse, but that shares everyday oppressions arising marginalized categories of class, ethnicity, race, gender, sexuality, culture and generation. These spaces of dialogue (as the Latin American and the Caribbean Feminist Meeting, the Meeting of Rural Women in Latin America, the Latin American Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Rights and Citizenship, among others) are fundamental, not only for the construction of a solid agenda for common actions aimed at ensuring the human rights of Latin American and that this work will gain attention through examination of the effectiveness of such actions and their results, but also to the confluence of ideas from the joints of the global south, through the meeting of feminism and social movements that transcend the national and the binary view of theories of the global north (and its academic disservice in contending to be universal) and its representations, exporting an ahistorical, conservative and distorted Latin America, without due reflection of local realities.

RC29-453.2

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The interface between private security and the police

The vast expansion of private security services, seen in several countries, especially from the mid-twentieth century, brought to light important issues concerning the contemporary transformations that are occurring in the exercise of policing. These changes has reflected, especially, an economic logic of the expansion of this kind of services, which is creating important changes in the regulatory framework, in the authorization and provision of the policing and in the spaces under jurisdiction of the police. In Brazil, since their official beginnings in 1969, the private security services have presented linear growth in this country. Their main period of expansion has occurred since the 90s, and has been characterized by the increasing number of private security companies, of the number of watchmen on the streets and the evident development of the electronic security device industry. From a critical comparison between the regulatory framework and the practical aspects of these services in their context of action, particularly in interface between public policing and private policing, this article seeks to discuss and clarify some of the issues that are at stake for understanding the impact of the private security sector on policing.

RC23-703.8

ZANOTTI, Agustín* (CIECS (CONICET-UNC), agustinzanotti@gmail.com)

Comunidades de software libre en Argentina: Algunas exploraciones y vectores de análisis

El trabajo presenta avances de investigaciones en curso que problematizan algunos aspectos referidos a comunidades y grupos de usuarios vinculados al software libre en Argentina. Pretendemos comprender estas formas de organización como parte constitutiva de un movimiento social que se constituye en el marco del capitalismo informacional actual y articula en él sus demandas. Sus propuestas giran en torno a formas alternativas de concebir las tecnologías en este dominio particular, centradas en valores libertarios, trabajo colaborativo en redes y la circulación ampliada del conocimiento que subyace a la escritura de código. Nos aproximamos así a una consideración de las tecnologías informacionales como bienes comunes o formas de tecnología social, que trascienden las finalidades estrictamente mercantiles y extienden la diversidad de motivaciones de creación y desarrollo de software hacia otros dominios.

A partir de allí nos interesa explorar la configuración de algunas de las comunidades del movimiento software libre en Argentina. En base a entrevistas realizadas a miembros de estos colectivos y documentos generados en tales espacios, buscaremos reconocer cuáles son las formas de organización que se presentan, cuál es la participación de los nodos locales en redes globales más amplias, cuál es la inserción de estas comunidades en el medio local y cuáles las vinculaciones que se trazan entre sus participantes y otros actores e instituciones pertenecientes al sub-campo de la producción de software. Al mismo tiempo indagaremos acerca de las disputas específicas que se plantean en el medio local, así como las diferentes motivaciones que reúnen a las personas involucradas en este tipo de iniciativas.

Buscamos así trazar algunos vectores de análisis que orienten la indagación dentro de un terreno de investigación aún relativamente inexplorado en la región.

RC20-240.5

ZAPIOLA, María Carolina* (UNGS, carozapiola@fibertel.com.ar)

Un ejemplar extraordinario de la fauna criminal. Los crímenes del "petiso orejudo" y las discusiones sobre el delito y el castigo infantil y juvenil en la Buenos Aires de comienzos del siglo XX"

En el presente paper exploraremos las representaciones y discursos jurídicos, médicos y de la prensa periódica referidos a los homicidas menores de edad y las modalidades de tratamiento que los adscriptos a esos campos profesionales propusieron para ellos a partir del análisis del caso de Cayetano Santos Godino, más conocido como "el Petiso Orejudo", asesino serial que desplegó sus acciones delictivas en la ciudad de Buenos Aires entre la primera y la segunda década del siglo XX. Nos interesará indagar acerca de si el descubrimiento y la difusión de sus espantosos

crímenes contra niños pequeños tuvieron alguna incidencia en el proceso que, en el mismo periodo, condujo a la creación de un sistema de tratamiento jurídico-penal específico para menores en Argentina, o, en otros términos, reflexionar acerca del peso que tuvo el asesinato como delito posible de ser cometido por niños y jóvenes en las propuestas de creación de un sistema de patronato estatal de menores y de establecimiento de formas específicas de tratamiento y castigo para los menores acusados o condenados por la comisión de delitos.

RC19-748.4

ZARATE, Barbara* (Oxford University, barbara.zarate@gtc.ox.ac.uk)

Contentious collective action and social spending in Latin America, 1970-2008

The last decade has been marked by an increasing interest in the political economy of social policy outside OECD countries. Most of this body of research builds on theories of the welfare state in advanced democracies and has focused its theoretical and empirical attention on the determinants of education, health and social security spending. Among the driving forces of social spending in the developing world, regime type and globalization have been the common subject of much empirical work. So far, this literature has been largely muted with regards to collective action efforts aimed at challenging national policies. Though prior research has shown that economic liberalization reforms in developing countries led to higher levels of protest, the effects of these collective action efforts remain unknown. This paper focuses on the effect of different forms of domestic dissent on social spending in 18 Latin American countries from 1970 to 2008. I argue that citizens power to influence social spending critically depends on their organizational capacity, their learning from past experience with collective action, and on the costs they impose to political leaders when ignoring their demands. The results show that protest has differentiated effects on social spending with labor-related protest having a strong positive effect on social policy, particularly on social security spending. Results also confirm previous research that has found a positive effect of democracy on human capital spending. Overall, this paper contributes to the growing literature on the determinants of social policy in developing countries.

RC47-410.1

ZARATE, Barbara* (Oxford University, barbara.zarate@gtc.ox.ac.uk)

Does protest work? Contentious collective action and social spending in Latin America, 1970-2008

The last decade has been marked by an increasing interest in the political economy of social policy outside OECD countries. Most of this body of research builds on theories of the welfare state in advanced democracies and has focused its theoretical and empirical attention on the determinants of education, health and social security spending. Among the driving forces of social spending in the developing world, regime type and globalization have been the common subject of much empirical work. So far, this literature has been largely muted with regards to collective action efforts aimed at challenging national policies. Though prior research has shown that economic liberalization reforms in developing countries led to higher levels of protest, the effects of these collective action efforts remain unknown. This paper focuses on the effect of different forms of domestic dissent on social spending in 18 Latin American countries from 1970 to 2008. I argue that citizens power to influence social spending critically depends on their organizational capacity, their learning from past experience with collective action, and on the costs they impose to political leaders when ignoring their demands. The results show that protest has differentiated effects on social spending with labor-related protest having a strong positive effect on social policy, particularly on social security spending. Results also confirm previous research that has found a positive effect of democracy on human capital spending. Overall, this paper contributes to the growing literature on the determinants of social policy in developing countries.

RC33-209.2

ZEMNUKHOVA, Liliia* (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Service, l.zemnukhova@gmail.com)

Human-computer interaction: Between sociological theory and ethnographic data

The field of interaction between human and computer provides at least two areas of consideration, and methodological points of view respectively. On the one hand, this kind of interaction is conceived as a separate subject for ethnographic research. On the other hand, vocabulary for re-describing of the processes is adequately provided by Science and Technology Studies (STS). My claim is that these two points should not be treated as separate, for the following respect: human-computer interaction serves as a good case to provide some insights to my point.

Human-computer interaction (HCI) as an interdisciplinary field mostly works with practical domain. Researchers and practitioners normally act as ethnographers while conducting their research and collecting data related to specific and concrete phenomena. However, most of them unavoidably face theoretical problems. In this way, there is a wide range of issues at HCI for ethnography as well as for sociology of science and technology. Nevertheless, whether authors are aware of it or not, every research or practice presupposes a specific theory.

At the same time, there is a diversity of approaches which give rise to further conceptualization and operationalization. Reinterpretation of the relations between human/computer (as a special case of the ratio of social/material) is implemented in a different way in STS, because it represents a field of different studies concerning diverse aspects of science development and changing technology. Human-computer interaction is a rich resource for finding opportunities to link the concepts with the data and especially when description and interpretation is already subsumed under a theoretical logic.

RC21-738.1

ZHELNINA, Anna* (Higher School of Economics in St. Petersburg, azhelnina@gmail.com)

Public spaces as spaces of fear and alienation? Youth in public spaces in St. Petersburg, Russia

One of the problems Russian cities encountered in the post-socialist period is the lack of public space, and 'fencing in' of open spaces within the residential districts. The alienation of public spaces corresponds with the general alienation of the public life and participation. The paper focuses on the negative effects of the public space in a city in transition, such as social exclusion, and xenophobia among young people.

Our research in two neighborhoods in St. Petersburg (Kupchino – soviet era 'sleeping district', with huge open areas, Obvodny Kanal – residential area from early 20th century with dense construction and small open areas, mainly internal yards) had a goal to investigate the possible difference in place perception and use among young people with different social background, as well as the impact of the built environment and planning system on the public space perception. On the basis of observation in public spaces and the interviews with local youth we found out that in case of Kupchino big open spaces and permanent encounters with the 'Others' correspond with the perception of the neighborhood as hostile and with xenophobic moods among young people. The open public space allows people to observe social / ethnic diversity; however, that doesn't engender any sense of community. On the contrary, in the anonymous space of the district it increases the fears. In case of Obvodny where the deficit public spaces are divided between different groups that avoid contact the neighborhood is described as more 'cozy' and friendly.

The socialist legacy can partly explain the preference given to semi-private spaces by the city dwellers: open 'public' spaces are perceived as something alien and belonging to the state, not to the inhabitants. Only the separation and privatizing of the space can provide young people with sense of belonging to the place.

RC13-645.4

ZHOU, Changcheng* (Wuhan University, czhou@whu.edu.cn)

A study on quality of life of the urban community elderly people

With the in-depth development of China's reform and opening-up, providing for the aged and taking care of them have gradually become grave problems in our country. The traditional mode of healthcare for the aged has been weakened, and the social old-age pension is also facing a predicament of funds shortage. Therefore, the community-level old-age service is the China's expedient choice in the transitional period, while improving the

old citizens' quality of life constitutes the essential objective of addressing the aging problem. Based on the database of China General Social Survey 2006 (CGSS 2006) as the information source, this research has discussed in detail both the status quo of current elderly people's life quality and the influencing pathways of objective and subjective factors pertaining to their quality of life.

By means of statistical analysis, this study has shown that the old people's quality of life has been influenced by individual characteristics, family economic conditions, the degree of life richness and the crisis consciousness. The main conclusions are as follows: (1) Marital status, political status and pension insurance significantly affect the old people's sense of well-being; (2) Gender does not have obvious effects on quality of life, whilst higher education level does not guarantee the evident sense of happiness; (3) The family economic conditions of the old people markedly influence their subjective satisfaction towards everyday life; (4) There exist positive correlations between pairs of family economic conditions, the degree of life richness and the crisis consciousness; (5) The number of old people feeling strong sense of well-being is smaller than that of the aged who possess the weak sense of well-being, which reflects the fact that the status quo of elderly people's life quality is not as good as expected.

RC13-603.2

ZICAVO, Eugenia* (Instituto Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, eugeniazicavo@yahoo.com)

Los usos sociales del tiempo libre: Una comparación entre mujeres con hijos y sin hijos en los sectores medios de la ciudad de Buenos Aires

La ponencia indaga los imaginarios y experiencias que construyen la noción de tiempo libre para las mujeres de los sectores medios de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. A partir de un abordaje de tipo cualitativo, mediante entrevistas en profundidad, nos interesa explorar las diferencias entre las mujeres con y sin hijos en su caracterización del tiempo libre, sus representaciones y prácticas vinculadas al ámbito recreativo y, en el caso de las mujeres con hijos, los modos en que compatibilizan (o no) los espacios de ocio con la crianza.

Junto al avance en los procesos de emancipación de las mujeres (su ingreso y afianzamiento en el mundo del estudio y el trabajo, la obtención de derechos, la separación entre sexualidad y reproducción) la maternidad se ha resignificado y, especialmente en los sectores medios, ya no aparece como la única vía de realización. En la actualidad el proyecto de descendencia convive con otro tipo de proyectos, con un nuevo paradigma –relacionado con la "modernidad líquida" (Bauman, 2003)– según el cual las responsabilidades por tiempo indefinido, como los hijos, son percibidas como una pérdida de libertad y autonomía, que impiden aventurarse a otras opciones. Dichos cambios culturales se dan en un contexto social de modificaciones en el mundo del trabajo (con pocas certidumbres a largo plazo) y de afianzamiento de tendencias individualistas, consumistas y hedonistas (Lipovetsky, 1999; 2006; Sennett, 2000; 2006; Bauman, 2005). De allí el surgimiento del término *dinkies* (*double-income, no kids*: sueldo doble sin hijos) con el que el marketing se refiere a las parejas sin descendencia interesadas en mantener cierto estilo de vida, que creemos también implica un uso diferencial del ocio para las mujeres. En este marco, indagaremos cómo los nuevos modelos culturales, operan en las mujeres con y sin hijos en relación al tiempo libre.

RC41-261.1

ZIMMER, Zachary* (University of California, San Francisco, zachary.zimmer@ucsf.edu) and PRACHUABMOH, Vipana (Chulalongkorn University)

Comparing the socioeconomic status - Health gradient among adults 50 and older across rural and urban Thailand in 1994 and 2007

This paper examines associations between three indicators of socioeconomic status, education, income and bank savings, as well as one composite of these three measures, and self-assessed health for adults aged 50+ across rural and urban Thailand, comparing 1994 and 2007. Between 1994 and 2007 Thailand experienced rapid social changes that could impact on health overall and across groups, including population aging, socioeconomic development and changes in health policy. This provokes

testing whether overall health has improved as a result and whether the SES health gradient has changed. The data come from comparable survey sources from over seventy-thousand respondents, collected by Thailand's National Statistical Office. Generalized proportional ordered logit models run that include up to three-way interactions of SES by year by rural/urban residence are run. The three-way interactions allow for testing and of whether changes over time are due to complex intertwined effects. Results indicate that a) there has been improvement in health among the 50 and older population in Thailand; b) there has been a flattening in the SES – health gradient in rural areas, and c) there has been little change in the gradient in urban areas, and if anything, there has been a widening of the relationship between income and health in urban Thailand. Divergence in the way the gradient has changed across rural and urban Thailand may point to the impact of social policy that has been aimed at poorer rural residents.

TG04-694.2

ZINE, Jasmin* (Wilfrid Laurier University, jzine@wlu.ca)

Constructing the "enemies within": Muslim youth and the racial politics of Canada's 'home grown' war on terror

International security and intelligence communities have identified the radicalization and 'jihadization' of Muslim youth as the greatest threat to global security. As a result many western nations have implemented draconian immigration and security policies that have targeted Muslims immigrants and citizens. As a result Muslim bodies are coded as potential risks to the nation and the safety of citizens. New ontological categories such as the "radical," "terrorist" and the "jihadist" are created that further demarcate Manichean divides and serve to justify imperialist policies and practices that operate within what Agamben notes is a 'state of exception' where civil liberties are eroded to safeguard national security interests galvanized by a culture of fear and national paranoia.

This paper will examine the dynamics of racial securitization in Canada's "home grown" war on terror and examine the impact of these policies and practices on Muslim youth labeled as potential threats to public and national safety. In Canada the arrests in 2006 of 17 youth and one adult under the Anti-Terrorism Act and the case of the "disappearing Somali youth" who have been allegedly recruited to fight with Al Shabbab will serve as case studies to examine how in a climate of heightened fear and risk, Muslim youth are constructed as the new "enemies within" and are central targets in the "home grown" war on terror.

The paper will draw on qualitative responses from Canadian Muslim youth to provide a narrative analysis that situates their experiences as part of the '9/11 generation' who are growing up in the shadows of this tragedy and the ongoing politics of imperialism, global militarism and racial securitization. The connection between these factors, rampant Islamophobia and the 'radicalization' of some groups of Muslim youth will be examined to redefine where the conditions of "risk" actually reside.

RC05-186.3

ZINE, Jasmin* (Wilfrid Laurier University, jzine@wlu.ca)

Nation, citizenship and belonging: Negotiating Muslim cultural politics in Canada

Muslim communities have become increasingly salient in the social, cultural and political landscape in Canada. This has been largely due to the aftermath of 9/11 and the racial politics of the ongoing 'war on terror' that has cast Muslims as the new "enemy within." The narratives of citizenship, nationalism, and security have become inextricably linked in public discourse and policy-making in ways that disproportionately target Canadian Muslims as potential threats to public safety and compromise their civil liberties. Driven by media sensationalism, narrow and limiting constructions of Muslims are commonly purveyed reproducing Orientalist archetypes of illiberal and anti-democratic foreigners that test the limits of Canadian multiculturalism. Islam has become a permanent feature in the Canadian hinterland and Muslim cultural politics have become prominent flashpoints in the social and political landscape.

Increasingly Muslims figure prominently in contemporary public debates that shape the Canadian national consciousness and public policies from security certificate detainees, the arrests of 18 Muslim youth in Toronto on charges of 'home grown terror', racial and religious profiling and the de-

bates over shari'a tribunals in Ontario to Quebec's questions of 'reasonable accommodation', the banning of Islamic headscarves and face veils and xenophobic "citizens codes."

This discussion will focus on how Muslim cultural politics in Canada is being negotiated in ways that determine the boundaries of nation, citizenship and belonging. The current debates over the banning of Islamic face veils in Quebec as well as during citizenship oath taking ceremonies will be discussed to highlight the way inclusion and exclusion from the imagined spaces of national belonging and the legal requirements of citizenship are being shaped by xenophobic and Orientalist narratives and how women's bodies have become a battleground upon which the image of the multicultural nation is being re-defined in a post 9/11 context.

TG04-650.4

ZINN, Jens O.* (University of Melbourne, jzinn@unimelb.edu.au)

After the financial crisis - Towards a 'Melbournian approach' to social policy

This presentation will reflect on issues related to key concepts (risk, social inclusion, life course) in the debates on social policy. After the last financial crisis (which was relatively mild for Australia for a number of reasons) Kevin Rudd (the former Prime Minister) and left wing social policy researchers suggested that the time is ripe for a new approach to social policy in Australia which goes beyond the neo-liberal dominance of the recent decades. However, it is unclear how such an approach could look like and what key elements might be.

The presentation will report from a group of academics and practitioners from Melbourne which have started in 2010 to discuss perspectives for a new approach to social policy in Australia. Starting with key concepts such as 'risk', 'social inclusion' and the 'life course' I will show how these and related concepts frame discourses and social policy practice (e.g. social inclusion, activation). However, it is not only conceptual but also institutional normativity which influences social policy practice and outcomes. Social policy response to new social risks is still shaped by Australian's unique tradition of the 'wage earner welfare' state (Castles 1989) and the persistence of the male breadwinner model (even though now in the shape of a one and a half earner family, Lewis 2001).

TG04-232.1

ZINN, Jens O.* (University of Melbourne, jzinn@unimelb.edu.au)

Towards an interdisciplinary understanding of voluntary risk taking

The importance of risk-taking for present day societies might be uncontested; however, explaining the sources or the reasons for risk-taking activities is complex. This presentation will review contributions from a number of disciplines, in particular, psychology, economics, biology and sociology. These understand (voluntary) risk-taking as rooted in the nature of the human being (e.g. as a drive), in individual personality characteristics, genetic dispositions or as influenced by developmental stages while they indicate at the same time that such explanations are limited to understand common risk-taking phenomena. Attempts to explain risk-taking on the basis of instrumental rationality has also proven its limited power to understand (voluntary) risk-taking in everyday life and professional practice. Each approach remains incomplete if not considering socio-cultural and socio-structural factors.

Following a sociological perspective, this article will argue that risk-taking is a historically developed way of framing the social world linked to Western modernisation which has been particularly emphasised in the decades after WWII. However, the focus on new risks, institutional individualism and individualist values in sociological theorizing has supported that underlying socio-structural, psychological or developmental factors had been neglected. The *edgework* approach on voluntary risk taking follows this tendency though highlighting the emotional attraction of high risk-taking activities themselves.

This presentation will argue towards an interdisciplinary understanding of voluntary risk taking which might be better prepared to understand a broad range of risk-taking activities.

RC25-440.5

ZÚÑIGA REYES, Danghelly Giovanna* (Universidad del Rosario, danghellyz@yahoo.com) and **DUQUE, Alvaro** (Universidad del Rosario)

DDHH en Colombia 2007-2011: Las violaciones siguen pero las percepciones cambian

Aunque las cifras de violaciones de los Derechos Humanos en Colombia no se modificaron sustancialmente en el último lustro, en ese periodo hubo un cambio en el tratamiento que en las discusiones de la opinión pública se dio a los temas de DDHH y Paz.

En buena medida, esa modificación fue el resultado de la llegada de un gobierno nuevo. Al contrario del anterior, en cabeza de Álvaro Uribe, que había declarado "por decreto" que en el país no había conflicto armado, el gobierno de Juan Manuel Santos se ha referido en los medios de comunicación y en sus discursos oficiales de un modo menos beligerante a los defensores de DDHH y ha tratado de no identificar ese tema como sinónimo de protesta social.

En este trabajo se hace una radiografía de la percepción de los colombianos sobre los DDHH, las principales organizaciones que trabajan en su defensa, la acción del gobierno en ese ámbito y la de los grupos o individuos que los violan. Para el estudio se realizaron dos encuestas de carácter nacional sobre el tema (con muestras de 1.055 colombianos mayores de edad, en la primera, y de 610, en la segunda). También se efectuaron cinco grupos de discusión con 60 representantes de diferentes sectores de la sociedad colombiana, así como entrevistas en profundidad.

El trabajo analiza el papel que juegan los medios de comunicación convencionales y nuevos en la formación de opinión pública y evidencia un cambio en las arenas y en los sitios donde se realizan las discusiones de la opinión pública sobre DDHH en Colombia.

TG06-93.1

ZURAWSKI, Cheryl* (University of Regina, cdz@arialassociates.com)

A good employee is a learning employee: The textual construction of 'employees of choice'

To be or not to be an 'employee of choice': that is the question this paper will address. To be explored are the mechanics of a text-based work process known as employee development planning. The paper will focus on the organizing power of texts associated with the work process to align employees' consciousness and actions with corporate expectations about the way in which and the extent to which they are to 'perform' as work-related learners.

Of particular interest are the inscriptive practices upon which the work process depends – in other words, those practices of working with, working from or working to produce various texts by which employees' work-related learning is officially planned, implemented, reviewed and rewarded. It is through these inscriptive practices that employees are enlisted to become 'employees of choice', a term that organizes and standardizes the idea that those who are willing and able to meet corporate expectations of their 'performance' as work-related learners are more valuable to and valued by their employer than those who do not.

In the textual construction of 'employees of choice' marginalized by lower pay and a perceived closing off of opportunities for advancement are those employees whose performances are deemed not to have met corporate expectations. Clearly fitting within the stream of IE research that addresses the private sector, this paper draws attention to the active part employees play as co-constructors of the textual circumstances under which it is possible for them to be distinguished as being or not being an 'employee of choice'. The author will argue that there is room in IE for fuller exploration of the text-based work processes by which employees implicate themselves into 'competitiveness projects' through and by which corporations give primacy to using human capacities within the social relations of capital (Darville, 1999).

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27	ARCHENTI, Nélide* and TULA, Inés	36	AZAR, Ariel* and CALVO, Esteban	45	BARANOVIC, Branislava* and PUZIC, Sasa
27	ARDENGI, Verónica*	36	AZEVEDO, Leticia de*	45	BARASA, Francis*
28	ARDÉVOL, Elisenda*, GÓMEZ-CRUZ, Edgar	37	AZEVEDO, Leticia de*	45	BARBA, Carlos*
28	ARDÉVOL, Elisenda* and LANZENI, Débora	37	AZEVEDO, Priscila*	45	BARBERO PORTELA, Marcia*
28	ARDUINI, Guilherme*	37	AZEVEDO, Priscila*	46	BARBOSA, Anna*
28	ARENA, Jay*	B		46	BARBOSA, Gisele Heloise*
29	ARENA, Jay*	37	BACAL, Azril*	46	BARBOSA, Gisele Heloise*
29	ARENAS CONEJO, Miriam*, FERREIRA, Miguel A.	37	BACCI, Claudia*	46	BARBOSA, Vinicius Reis*
29	ARGÜELLES PÉREZ, José Mauricio*,	38	BAEZ, Alina* and DIEZ, Carolina	46	BARBOSA RODRIGUES, Daniela Aparecida* and COSTA NETO, Iara
29	ARGÜELLO, Andrés*	38	BAEZ URBINA, Francisco*	47	BARBOSA SOARES, Cecília Elisabeth*
29	ARIAS CUBAS, Magdalena*	38	BAEZA, Brígida*	47	BARCELOS, Régis*
30	ARIZTIA, Dr Tomas*	38	BAH, Abu*	47	BARCLAY, Elaine* and SCOTT, John*
30	ARLEGUI, Maria Alejandra*	39	BAIRD, Marian* and WHITEHOUSE, Gillian	47	BARGER, Mariano*
30	ARLETTAZ, Fernando Emmanuel*	39	BAL, Özgür*	48	BAKIK, Bishnu*
30	ARMANO, Emiliana* and BELLONE, Tamara	39	BALAN, P. P.*,	48	BARNARTT, Sharon*
31	ARMELINO, Martín*	39	BALBINOT, Rachele* and DALLARI, Sueli*	48	BARNARTT, Sharon*
31	ARMELINO, Martín*	39	BALDASSAR, Loretta* and RAFFAETA, Roberta	48	BARNES, Roy* and BURRIS, Val
31	ARMELLA, Julieta* and PICOTTO, Diego*	40	BALDONI, Micaela*	48	BARÓN, Guillermo*
31	ARMINEN, Ilkka*	40	BALEN, Maria Elisa*	49	BARONE, Myriam*, DRAGANCHUK, Celia
31	ARMINEN, Ilkka*	40	BALGOBIND SINGH, Shanta*	49	BARONE, Myriam*, DACHARY, Mariela
32	ARMONY, Victor*	40	BALIEIRO, Fernando*	49	BARRAGAN, Araceli*
32	ARONSON, Paulina Perla*	41	BALLADARES, Carina*	49	BARREIRA, César* and Sá, Leonardo
32	ARRIBAS, Celia*	41	BALLAKRISHNEN, Swethaa*	49	BARREIRO, Alicia*
32	ARRUDA, Larissa*	41	BALLAKRISHNEN, Swethaa*	49	BARRETO BECK, Carlos and ASSEFA, Tibebe*
32	ARSLAN, Zerrin*	41	BALLANTYNE, Glenda*	50	BARRIENTOS, Armando* and LASSO DE LA VEGA, Casilda
33	ARTEAGA BOTELLO, Nelson*	41	BALLESTEROS DONCEL, Esmeralda*	50	BARRIONUEVO ANZALDI, Franco*
33	ARTEAGA BOTELLO, Nelson*	42	BALLESTEROS LEINER, Arturo*	50	BARROS MACIEL, Tania Maria Freitas*
33	ARZA, Camila*	42	BALLESTEROS PÁEZ, María Dolores*	50	BARROS NOCK, Magdalena*
33	ASAKITIKPI, Alex*	42	BALOGU, Filiz* and BALOGU, Burhan	51	BARTL, Walter*
33	ASAKURA, Takashi* and SASAHARA, Kazuko	42	BALTAR, Ronaldo* and BALTAR, Cláudia	51	BARTL, Walter*
34	ASANO, Tomohiko*	42	BALTATESCU, Sergiu*	51	BARTOLOMÉ, Edurne*
34	ASENSI, Felipe*,	43	BALZ, Anne* and KRELL, Kristina	51	BARTOLOMÉ, Edurne*
34	ASHEULOVA, Nadia* and DUSHINA, Svetlana*	43	BALZA, Sonia* and VENTRICE, Evangelina	51	BARTRAM, David*
34	ASSIS, Eneida*	43	BAMBERG, Ingrid*	52	BARTRAM, David*
34	ASSIS, Karina*	43	BAMYEH, Mohammed*	52	BASCUAS, Maisa*, LOGIUDICE, Ana
35	AUGUSTINHO, Aline Michelle Nascimento* and CAVA, Roberta	44	BANAKAR, Reza*	52	BASOV, Nikita*, KHOKHLOVA, Anisya
35	AUSTRAL, Rosario*	44	BANDEIRA, Lourdes* and ALMEIDA, Tânia Mara	52	BASOV, Nikita* and VASILKOVA, Valeriya
35	AVDEEVA, Elena*	44	BANERJEE, Ishita*	53	BASS, Loretta*
35	AVILA GARZÓN, Liliana*	44	BANG, Lucas*	53	BASTIDA-GONZALEZ, Elena*, BARRETO BECK, Carlos
36	AWACHAR, Smita*	44	BANK MUNOZ, Carolina*	53	BATALHA, Marcelo*
36	AYDIN, Kemal* and BASER, Vehbi*	44	BARALDI, Camila* and ALMEIDA, Táli Pires		
36	AYOS, Emilio*				

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- 54 BATHYANY, Karina*
- 54 BAUER, Angela*
- 54 BAUMANN, Michèle*, LURBE I PUERTO, Katia
- 54 BAYKAL, Zeynep*
- 55 BAYKAL, Zeynep*
- 55 BECERRIL TINOCO, Maira Yuritzí*
- 55 BECKER, Johannes*
- 55 BEIGEL, Fernanda*
- 55 BEJARANO, Ingrid*
- 55 BELING, Adrián*
- 56 BELL, Susan* and BELL, Mary Ellen
- 56 BELLOFATTO, Sabina*
- 56 BELMESSOUS, Fatiha*
- 56 BELOVA, Natalia*
- 57 BELTRAN, Gaston* and CASTELLANI, Ana Gabriela*
- 57 BENDIT, René
- 57 BENERÍA, Lourdes* and MARTÍNEZ-IGLESIAS, María*
- 57 BENHADJOUJJA, Leila*
- 57 BENÍTEZ LARGHI, Sebastián*,
- 58 BENÍTEZ LARGHI, Sebastián*, MOGUILLANSKY, Marina
- 58 BENKŐ, Zsuzsanna* and TARKÓ, Klára
- 58 BENZI, Daniele*,
- 58 BERG, Martin*
- 59 BERG, Martin*
- 59 BERITAN, Saim Can*
- 59 BERNARD, Rosemarie*
- 59 BERNARD, Rosemarie*
- 59 BERNARDES, Denis Antônio de Mendonça*, GOMES DE LUCENA, Fabrícia
- 59 BERRUECOS, Luis*,
- 60 BÉRUBÉ, Farrah*
- 60 BESANA, Patricio* and GUTIÉRREZ, Ricardo
- 60 BESEDOVSKY, Natalia*
- 60 BESEDOVSKY, Natalia*
- 60 BESIO, Cristina*
- 61 BESIO, Cristina*
- 61 BESLE, Sylvain* and SCHULTZ, Emilien
- 61 BESSER, Terry*
- 61 BEYREUTHER, Irene Veronica*
- 61 BEYTÍA, Pablo*
- 62 BHADRA, Bula*
- 62 BHAMBRA, Gurminder*
- 62 BHATIA, Ajeeta* and GADRE, Aneela
- 62 BHATIA, Anjali*
- 62 BHATIA, Anjali*
- 63 BHENGU, Sithembiso*
- 63 BHOSLE, Smriti*
- 63 BIAGI, Marta*
- 63 BIALAKOWSKY, Alberto L.*, ROMERO, Guadalupe
- 64 BIANCHERI, Rita* and CERVIA, Silvia
- 64 BIANCHI, Gabriel*, LUKSIK, Ivan
- 64 BIDASECA, Karina*
- 64 BIENENSTEIN, Regina*, NOVAIS LIMA JR., Pedro
- 64 BIENENSTEIN, Regina*, BIENENSTEIN, Glauco
- 65 BIGNANTE, Elisa*, MISTRY, Jay
- 65 BIJL, Robert*
- 65 BILD TGÅRD, Torbjörn*
- 65 BILD TGÅRD, Torbjörn* and ÖBERG, Peter
- 65 BILGE, Sirma*
- 66 BIN, Daniel*
- 66 BISIG, Elinor*
- 66 BISLEV, Sven*
- 66 BISTOLETTI, Ezequiel Luis* and BOSSERT, Carl Friedrich*
- 66 BLAIR, Sampson*
- 67 BLANCO, Gabriela*
- 67 BLAY, Eva Alterman*
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- 67 BLOK, Anders*
- 67 BLOKSGAARD, Lotte*, BORCHORST, Anette* and ROSTGAARD, Tine*
- 68 BLOUSTIEN, Geraldine* and WOOD, Denise
- 68 BLOUSTIEN, Geraldine*
- 68 BOATCA, Manuela*
- 68 BOCCAGNI, Paolo*
- 69 BOCCAGNI, Paolo*
- 69 BODEMANN, Y. Michal* and BLUMER, Nadine
- 69 BODY-GENDROT, Sophie*
- 69 BOEKKOOI, Marije*
- 69 BOGNER, Artur* and NEUBERT, Dieter*
- 70 BOGNER, Artur*
- 70 BOGUS, Lucia* and MARIZ, Maria Elisa A
- 70 BOIDI, María Fernanda* and QUEIROLO, Rosario
- 70 BOITO, María Eugenia* and ESPOZ, María Belén*
- 70 BOITO, María Eugenia* and ESPOZ, María Belén
- 71 BOLL, Karen*
- 71 BOLONHA, Carlos*, RANGEL, Henrique
- 71 BONDER, Gloria*
- 71 BONELLI, Maria da Gloria*
- 71 BONFANTI, Sara*,
- 72 BONFANTI, Sara*,
- 72 BONFIGLIO, Juan Ignacio*
- 72 BONIFACIO, Glenda*
- 72 BONIFACIO, Glenda*
- 72 BONNIN, Debby*
- 73 BORDE, Radhika*
- 73 BORGHI LEITE, Aline Tereza*
- 73 BORGHI LEITE, Aline Tereza*
- 73 BORGSTROM, Erica*
- 73 BORJESON, Natasja*
- 74 BORRASTERO, Carina*
- 74 BORY, Anne*, CRUNEL, Bérénice
- 74 BORY, Anne*, JOUNIN, Nicolas
- 74 BOSTROM, Ann-Kristin* and TOROPOVA, Anna
- 75 BOSTRÖM, Magnus*, GILEK, Michael
- 75 BOTTARO, Lorena* and SOLA ÁLVAREZ, Marian*
- 75 BOUCHARD, Louise*, ALBERTINI, Marcelo
- 75 BOUCHARD, Louise* and WARNKE, Jan
- 76 BOULD, Sally* and CASACA, Sara
- 76 BOURBLANC, Magalie*
- 76 BOWDEN, Gary*
- 76 BOWDEN, Gary*
- 76 BOYD, Monica*
- 77 BOYKOFF, Maxwell*
- 77 BOZOK, Nihan* and BOZOK, Mehmet
- 77 BOZONNET, Jean-Paul*
- 77 BRAGA, Ruy* and PIMENTEL, Fábio*
- 77 BRAGA VIEIRA, Flavia*,
- 78 BRAGONI, Beatriz*
- 78 BRANDHORST, Rosa María*
- 78 BRASLOW, Laura*
- 78 BRASLOW, Laura*

- 78 BRATCHFORD, Gary*
- 79 BRAUN, Annette*,
MAGUIRE, Meg
- 79 BRAVO ALMONACID, Florencia*
- 79 BRAVO REINOSO, Pedro*
- 79 BRECKNER, Ingrid*
- 80 BRECKNER, Roswitha*
- 80 BRENNER, Ana Karina*
- 80 BREWER, Rose*
- 80 BRICKNER, Rachel*
- 80 BRICOCOLI, Massimo* and
CUCCA, Roberta
- 81 BRIDGES, Todd Arthur*
- 81 BRIGGS, Daniel*
- 81 BRINGEL, Breno*,
- 81 BRITES, Rui* and
FERREIRA DE ALMEIDA, João
- 81 BRITO, Celso*
- 81 BRITO, Olivier*
- 82 BRITO, Simone*
- 82 BRITO DE OLIVEIRA, Lucia Maria*
- 82 BRITTO, Ana Lucia* and
SOUSA DE OLIVEIRA BARBOSA,
Paula
- 82 BRITTO, Ana Lucia*
- 82 BRODSKY, Stanley*
- 83 BRONZO, Carla*
- 83 BROOKE, Elizabeth*
- 83 BROOM, Alex* and
KIRBY, Emma*
- 83 BROSANAN, Caragh*
- 84 BROUDEHOUX, Anne-Marie* and
FREEMAN, James*
- 84 BROWNE, Craig*
- 84 BRUEL, Ana Lorena*
- 84 BRUM, Ceres*
- 84 BRUMAT, Leiza*
- 84 BRUNET, Ignasi* and
MORAL, David
- 85 BRUNET ICART, Ignasi* and
RODRÍGUEZ SOLER, Joan
- 85 BRUNNER, Karl-Michael*,
SPITZER, Markus
- 85 BRZEZINSKI, Maria Lúcia Navarro
Lins*
- 85 BRÖER, Christian*,
DE GRAAFF, Bert* and
WESTER, Rik*
- 86 BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, Doris*
and
SCHWITTEK, Jessica
- 86 BUGNONE, Ana Liza*,
- 86 BUHLUNGU, Sakhela*
- 86 BUJES, Janaina*
- 87 BUONANI PASTI, Henrique*,
- 87 BURCHARDT, Marian*
- 87 BURGESS, Adam*
- 87 BURGESS, Adam*
- 87 BURGOS, Fernando*,
- 88 BURSTEIN, Nidia Irene*
- 88 BURUCUA, Jose* and
KWIATKOWSKI, Nicolas
- 88 BUSBRIDGE, Rachel*
- 88 BUSCH, Anne*,
- 88 BUSCH, Anne* and
HOLST, Elke
- 89 BUSSE, Erika*
- 89 BUSSI, Eliana Mercedes*,
MANTIÑÁN, Luciano Martín* and
GRINBERG, Silvia
- 89 BUTCHER, Stephanie* and
FREDIANI, Alex
- 89 BUTLER, Tim* and
HAMNETT, Chris
- 89 BYWATER, Krista*
- 90 BYWATER, Krista*
- C**
- 90 CABANZO VALENCIA, Miyerlandy and
MUÑOZ BARRENECHE, Carlos
Felipe*
- 90 CABRAL FÉLIX DE SOUSA, Isabela*
- 90 CABRERA, M. Claudia*,
- 91 CAETANO, André* and
ANDRADE, Luciana
- 91 CALDERON, Fernando*
- 91 CALLEGARI, José Antonio*
- 91 CALLEGARI, José Antonio*
- 91 CALLEROS RODRIGUEZ, Héctor*
- 92 CALVIMONTES, Jorge*
- 92 CALVO, Esteban*,
SARKISIAN, Natalia* and
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- 92 CAMBOURS DE DONINI, Ana*,
MUIÑOS DE BRITOS, Stella Maris
- 92 CAMBRE, Maria-Carolina*
- 93 CAMELO, Ana Paula* and
MONTEIRO, Marko S. A.
- 93 CAMELO, Ana Paula* and
MONTEIRO, Marko S. A.
- 93 CAMINATI, Francisco Antunes*
- 93 CAMINATI, Francisco Antunes*
- 94 CAMPOS, Rosana* and
CAMPOS, Christiane S.S
- 94 CAMPOS HUERTA, Martha Elizabeth*
- 94 CAMPUSANO, Marina*
- 94 CAÑAVERAL, Lucía*
- 94 CANCINO PEREZ, Leonardo*
- 95 CANCINO PEREZ, Leonardo*
- 95 CANEDO, Maria Luiza* and
XAVIER, Alice
- 95 CANEDO VASQUEZ, Gabriela*
- 95 CANELO, Paula* and
HEREDIA, Mariana*
- 95 CANGUSSU, Amanda Cristina N.*
- 96 CANN, Candi*
- 96 CANTÓ-MILÀ, Natàlia*
- 96 CANTÓ-MILÀ, Natàlia* and
NÚÑEZ, Francesc
- 96 CAPANEMA ALVARES, Lucia* and
BESSA, Altamiro Sergio Mol
- 96 CAPRARA, Bernardo* and
RAMOS, Marília
- 96 CARAVACA, Evangelina*
- 97 CARBONELLI, Marcos*
- 97 CARDENAS, Julian*
- 97 CARDENAS, Luis Alberto*
- 97 CARDENAS, Sabine*
- 97 CARDENAS TOMAZIC, Ana*
- 98 CARDIA, Nancy*,
- 98 CARDOSO, Bruno*
- 98 CARDOSO MONTANHANA, Beatriz*
- 98 CARMAN, Maria*
- 99 CARNEIRO-DA-CUNHA, Maximiliano*,
MONTEIRO, Circe
- 99 CAROF, Solenn*
- 99 CARRANO, Paulo*,
DAYRELL, Juarez
- 99 CARRASCO, Alejandro* and
FALABELLA, Alejandra*
- 99 CARRERE, Geoffrey*
- 100 CARRIEL, Paola* and
NAVARRO, Rodrigo Reis*
- 100 CARRION, Rosinha* and
ULLRICH, Danielle
- 100 CARROLL, William* and
SAPINSKI, JP
- 100 CARTLAND, Jenifer*
- 100 CARTLAND, Jenifer*
- 101 CARVALHO DA SILVA, Gessika Ceci-
lia* and
MOREIRA, Eliana Monteiro
- 101 CASA DIAMANTE, Gastón*
- 101 CASSILDE, Stéphanie*
- 101 CASSILDE, Stéphanie*
- 102 CASTAÑEDA, Marcelo*
- 102 CASTAÑOS, Fernando*
- 102 CASTEL, Robert*
- 102 CASTELLANOS, Juan Manuel*
- 103 CASTELLANOS, Juan Manuel*
- 103 CASTELO BRANCO, Jordanna*
- 103 CASTELO BRANCO, Jordanna*
- 103 CASTIGLIONE, Celeste*

- 103 CASTIGLIONI, Ida*,
ROMERO, Osvaldo* and
ULLOA, Armando*
- 104 CASTILLO, Juan Carlos*,
BASCOPE, Martín
- 104 CASTILLO, Juan Carlos*,
MIRANDA, Daniel
- 104 CASTILLO GARZA, Omar Javier*,
104 CASTRO, Bárbara*
- 105 CASTRO, Bárbara*
- 105 CASTRO, Carolina*,
SHIMBO, Lucia
- 105 CASTRO, Talita*
- 105 CASTRO, Talita*
- 105 CASTRO-SANTOS, Luiz*
- 106 CASTRO-SANTOS, Luiz* and
FARIA, Lina
- 106 CASULLO, Maria Esperanza* and
KORZENIEWICZ, Patricio
- 106 CAUBET, Christian Guy*
- 106 CAUSA, Adriana*
- 106 CAVA, Roberta* and
AUGUSTINHO, Aline Michelle Nas-
cimento
- 107 CAVALCANTE, Cláudia*
- 107 CAVALCANTI, Leonardo*
- 107 CAVALCANTI, Leonardo*
- 107 CAVALLI, Stefano*
- 107 CAVAS, Cláudio*,
NAZARETH, Juliana
- 108 CAVAS, Claudio and
DAVILA NETO, Maria Inácia*
- 108 CAVIA, Manuel* and
GIGENA, Noemí Adriana
- 108 CAVUSOGLU, Rana*
- 108 CAVUSOGLU, Rana*
- 109 CCOPA, Pedro Pablo*
- 109 CEDERSUND, Elisabet*
- 109 CELIK, Ercüment*
- 109 CELIS BARQUERA, Ximena*
- 109 CENTENARO, Angela Ester Mallmann*
- 110 CENTNER, Ryan*
- 110 CERDA, Carlos*
- 110 CERUTI, Claire*
- 110 CERVIÑO, Mariana*
- 110 CERVIÑO, Mariana*
- 111 CERVIO, Ana Lucía and
D'HERS, Victoria*
- 111 CESAR, Daniel*
- 111 CESAR, Layla*
- 111 CESAR, Layla*
- 111 CHAKRABORTY, Sudip*
- 112 CHAN, Anita*
- 112 CHANDRI, Raghava*
- 112 CHANG, Heng-hao*
- 112 CHANG, Jason Chien-chen*
- 112 CHANG, Kuang-chi*
- 113 CHANG, Shin-Ock*
- 113 CHANTRAINE, Olivier*
- 113 CHANTRAINE, Olivier*
- 113 CHAPPELL, Neena* and
MACLURE, Malcolm
- 114 CHARLTON, Sarah*
- 114 CHASE-DUNN, Christopher* and
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- 114 CHASKIELBERG, Hector*
- 114 CHATTOPADHYAY, Molly*
- 114 CHATURVEDI, Manjeet*
- 115 CHAU, Kénora*,
BAUMANN, Michèle
- 115 CHAUFAN, Claudia*
- 115 CHAUFAN, Claudia*,
CONSTANTINO, Sophia
- 115 CHAVES, Mariana*
- 115 CHAVES, Miguel* and
DE CASTRO ALMEIDA, Rachel
- 116 CHAVEZ-GONZALEZ, Guadalupe*
- 116 CHAY, Claire and
THOEMMES, Jens*
- 116 CHEMALI, Zeina*,
BORBA, Christina
- 116 CHEN, Henglien Lisa*
- 117 CHENG, (Kent) Sheng Yao*
- 117 CHERAGHI-SOHI, Sudeh* and
CALNAN, Michael
- 117 CHERON, Cibebe* and
PRA, Jussara
- 117 CHERUBINI, Daniela*
- 117 CHERUBINI, Daniela*
- 118 CHESTERS, Jenny*
- 118 CHIANG, tien-Hui*
- 118 CHIARA, Magdalena*
- 118 CHIES SANTOS, Mariana*,
119 CHOUDRY, Aziz* and
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- 119 CHOUHY, Gabriel*
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- 119 CHRISTOU, Miranda*
- 119 CHUANG, Sheng-Yih*
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- 120 CINCUNEGUI, Carmen*
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- 121 CIOCHETTO, Lynne*
- 121 CIOLLI, Vanesa*
- 121 CIORDIA, Carolina*
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- 122 CISNEROS, Cesar*
- 122 CISNEROS, Cesar*,
PIPER, Isabel
- 122 CISNEROS, Paul*
- 122 CIVILA ORELLANA, Vanesa*
- 122 CLAES, Florencia* and
OSTESO, José Miguel
- 123 CLAES, Florencia* and
DELTELL, Luis
- 123 CLAUDIA, Uhart
- 123 CLAVIJO, Janneth*
- 123 CLECH, Pauline*,
123 CLELAND SILVA, Tricia*
- 124 CLEMENTE, Adriana* and
PIUBAMAS, Equipo de Investig-
ación MS 04
- 124 CLERVAL, Anne*
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- 124 ÇOBAN KENES, Hatice*
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- 125 COCK, Jacklyn*
- 125 COCKERHAM, William* and
BETCHER, Carrie
- 125 COE, Anna-Britt*
- 125 COE, Anna-Britt*,
GOICOLEA, Isabel
- 126 COELHO ALBUQUERQUE, José Lindo-
mar*
- 126 COHEN, Daniel Aldana*
- 126 COHEN, Daniel Aldana*
- 126 COLEMAN, David* and
ROWTHORN, Robert
- 127 COLETTI, Diego*
- 127 COLLIN, Johanne* and
DAVID, Pierre-Marie
- 127 COLLIN, Johanne*,
SIMARD, Julien
- 127 COLLINS, Jock*
- 127 COLLEBEDEFF, Tatiana*
- 128 COLOMB, Claire* and
NOVY, Johannes
- 128 COLOMB, Claire*
- 128 COLOMBO, Alba*
- 128 COLOMBO, Alba*
- 128 COLOMER, Antonio*
- 129 COMBA, Antonella*
- 129 COMBA, Antonella*
- 129 CON, Emre*
- 129 CON, Gulcin* and
KALAYCIOGLU, Sibel
- 129 CON, Gulcin*

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- 130 CONILH DE BEYSSAC, Marie Louise* and DAVILA NETO, Maria Inácia
- 130 CONNELL, Raewyn* and DADOS, Nour*
- 130 CONSTANTOPOULOU, Christiana*
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- 131 CONVERT, Bernard*
- 131 CORDEIRO, Eduardo Firak* and GONÇALVES, Thiago Roberto Zibetti
- 131 CORDOVA QUERO, Hugo*
- 131 CORMACK, Phillip* and COMBER, Barbara
- 132 CORNEJO, Marcela*, REYES, Maria Jose
- 132 CORRADI, M. Laura*
- 132 CORRADI, M. Laura*
- 133 CORRAL, Maria Manuela*,
- 133 CORROCHANO, Maria Carla*
- 133 CORROCHANO, Maria Carla*
- 133 CORTE, Malena*
- 133 CORTES, Rosalia*
- 134 CORTES, Soraya*
- 134 CORTES, Soraya*
- 134 COSACOV, Natalia and PERELMAN, Mariano*
- 134 COSTA, Geraldo*
- 135 COSTA, Giuliana* and EWERT, Benjamin*
- 135 COSTA, Heloisa*
- 135 COSTA, Lygia* and KOSLINSKI, Mariane
- 135 COSTA, Rafael*
- 135 COSTA, Sergio*
- 136 COSTA, Sergio*
- 136 COSTA, Vanessa*
- 136 COSTA PINHEIRO, Cláudio*
- 136 COSTA PINHEIRO, Cláudio*
- 136 CÔTé, Denyse*
- 136 COTE, James*
- 136 COUTINHO, Beatriz Isola* and STEIN, Leila de Menezes*
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- 137 CRAVEN, Catherine*, ROSENTHAL, Carolyn
- 137 CREMIN, Colin*
- 137 CRENZEL, Emilio*
- 137 CRINALL, Karen*
- 138 CROCCO, Natalia*
- 138 CROWDER-TARABORRELLI, Tomas*
- 138 CRUDI, Roxana
- 138 CRUZ, June Alisson*, GAIO, Jorge
- 138 CRUZ, Lara Abreu* and MOTA BRASIL, Maria Glaucíria
- 139 CRUZ, Milton*
- 139 CRUZ-CASTRO, Laura and SANZ-MENENDEZ, Luis*
- 139 CSUPOR, Isabelle*
- 139 CUDA, Emilce*
- 140 CUERVO, Hernan*
- 140 CUEVAS HERNANDEZ, Ana Josefina* and CUEVAS HERNANDEZ, Ana Josefina*
- 140 CUNHA, Claudia* and REIS, Alcenir
- 140 CUNHA, Márcia*
- 140 CUNHA, Tiago* and QUEIROZ, Silvana
- 141 CUNHA, Tiago*
- 141 CUTULI, Maria Soledad*
- 141 CYFER, Ingrid*
- 141 CYPRIANO, Breno* and SANT'ANA CARDOSO, Celso Rúbio*
- 142 CZAPKA, Elzbieta Anna* and LUCJAN, Izabela
- D**
- 142 D'AMICO, Marcelo*, LISDERO, Pedro* and AIMAR, Lucas*
- 142 D'AVILA NETO, Gustavo*, LOBATO, Nidia Perez and DE SENA JARDIM, Gabriel*
- 142 D'HERS, Victoria* and DE SENA, Angélica
- 142 D'ONOFRIO, María Guillermina*, DE FILIPPO, Daniela
- 143 D'OTTAVIANO, Camila*
- 143 D'URSO, Lucila*
- 143 DA COSTA, Renata Almeida*
- 143 DA SILVA, Marcelo Raimundo*
- 144 DA SILVA MALGARIN FILHO, Marcello* and KRISCHKE LEITÃO, Débora*
- 144 DA-SILVA-ROSA, Teresa*, SEDA, Gustavo
- 144 DA-SILVA-ROSA, Teresa* and CARNEIRO, Maria José*
- 144 DABENIGNO, Valeria*, AUSTRAL, Rosario
- 145 DABUL, Lígia*
- 145 DAHL, Espen* and VAN DER WEL, Kjetil
- 145 DAHLVIK, Julia*
- 145 DAICH, Deborah* and TARDUCCI, Mónica*
- 145 DAMIANI, Esteban*
- 146 DAMIJ, Nadja*
- 146 DANIEL, Camila*
- 146 DANSILIO, Florencia*
- 146 DAPHI, Priska*
- 146 DARCY, Michael* and KENWORTHY, Lauren
- 147 DARCY, Michael* and ROGERS, Dallas
- 147 DAS, Sanjukta*
- 147 DAS, Sanjukta*
- 147 DATOR, James*, SWEENEY, John* and YEE, Aubrey*
- 148 DAVID, Marília*
- 148 DAVIDSON, Debra* and STEDMAN, Rich
- 148 DAVIS, Kathy*
- 148 DAVIS, Nancy* and ROBINSON, Robert*
- 148 DE ANGELIS, Carlos F.*
- 149 DE ANGELIS, Gabriele*
- 149 DE BEYSSAC, Marie*, IRVING, Marta* and D'AVILA, Maria Inácia
- 149 DE CAMARGO MARTINS, Cauê*
- 150 DE CARVALHO, Salo* and DE SOUZA BUJES, Janaina*
- 150 DE CASTRO FONTAINHA, Fernando*
- 150 DE CASTRO HALIS, Denis*
- 150 DE GRAAFF, Bert* and BRÖER, Christian*
- 150 DE IPOLA, Emilio*
- 150 DE KROM, Michiel*,
- 151 DE LA ROSA, Mario*, ROJAS, Patria
- 151 DE LA TORRE PRADOS, Isabel*
- 151 DE LIMA COSTA, Maria do Perpétuo Socorro*
- 151 DE MARCO, Stefano*, ANTINO, Mirko
- 152 DE MARINIS, Pablo* and BIALAKOWSKY, Alejandro*
- 152 DE MARIO, Camila*
- 152 DE MATOS SARDINHA PINTO, Lucas*
- 152 DE OLIVEIRA NETO, João Matias*
- 152 DE OLIVEIRA QUEIROZ, Thais*,
- 153 DE SOUZA, Flávio*, CAVALCANTI, Ana C R
- 153 DE SOUZA, Flávio*, SANTOS, Caroline Gonçalves dos
- 153 DE SOUZA, Rafael*
- 153 DE SOUZA LIMA, Livia*

- 153 DE SOUZA MORAIS, Danilo* and
CÉSAR RAMOS, Paulo
- 154 DE SOUZA SARTORE, Marina*
- 154 DE SPIEGELAERE, Stan* and
VAN GYES, Guy
- 154 DE VROOME, Thomas*
- 154 DE VROOME, Thomas*
- 154 DE WEYDENTHAL, Nicholas B.* and
PIERIDES, Dean
- 155 DEBANDI, Natalia*
- 155 DEBNAR, Milos*
- 155 DECATALDO, Alessandra*,
MAGGI, Manlio
- 155 DEGIULI, Francesca*
- 155 DEISSLER, Stefan*
- 156 DEISSLER, Stefan*
- 156 DEITCH, Cynthia* and
HEGEWISCH, Ariane
- 156 DEL BARRIO, Elena*,
LETURIA, Miguel
- 156 DEL BARRIO, Elena*,
YANGUAS, Javier
- 157 DEL VALLE, Nicolás*
- 157 DELAMATA, Gabriela*
- 157 DELAUNAY, Catarina*
- 157 DELAUNAY, Catarina*
- 158 DELEO, Camila*,
- 158 DELESPOSTE, Aline Guizardi*,
CARVALHO FIUZA, Ana Louise
- 158 DELGADO MOLINA, Cecilia*,
- 158 DELGADO MOLINA, Cecilia*,
- 158 DELHEY, Jan*
- 159 DEMAINE, Jack*
- 159 DEMARTINI, Zeila*
- 159 DEMASI, Carlos*
- 159 DEMIRKOL, Esra*
- 159 DENIS, Ann*
- 159 DEPELI, Gülsüm* and
UZUN, Emel*
- 160 DEPELI, Gülsüm*
- 160 DEPELTEAU, Francois*
- 160 DEPOY, Elizabeth* and
GILSON, Stephen Gilson
- 160 DESAI, Manisha*
- 161 DESAI, Manisha*
- 161 DESTRO DE OLIVEIRA, Glaucia*
- 161 DESTRO DE OLIVEIRA, Glaucia*
- 161 DEUSDAD, Blanca*,
PRATS, Joaquim
- 161 DEVALLE, Verónica*
- 162 DEVILLE, Joe*
- 162 DEVLEESHOUWER, Perrine*,
TENNEY, Céline* and
HANQUINET, Laurie*
- 162 DEVLIN, Maurice*
- 162 DHEENSA, Sandi*,
WILLIAMS, Bob
- 162 DI GIULIO, Gabriela* and
VIGLIO, José Eduardo
- 163 DI GIULIO, Gabriela*
- 163 DI LEO, Pablo Francisco*,
VÁZQUEZ, María Soledad
- 163 DI LEO, Pablo Francisco* and
CAMAROTTI, Ana Clara
- 164 DI MARCO, Graciela*
- 164 DI NAPOLI, Pablo*
- 164 DI VIRGILIO, María Mercedes*,
ARQUEROS MEJICA, María Sole-
dad
- 164 DI VIRGILIO, María Mercedes* and
PERELMAN, Mariano*
- 164 DIANA MENÉNDEZ, Nicolás*
- 165 DIANA MENÉNDEZ, Nicolás*
- 165 DIAZ BIZKARGUENAGA, Koldo*
- 165 DÍAZ-JUARBE, Roberto O.*
- 165 DICKINS, Marissa*,
THOMAS, Samantha
- 166 DIEFENBACH, Aletta*
- 166 DIEFENBACH, Aletta*
- 166 DIETRICH, Hans*
- 166 DILL SOARES, Paulo Brasil*
- 166 DINARDI, Cecilia*,
- 167 DINIZ, Eli*,
BOSCHI, Renato
- 167 DINIZ, Madson*
- 167 DIOP, Carmen*,
- 167 DIOP, Carmen*,
- 167 DIXON, Jeremy*
- 168 DO PRADO, Juliana*
- 168 DOBRATZ, Betty* and
WALDNER, Lisa
- 168 DODEL, Matías*
- 168 DODSON, Jualynne*
- 169 DOHNKE, Jan*
- 169 DOMANSKI, Dmitri*
- 169 DOMINGUES, José Maurício*
- 169 DOMINGUEZ, Armando*
- 169 DOMÍNGUEZ GARCÍA, María Isabel*,
- 169 DOMÍNGUEZ GARCÍA, María Isabel*,
- 170 DONATO, Mateus*
- 170 DONG, Weizhen*
- 170 DONZA, Eduardo*
- 170 DORAN, Marie-Christine*
- 170 DOUGLAS, Karen Manges* and
SJOBORG, Gideon
- 170 DOWNIE, Kathleen*
- 171 DRAELANTS, Hugues* and
DARCHY-KOECHLIN, Brigitte
- 171 DRAIBE, Sonia* and
RIESCO, Manuel
- 171 DREHER, Jochen*
- 171 DRESSEN, Marnix* and
ANDOLFATTO, Dominique*
- 172 DRUMOND, André*
- 172 DUAIBS, Raquel*
- 172 DUBE, Saurabh*
- 172 DUFOUR-POIRIER, Melanie* and
HENNEBERT, Marc-Antoinin
- 172 DUFOUR-POIRIER, Melanie*
- 173 DUGHERA, Lucila*
- 173 DUHALDE, Santiago*
- 173 DURÁN, Valeria*
- 173 DURAND-DELVIGNE, Annick*,
BADEA, Constantina
- 173 DUSHINA, Svetlana*,
LOMOVITSKAYA, Valentina* and
IVANOVA, Elena*
- 174 DUSSAILLANT, Francisca* and
GUZMAN, Eugenio*
- 174 DUSSAILLANT, Francisca*
- 174 DVOSKIN, Nicolás* and
SLIPAK, Ariel*
- 174 DVOSKIN, Nicolás*
- 175 DWORKIN, A. Gary* and
TOBE, Pamela
- 175 DWYER, Tom*
- 175 DYSMAN, Maria Carolina* and
RAPIZO, Emmanuel
- E**
- 175 EBERLE, Thomas S.*
- 175 ECKARDT, Frank*
- 176 ECKER, Martha*
- 176 EDELBLUTE, Heather*,
CHÁVEZ, Sergio
- 176 EDELSTEIN, Mariela*
- 176 EDUARDO NUNES JACONDINO, Edu-
ardo*
- 177 EGGER, Rudolf*
- 177 EGO-AGUIRRE, Maria Del Pilar*
- 177 EHLERT MAIA, Joao Marcelo*
- 177 EHRENFELD LENKIEWICZ, Noemi*
- 177 EKMAN, Susanne*
- 178 ELABOR-IDEMUDIA, Patience*
- 178 ELABOR-IDEMUDIA, Patience*
- 178 ELETA-DE FILIPPIS, Roxana*
- 178 ELIZALDE, Silvia*
- 178 ELIZALDE SOTO, Rodrigo Antonio*
- 179 ELSAKKA, Abaher*
- 179 EMBRICK, David*
- 179 EMPINOTTI, Vanessa*,
JACOBI, Pedro Roberto

- 179 ENGEL, Cíntia* and RINCON AFONSO COSTA, Paula*
- 179 ENGELMANN, Wilson* and RODRIGUES, Augusto Zimmer
- 180 ENGEMAN, Cassandra*
- 180 ENGUIX, Begonya*,
- 180 ENGUIX, Begonya*,
- 180 ERGIN, Nezihe Basak*
- 180 ERGIN, Nezihe Basak*
- 181 ERICKSEN, Julia* and MARION, Jonathan
- 181 ERYSZEWICZ, Leandro*
- 181 ERYSZEWICZ, Leandro* and KRAUSE, Paula Graciela*
- 181 ESCALANTE, Ana* and IBARRA, Marina
- 181 ESCALANTE, Pablo Facundo*,
- 182 ESCOLAR, Cora* and FABRI, Silvina*
- 182 ESCOLAR, Cora* and FABRI, Silvina*
- 182 ESCUTIA, Eva*
- 182 ESGUERRA, Catalina*
- 182 ESIN, Gülsen*
- 183 ESLAVA, Julia*
- 183 ESPARZA, Louis*
- 183 ESPARZA, Louis*
- 183 ESPÍNDOLA, Fabiana*
- 183 ESPÍNDOLA, Fabiana*
- 184 ESPÍNEIRA GONZALEZ, María Victoria* and BIAGI, Marta
- 184 ESTEBAN, Fernando*
- 184 ESTEBAN, Khalil*,
- 184 ESTIVALET, Anelise*
- 185 ETXEBERRIA, Igone*, DIAZ-VEIGA, Pura
- 185 ETXEBERRIA, Igone*, YANGUAS, Javier
- 185 EUCLIDES, Maria Simone*, PINTO, Neide Maria Almeida
- 185 EUSTOLIA DURÁN PIZANA, Eustolia* and VALENTÍN FÉLIX SALAZAR, Valentín
- 185 EVANS, Peter*
- 186 EVANS, Peter*
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- 186 FABIANSOON, Charlotte*
- 186 FACAL, Silvia*
- 186 FACHELLI, Sandra* and PLANAS, Jordi
- 186 FACHELLI, Sandra* and LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN, Pedro
- 187 FACHINETTO, Rochele*
- 187 FACIOLI, Lara*
- 187 FACTOR, Roni*
- 187 FADAEE, Simin*
- 188 FAIR, Hernán*
- 188 FAKO, Thabo*
- 188 FALABELLA, Alejandra*
- 188 FALCÃO, Denise*
- 188 FALCÃO, Denise* and CORREA, Juliana
- 188 FALCON, Sylvanna*
- 189 FANSTEN, Maia*
- 189 FARIA, Ana Lucia Goulart de* and FINCO, Daniela
- 189 FARJI NEER, Anahí*
- 189 FARRO, Antimo Luigi*
- 189 FASCIGLIONE, Lucia*
- 190 FASSI, Marisa* and CALERO, Victor*
- 190 FASSIO, Adriana* and GILLI, Juan Jose*
- 190 FATTORE, Marco*, ORSINI, Sante
- 190 FAUSTINO, Jean Carlo*
- 190 FAYOMI, Oluyemi* and ADEOLA, Lanre*
- 191 FELD, Claudia*
- 191 FELDMAN, Alice* and KHAOURY, Romana
- 191 FELDMAN, Patricio* and FISCHNALLER, Celina*
- 191 FELIZARDO, Rafael G.*
- 192 FELIZOLA, Matheus Pereira Mattos-feizola* and BASTOS, Fernando Bastos
- 192 FELTON, Emma*
- 192 FENNEMA, Meindert* and HEEMSKERK, Eelke*
- 192 FENOGLIO, Fiorella* and FONSECA, Enah
- 192 FERNANDEZ, Francisca*
- 193 FERNANDEZ, María Alejandra*
- 193 FERNÁNDEZ, Miguel*
- 193 FERNÁNDEZ, Sofía*
- 193 FERNANDEZ ALVAREZ, Maria Ines*
- 193 FERNANDEZ ARAYA, Margarita*
- 194 FERNÁNDEZ BOUZO, María Soledad*
- 194 FERNANDEZ LORCA, María Beatriz*
- 194 FERNANDEZ MILMANDA, Belén* and BENES, Enzo
- 194 FERNANDEZ VAVRIK, German*,
- 195 FERNANDEZ VAVRIK, German*,
- 195 FERNÁNDEZ-ENGUITA, Mariano*
- 195 FERRAGINA, Emanuele* and SEELEIB-KAISER, Martin
- 195 FERRARI, Manuela*
- 195 FERRARINI, Adriane*
- 196 FERRAZ, Joana D'Arc Fernandes* and CORDEIRO, Wagner de Freitas
- 196 FERREIRA, Lara* and SALCEDO REPOLÉS, Maria Fernanda
- 196 FERREIRA, Leila*, FERREIRA, Lucia da Costa
- 196 FERREIRA, Lucia da Costa*
- 197 FERREIRA, Mara*
- 197 FERREIRA, Maria Ines*
- 197 FERREIRA, Regina Fátima C. F.*
- 197 FERREIRA, Rialize *
- 197 FERREIRA DE ALMEIDA, João*, BRITES, Rui
- 198 FERREÑO, Laura* and OLMOS ALVAREZ, Ana Lucía*
- 198 FERRO, Mariano*
- 198 FIALHO, Ana Letícia*
- 198 FIALHO, Carlos Eduardo* and MIRANDA, Tatiana
- 198 FIALKOVA, Larisa*
- 199 FIGOLS, Florence*
- 199 FILARDO, Veronica*
- 199 FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, Dulce*, SANTOS, Rosirene
- 199 FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, Dulce*, TERRA, Alessandra Matos
- 200 FILIZZOLA NOGUEIRA, Romulo*
- 200 FILOMENO, Felipe*
- 200 FINCO, Daniela* and GOBBI, Marcia*
- 200 FINEZ, Jean* and DRESSEN, Marnix
- 200 FINEZ, Jean*
- 201 FIORELLO, Christopher*
- 201 FISCHER, Karin*
- 201 FISCHER, Karin*
- 201 FISCHMAN, Gustavo* and HAAS, Eric
- 201 FISHER, Alison*
- 202 FISHER, Dana*
- 202 FISHER, Dana* and SVENDSEN, Erika*
- 202 FLAGG, Julia* and BATES, Diane
- 202 FLAM, Helena*
- 202 FLAM, Helena*
- 203 FLEITAS ORTIZ DE ROZAS, Diego Manuel*, FERNÁNDEZ, Santiago* and OTAMENDI, Maria Alejandra*
- 203 FLOETER, Guilherme*
- 203 FLORES, Cristina Gabriela* and PELLEGRINI, Pablo

- 203 FLORES CAMACHO, Orión Arturo*
- 203 FLORIANI, Dimas*
- 204 FLORIT, Luciano* and GRAVA, Diego
- 204 FLORIT, Luciano* and DE SOUZA, Josué
- 204 FLURY, Jorgelina*, HERAS MONNER SANS, Ana Inés
- 205 FOCAS, Brenda*
- 205 FOGIEL - BIJAOU, Sylvie*
- 205 FONJONG, Lotsmart* and SAMA-LANG, Irene
- 205 FONSECA, Dora*
- 205 FONTENELLE, Isleide*
- 206 FONTES, Breno*
- 206 FONTES, Breno, VARANDA, Marta*, REGO, Raquel
- 206 FONTES, Margarida and ARAUJO, Emilia*
- 206 FOO, Katherine*
- 207 FOOKONG DEJO, Herminia*
- 207 FOOTE, Jackson*
- 207 FORTE, Miguel Ángel*, PALACIOS, Matías
- 207 FORTE, Vinicius* and MESQUITA, Marina
- 207 FOX-HODESS, Caitlin*
- 207 FOX-HODESS, Caitlin*
- 208 FOZDAR, Farida*
- 208 FRAGA SAMPAIO, Márcia* and CHERNICHARO, Edna
- 208 FRAKE-MISTAK, Mandy*
- 208 FRANZEN, Sarah*
- 208 FRASCHINI, Mariano*
- 209 FREIDIN, Betina*, MOREJON, María Belén
- 209 FREIDIN, Betina*
- 209 FREITAS, Guilherme* and NUNES, Eduardo*
- 209 FREYTES FREY, Ada*
- 210 FRIDMAN, Daniel*
- 210 FRIED AMILIVIA, Gabriela*
- 210 FRIED AMILIVIA, Gabriela*
- 210 FRIEDMAN, Eli*
- 211 FRIEDMAN, Lawrence*
- 211 FRITZ, Jan Marie*
- 211 FRITZ, Jan Marie*
- 211 FROTA, Francisco Horacio da Silva* and SILVA, Maria Andréa Luz da
- 211 FROTA, Maria Guiomar da Cunha* and NETO, Pedro Alves Barbosa
- 211 FROTA, Maria Helena de Paula* and BARROSO, Hayeska Costa
- 212 FUENTES, Guillermo* and RODRÍGUEZ ARAÚJO, Martín*
- 212 FUENTES, Sebastian*
- 212 FUENTES REYES, Gabriela*
- 212 FUJISAKI, Tomoko*
- 212 FURSOV, Konstantin*
- 213 FURSOV, Konstantin*
- 213 FURTADO, Fabrina* and PINTO, Raquel*
- 213 FÜCKER, Sonja* and VON SCHEVE, Christian
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- 213 GÜR, Deniz Ali*
- 213 GABARROT, Mariana*
- 214 GADSDEN, Carlos* and LUCAS, Antonio
- 214 GAGO, Veronica* and GARCIA PEREZ, Eva*
- 214 GAIGER, Luiz Inácio*
- 214 GALAK, Eduardo*
- 215 GALCANOVA, Lucie*
- 215 GALDEANO, Ana Paula*,
- 215 GALE, Peter*
- 215 GALERA, María Cecilia*
- 215 GALLANT, Nicole*,
- 216 GALLANT, Nicole* and ALTOMONTE, Michele
- 216 GALVAO, Andreia*,
- 216 GÁLVEZ, Eduardo*,
- 216 GÁLVEZ GÁLVEZ, Laura*
- 216 GAMA, Fabiene*
- 217 GAMA, Fabiene*
- 217 GAMBAROTTA, Emiliano*,
- 217 GAMBAROTTA, Emiliano*,
- 217 GAMBOA ESTEVES, Abril*
- 218 GANDLER, Stefan*
- 218 GANTOIS, Maïlys*
- 218 GANTZIAS, George*
- 218 GANTZIAS, George*
- 218 GARBIN, Helena*, GUILAM, Cristina
- 219 GARBIN, Helena*, GUILAM, Cristina
- 219 GARCIA, Loreley*
- 219 GARCÍA, María Alejandra*
- 219 GARCÍA, Marisa*
- 219 GARCÍA, Mauricio*
- 220 GARCIA, Silvio Marques*, NETTO, Juliana Presotto Pereira
- 220 GARCÍA ANDRADE, Adriana*
- 220 GARCIA CAICEDO, Cristian David*
- 220 GARCÍA FIGUEROA, Emma*
- 221 GARCIA PEREZ, Eva*
- 221 GARCÍA RAMOS, Tania*
- 221 GARDUÑO VALERO, Guillermo Javier R.*
- 221 GAREAU, Brian*
- 221 GARIBAY, David*
- 222 GARMA, Carlos*
- 222 GARRETT, Daniel* and NG, Angie*
- 222 GARRIDO, Natalia*
- 222 GARRIDO CASTILLO JAIME, Jaime*
- 222 GASSER, Martin*, NOLLERT, Michael* and SCHIEF, Sebastian*
- 222 GASTRON, Liliana*
- 223 GAUDAD, Ludmila*, ALENCAR, Rafael
- 223 GAUDET, Joanne*
- 223 GAUDET, Joanne*
- 223 GAVIRATI, Pablo*
- 224 GEDDES, Mike*
- 224 GENDLER, Martín Ariel*
- 224 GENÉ, Mariana*
- 224 GENTILE, Maria Florencia*
- 225 GEORGES, Isabel*
- 225 GEORGIEVA, Nadya*
- 225 GEORJÃO FERNANDES, Eduardo*,
- 225 GEORJÃO FERNANDES, Eduardo*, GUTIERREZ CORNELIUS, Eduardo* and ROCHA DE MACEDO, Cássio*
- 226 GERHARZ, Eva
- 226 GERIBOLA MORENO, Gilberto*
- 226 GERXHANI, Klarita*, BRANDTS, Jordi
- 226 GHERLONE, Laura*
- 226 GHIBAUDI, Javier*
- 227 GHIBERTO, Luciana*
- 227 GIACOMINI, Sonia*
- 227 GIANNAKOPOULOS, Angelos* and TAENZLER, Dirk
- 227 GIANNOUTSOU, Margarita*
- 228 GIAQUINTA, Maria Lorena*
- 228 GIBB, Kenneth*
- 228 GIBBONS, Jacqueline*
- 228 GIBBONS, Jacqueline*
- 228 GIBSON, William*, WEBB, Helena
- 228 GIECO, Agostina*
- 229 GIL ARAUJO, Sandra*, PEDONE, Claudia
- 229 GIL ARBOLEDA, Yesid Mauricio*
- 229 GILAD, Noga*
- 229 GILINSKIY, Yakov*

- 230 GILL, Andréa B.*
- 230 GILL, Elizabeth*
- 230 GILLET, Anne*
- 230 GILSON, Adeline*
- 230 GILSON, Adeline*
- 231 GIMENEZ BELIVEAU, Verónica*
- 231 GINSBURG, Ruthie*
- 231 GIORGETTI VALENTE, Mariana*
- 231 GIROLA, María Florencia* and THOMASZ, Ana Gretel*
- 231 GIRÓN, Alicia*
- 232 GIRÓN, Alicia* and CANCINO LARA, Mirosalba
- 232 GIUGLIANO, Rogerio*
- 232 GIUMBELLI, Emerson*
- 232 GJERGJI, Elda*
- 232 GLASS, Michael*, WOLDOFF, Rachael
- 233 GLORIOSO, Valeria* and SUBRAMANIAN, S V*
- 233 GLUZ, Nora* and RODRIGUEZ MOYANO, Inés*
- 233 GOBBI, Marcia*
- 233 GOETTLICH, Andreas*
- 233 GOETTLICH, Andreas*
- 234 GOETZ, Susanne*
- 234 GOHN, Maria da Glória*
- 234 GOLDFRANK, Benjamin*
- 234 GOLDSTONE, Jack*
- 234 GOLOVKO, Nikita*
- 235 GOMES, Carla and SORJ, Bila*
- 235 GOMES, Christianne* and ELIZALDE SOTO, Rodrigo Antonio
- 235 GOMES, Christianne*
- 235 GÓMEZ, Vanesa* and GIACOPONELLO, Mariela
- 236 GOMEZ ROMERO, Celeste* and CABRERA ECHEVERRÍA, Anibal
- 236 GÓMEZ Y PATIÑO, María* and MENESES CARVAJAL, Aldo
- 236 GONALONS PONS, Pilar*
- 236 GONALONS PONS, Pilar*
- 236 GONÇALO, Camila* and BARROS, Nelson
- 237 GONÇALVES, Danyelle Nilin*
- 237 GONÇALVES, Rafael Soares*
- 237 GONCALVES LEONEL DA SILVA, Renan* and CONCEICAO DA COSTA, Maria*
- 237 GONG, Rachel*
- 237 GONNET, Juan Pablo*
- 238 GONZALEZ, Anahi Patricia* and PLOTNIK, Gabriela
- 238 GONZALEZ, Blanca Eva*
- 238 GONZALEZ, Gloria* and D'ABREU, Kim C.
- 238 GONZALEZ, Gustavo*
- 239 GONZÁLEZ, Jorge*
- 239 GONZÁLEZ, Jorge* and PERUZZO, Cicila*
- 239 GONZALEZ CHAVARRIA, Alexander*
- 239 GONZÁLEZ CHÁVEZ, Jaime Miguel*, DELGADO RIVERA, Efraín* and ORTEGA CONTRERAS, Joel*
- 240 GONZÁLEZ HERNÁNDEZ, José Roberto* and GONZÁLEZ HERNÁNDEZ, Guadalupe Margarita
- 240 GONZÁLEZ MALDONADO, Ingrid*
- 240 GONZÁLEZ-HERNANDO, Marcos*
- 240 GONZÁLEZ-HERNANDO, Marcos*
- 240 GONZALEZ-PEREZ, Guillermo Julian*
- 241 GOODE, Luke*
- 241 GOODS, Caleb*
- 241 GOODS, Caleb*
- 241 GORBAN, Débora* and PURSER, Gretchen
- 241 GORMALLY, Sinead
- 242 GOROSTIAGA, Jorge M.*, FRANK ITALIA, Pablo
- 242 GORSHKOV, Mikhail*
- 242 GORSHKOV, Mikhail*
- 242 GOTMAN, Anne*
- 242 GOTTERO, Laura*
- 243 GOULD, Deborah*
- 243 GOURGUES, Guillaume* and SAINTY, Jessica
- 243 GOUVEIA, Andréa* and SANTOS, Vinicius Wagner Oliveira
- 243 GOUVIAS, Dionysios*
- 244 GOVENDER, Jay*
- 244 GRAGLIA, Amy*
- 244 GRAN, Brian*
- 244 GRAN, Brian* and BRYANT, Rachel*
- 244 GRANCHAMP FLORENTINO, Laurence*
- 244 GRAVANTE, Tommaso*
- 245 GRAWERT, Elke*
- 245 GRECCO, Fabiana*
- 245 GREENBERG, Miriam*, HERZER, Hilda* and MERLINSKY, Gabriela*
- 245 GREENBERG, Miriam*
- 246 GREENSTEIN, Ran*
- 246 GRESH, Rebecca*
- 246 GRIFFITH, Alison*
- 246 GRIGOROWITSCHS, Tamara*
- 247 GRINBERG, Lev*
- 247 GRISCTI, Ximena*
- 247 GRISOTTI, Marcia*
- 247 GRONDONA, Ana Lucía*
- 247 GROSS, Matthias*
- 248 GROSSI, Gabriele*
- 248 GROSSI, Naiara*
- 248 GROSSI, Naiara* and CORONA, Roberto Brocanelli*
- 248 GROSSI PORTO, Maria Stela* and GROSSI PORTO, Maria Stela*
- 248 GUAY, Louis*
- 249 GUBKIN, Shulamit S.*
- 249 GUEMUREMAN, Silvia* and MACRI, Mariela
- 249 GUERREIRO F. FREIRE, Michele* and SILVA, Janssen Felipe DA
- 249 GUERRERO BERNAL, Juan Carlos*
- 249 GUICHARD, Eduardo*
- 250 GUIDOTTI GONZALEZ, Carolina Alondra*
- 250 GUILAT, Dr. Yael* and WAKSMAN, Dr. Shoshi*
- 250 GUILLAUME, Cécile* and POCHIC, Sophie
- 250 GUIMARAES, Antonio*
- 251 GUIMARAES, Jamile*
- 251 GUIMARAES, Jamile*
- 251 GUIMARAES, Nadya* and HIRATA, Helena*
- 251 GUIRADO, Jose*
- 251 GUNES, Onder*
- 252 GUPTA, Roohi*
- 252 GUPTA, Saloni*
- 252 GURCAN, Efe Can*
- 252 GURIDY-CERRITOS, Vanessa* and NUSSBAUM-BARBERENA, Laura
- 253 GURIEVA, Liudmila*
- 253 GURZA LAVALLE, Adrian*, RODRIGUES, Maira
- 253 GUSMÃO DE OLIVEIRA, Nelma* and SILVESTRE, Gabriel
- 253 GUTIÉRREZ, Ricardo*, VON BÜLOW, Marisa
- 253 GUTIERREZ, Rodolfo* and TEJERO, Aroa
- 254 GUTIERREZ CHONG, Natividad*
- 254 GUTIÉRREZ RODRIGUEZ, Encarnación*
- 254 GUTIÉRREZ-MARTÍNEZ, Daniel*
- 254 GUTIÉRREZ-MARTÍNEZ, Daniel*
- 254 GUZHVA, Olga* and CHUCHKO, Dmytro

- 254 GUZMAN, Raul Alejandro*,
SANCHEZ, Carlos David* and
VANEGAS, Juan David*
- 255 GUZMAN OCEGUEDA, Dr. Alejandro*
- 255 GVION, Liora*
- 255 GÜNDÜZ, Eran*
- 255 GÜNDÜZ, Eran* and
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- ## H
- 255 HAAS, Nicole*
- 255 HAAV, Kaarel*
- 256 HABER, Natalie*
- 256 HABER, Natalie*
- 256 HABERKERN, Klaus*,
NEUBERGER, Franz
- 256 HABUCHI, Ichioy*
- 257 HADJIYANNI, Andromachi*,
SPYRELLIS, Stavros-Nikiforos
- 257 HAEGEL, Florence* and
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- 257 HAGEN, Målfrid Irene*
- 257 HAGEN, Målfrid Irene*
- 257 HAGINO, Córa Hisae*
- 258 HAIDAR, Victoria*
- 258 HAKIM, Nadia*
- 258 HALLEY, Jeanne*
- 258 HALLEY, Jeffrey*
- 258 HAMAL GURUNG, Shobha*
- 259 HAMANISHI, Eiji*
- 259 HAMMERSLEV, Ole*
- 259 HANAFI, Sari* and
BOER, Justine*
- 259 HARADA, Shun*
- 259 HARADA, Shun*,
YOSHIDA, Kohei* and
YAMASHITA, Yusuke*
- 260 HARDING, Alan*
- 260 HARLEY, Kirsten*,
COLLYER, Fran
- 260 HARMAN, Vicki*
- 260 HARMAN, Vicki* and
SINHA, Shamser
- 260 HARRIKARI, Timo*
- 261 HARRINGTON, Christine*
- 261 HARRIS, Kevan*
- 261 HASEGAWA, Koichi*
- 261 HASHIGUCHI, Shoji*
- 261 HATCHER, Craig*
- 262 HATHAZY, Paul*
- 262 HATHAZY, Paul*
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- 262 HAZAMA, Itsuhiro*
- 263 HEATH, Melanie*
- 263 HEATHFIELD, Michael*
- 263 HEIZMANN, Boris* and
HOLST, Elke
- 263 HEIZMANN, Boris*
- 264 HELENA RAMPELOTTI, Danieli*
- 264 HELLAND, Håvard*
- 264 HELMAN, Sara* and
BEN SHLOMO, Ofira
- 264 HENDRICK, Joshua*
- 264 HENDRICKX, Jef* and
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- 265 HENRICKS, Thomas*
- 265 HENRÍQUEZ, María*,
NOZICA, Graciela
- 265 HENRY-WARING, Millsom*
- 265 HENRY-WARING, Millsom* and
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- 265 HERAN, Tamara*
- 266 HERBRIK, Regine*
- 266 HERINGER, Rosana*
- 266 HERMANOWICZ, Joseph*
- 266 HERMELO, Ricardo* and
CILLEY, Constanza*
- 266 HERMO, Javier P.* and
PITTELLI, Cecilia
- 267 RC30-24.1 HERMO, Javier P.*
- 267 HERNÁNDEZ, Candela*
- 267 HERNANDEZ PATIÑO, Diana Carolina*
- 267 HERNÁNDEZ-MEDINA, Esther*
- 267 HERNÁNDEZ-MEDINA, Esther*
- 268 HERRERA, Florencia*
- 268 HERRERA VIVAR, María Teresa*
- 268 HERRERO, Marta*
- 268 HERSELMAN, Stephne*
- 269 HETTIGE, Siri*
- 269 HETTIGE, Siri*
- 269 HETZLER, Antoinette*
- 269 HIMENO, Kosuke*
- 269 HIRABAYASHI, Yuko*
- 269 HIRAI, Shinji*
- 270 HIRATA, Daniel*
- 270 HIRATA, Marcia* and
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- 270 HIRATA, Tomohisa*
- 270 HIROSE, María Belén*
- 270 HIRSCH, Anita*
- 270 HIRSCH, Anita*
- 271 HIRSCH, Dafna*
- 271 HIRSCH, Dafna*
- 271 HIRSELAND, Andreas*
- 271 HJORT, Jens Lunnan*
- 271 HO, Glos*
- 272 HOBBS, Geoffrey*
- 272 HOEGSBRO, Kjeld*
- 272 HOEGSBRO, Kjeld*
- 272 HOEHNE, Stefan*
- 273 HOLMES, Mary*
- 273 HOLZER, Boris*
- 273 HONDA, Kazuhisa*
- 273 HONÓRIO QUINALHA, Renan*
- 273 HORA, Dinair Leal da*
- 274 HOREJES, Thomas* and
HEUER, Christopher Jon
- 274 HOREJES, Thomas* and
TOBIN, Joseph
- 274 HORIGUCHI, Ryoichi*
- 274 HORN, Catherine*
- 274 HORNER, Jed*
- 275 HORTA, Ana*,
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- 275 HOSODA, Miwako*
- 275 HOSOGAYA, Nobuko*
- 275 HOVNANIAN, André* and
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- 275 HOWALDT, Jürgen*
- 276 HRYCIUK, Renata Ewa*
- 276 HSIAU, A-chin*
- 276 HSIEH, Michelle F.*
- 276 HSUNG, Ray-May*,
LIN, Yi-jr
- 277 HSUNG, Ray-May* and
LIN, Yi-jr
- 277 HUANG, Paoyi*
- 277 HUBER, Florian*
- 277 HUEBENTHAL, Maksim* and
BAYER, Michael
- 277 HUGHES, Melanie*,
PAXTON, Pamela
- 278 HUJO, Katja* and
COOK, Sarah
- 278 HUMPHREY, Michael*
- 278 HUNDAL, Manmohanjit*
- 278 HUNDAL, Manmohanjit*
- 278 HUNING, Sandra* and
SCHUSTER, Nina*
- 279 HUNT, Stephen*
- 279 HURD CLARKE, Laura* and
BENNETT, Erica
- 279 HÄNZI, Denis*,
- 279 HÖLZL, Corinna*
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- 280 IACOBELLIS, Marisa* and
LIFSZYC, Sara
- 280 IANOWSKI, María Vanda*

- 280 IBAÑEZ, Ileana D.* and HUERGO, Juliana*
- 280 IBARRA, Marina* and FONSECA, Cesar
- 280 IBARRA ROSALES ESTHER, Ibarra Rosales Esther*
- 280 IBARRA ROSALES GUADALUPE, Ibarra Rosales Guadalupe*
- 281 IDIART, Alma*
- 281 IDO, Satoshi*
- 281 IERULLO, Martin*
- 281 IGUCHI, Satoshi*
- 282 II, Takayuki* and CHAN, Kay-Wah
- 282 ILERI, Esin*
- 282 IMADA, Tadahiko*
- 282 INABA, Nanako*
- 282 INDARRAMENDI, Cintia*
- 283 INOWLOCKI, Lena*
- 283 IRAZUZTA, Ignacio*
- 283 IRRAZABAL, María Gabriela*
- 283 ISAAC, Larry* and LIPOLD, Paul
- 283 ISACOVICH, Paula*
- 284 ISHITSUKA, Shoji*
- 284 ISHITSUKA, Shoji*
- 284 ISKRA, Pavez*
- 284 ISKRA, Pavez*
- 284 ISLEK, Mustafa*
- 285 ITO, Youichi*
- 285 ITZIGSOHN, José*
- 285 IUCCI, Matías*
- 285 IVANOV, Dmitry*
- 286 IVANOV, Dmitry*
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- 286 IWAI, Noriko* and TAKEGAMI, Misa
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- 286 J, Balamurugan* and RAMATHIRTHAM, Gopalsamy
- 286 JACKSON, Natalie*
- 287 JAGUDINA, Zaira*
- 287 JAIME, Martin*
- 287 JAIME-CASTILLO, Antonio M.* and MARTINEZ-COUSINOU, Gloria
- 287 JAIMES LEGORRETA, Luz María C.*
- 287 JAIN, Rashmi*
- 288 JAIN, Rashmi*
- 288 JALIF, Juan Ignacio* and OLLARI, Marina Alejandra*
- 288 JAMES-WILSON, Sonia* and JAMES, Laura
- 288 JANG, Hyojin*
- 288 JAPP, Klaus Peter*
- 289 JAQUETTO PEREIRA, Bruna Cristina*,
- 289 JARAMILLO, Verónica*
- 289 JARDIM PINTO, Céli Regina*
- 289 JARVIKOSKI, Timo* and KARJALAINEN, Timo P*
- 290 JASSO, Guillermina* and ROSENZWEIG, Mark*
- 290 JAYASINHA, Ranmalie* and TRAVAGLIA, Joanne
- 290 JAYASINHA, Ranmalie* and TRAVAGLIA, Joanne
- 290 JAYME, Juliana*, CHACHAM, Alessandra
- 290 JENA, Asima*
- 291 JENNESS, Valerie* and CALAVITA, Kitty
- 291 JENNISON, Karen*
- 291 JEOLAS, Leila* and KORDES, Hagen*
- 291 JEPSSON GRASSMAN, Eva*
- 292 JESUS, Loza*
- 292 JIMENEZ, Jaime*, RODRIGUEZ, Carlos
- 292 JIMENEZ, Luciene*
- 292 JIMENEZ, Maria Lucero*
- 292 JIMENEZ HUERTA, Edith* and CRUZ SOLÍS, Heriberto
- 293 JIMÉNEZ ZUNINO, Cecilia Inés*
- 293 JOHNSON, Amanda*
- 293 JOHNSON, Jacqueline*
- 293 JOHNSTON, Hank*
- 294 JOHNSTON, Hank*
- 294 JONKERS, Koen*
- 294 JORGE, Sílvia*
- 294 JOSEPH, Cynthia*
- 294 JOSEPH, Tiffany*
- 295 JOSEPH, Tiffany*
- 295 JUAN, Hsiao-Mei*
- 295 JULIAN, Erica Ambiel*
- 295 JULLIARD, Emilien*
- 296 JUNG, Chungse*
- 296 JUNG, Chungse*
- 296 JURAVICH, Nicholas*
- 296 JURCA, Ricardo*
- 296 JUREIDINI, Ray*
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- 297 KADI, Justin*
- 297 KALEKIN-FISHMAN, Devorah*
- 297 KALERANTE, Evaggelia*
- 297 KAMINKER, Sergio Andrés* and GHELFI, Federico
- 298 KAMINKER, Sergio Andrés*,
- 298 KANAI, Masayuki*
- 298 KAPLAN, Carina Viviana*
- 298 KARACAN, Elifcan*
- 298 KARAIKOU, Vicky*
- 299 KAREHOLT, Ingemar*,
- 299 KARJALAINEN, Timo P* and JARVIKOSKI, Timo
- 299 KARKLINA, Ieva*, ALEKSANDROVS, Aleksandrs
- 299 KASI, Eswarappa*
- 299 KATZ, Jeanne*, HOLLAND, Caroline
- 299 KATZ, Jeanne* and HOLLAND, Caroline
- 300 KAUR, Kulwinder*
- 300 KAUR, Kulwinder*
- 300 KAWASAKI, Kenichi*
- 300 KAYA, Tülay*
- 300 KAZAKEVICH, Olga*
- 301 KEATON, Trica*
- 301 KELAHER, Margaret*, SABANOVIC, Hana
- 301 KELLER, Paulo F.*
- 301 KELLY, Kristy*
- 301 KELLY, Peter*
- 302 KEMPF, Andreas Oskar*
- 302 KENNY, Bridget*
- 302 KERSCH, Dorotea Frank*
- 302 KERSTEN, Sarah*, NOLLERT, Michael* and SCHIEF, Sebastian*
- 303 KHAN, Sultan*
- 303 KHARLAMOV, Nikita*
- 303 KHARLAMOV, Nikita*
- 303 KHONDKER, Habibul H.*
- 303 KIKUZAWA, Saeko*
- 304 KILIAN, Reinhold*, KLING-LOURENCO, Paulo
- 304 KILIAN, Reinhold*, BECKER, Thomas
- 304 KIM, Mun Cho*
- 304 KIM, Myungsoo*
- 305 KIM, Seung Kuk* and CHO, Jung Rae
- 305 KING, Debra*
- 305 KINOSHITA, Shu*
- 305 KIRAKOSYAN, Lyusyena*
- 305 KIRBY, Emma* and BROOM, Alex*
- 306 KIRCHNER, Corinne*
- 306 KIRCHNER, Corinne*
- 306 KIRKMAN, Allison*

- 306 KIRKMAN, Allison*
- 306 KIVIJÄRVI, Antti*
- 307 KIVINEN, Osmo*,
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- 307 KIVINEN, Osmo*,
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- 307 KIVISTO, Peter* and
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- 307 KLEIDERMACHER, Gisele* and
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- 307 KLEIN, Stefan*,
- 308 KLEKOTKO, Marta*
- 308 KLINGENBERG, Darja*
- 308 KLINTMAN, Mikael*
- 308 KLINTOWITZ, Danielle* and
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- 309 KNEETEMAN, Gastón*
- 309 KO, Chyong-fang*
- 309 KOBAYASHI, Jun*
- 309 KOETTIG, Michaela*
- 309 KOLETH, Elsa*
- 309 KOMAROVA, Natalya*
- 310 KOMP, Kathrin* and
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- 310 KOMP, Kathrin* and
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- 310 KONG, Suk-Ki* and
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- 310 KONSTANTINOVSKIY, David*
- 311 KONSTANTINOVSKIY, David*
- 311 KONZEN, Lucas*
- 311 KOO, Anita* and
DENG, Yunxue
- 311 KORKUT, Umut*
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SUSTAS, Sebastián Ezequiel
- 312 KORZENIEWICZ, Patricio* and
ALBRECHT, Scott
- 312 KOSKELA, Hille*
- 312 KOSMINSKY, Ethel*
- 312 KOSSOY, Alicia*
- 312 KOSSOY, Alicia*
- 313 KOSUGI, Ryoko*
- 313 KOVACS, Eszter*,
EKE, Edit
- 313 KOVACS, Eszter* and
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- 313 KOZLAREK, Oliver*
- 314 KRABBE, Robin*
- 314 KRANGE, Olve*
- 314 KRAUSCH, Meghan*
- 314 KRAUSE, Paula Graciela*
- 315 KRAVCHENKO, Sergey*
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- 315 KREKULA, Clary*
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- 315 KRIEL, Elli*
- 316 KRIGER, Miriam* and
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- 316 KRIGER, Miriam*
- 316 KROCHMALNY, Syd*
- 316 KROCHMALNY, Syd*
- 316 KROGSTAD, Anne*
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- 317 KROLL-SMITH, Steve*,
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- 317 KROOS, Karmo*
- 317 KUHLMANN, Ellen*,
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- 317 KUHLMANN, Ellen*,
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- 317 KUHLMANN, Paulo* and
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- 318 KURBATOV, Sergiy*
- 318 KURIK, Bob* and
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- 318 KURODA, Koichiro*
- 318 KURTULUS, Hatice* and
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- 319 KUSCHE, Isabel*
- 319 KUTEYNIKOV, Alexander*
- 319 KUTSCHAR, Patrick*,
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- 319 KWAK, Kihwan*
- 320 KWON, Huck-ju*,
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- 320 KÖSSLER, Reinhart*
- 320 KØRNØV, Lone* and
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- 320 LAGES, Carolina*
- 320 LAGO MARTINEZ, Silvia* and
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- 321 LAGOMARSINO, Francesca* and
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- 321 LAIME AJACOPA, Teofilo*
- 321 LAMOTE DE GRIGNON PÉREZ, Juana*
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- 321 LAN, Zhang*
- 322 LANCIANO, Emilie*
- 322 LANDIM, Leilah*
- 322 LANDINI, Tatiana*
- 322 LANGA, Patricio*
- 322 LANGMAN, Lauren* and
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- 323 LANGMAN, Lauren* and
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- 323 LASTUN, Loredana Denisa* and
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- 324 LAURENT, Arthur* and
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- 324 LAW, Alan*
- 324 LAZMEY, T. Augustus Julian Lazmey*
and
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- 325 LE BIHAN, Gabrielle*,
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- 325 LE GALÈS, Patrick*,
- 325 LE GRAND, Elias*
- 325 LE GRAND, Elias*
- 326 LEACH, Darcy*
- 326 LEACH, Darcy* and
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- 326 LEAL, Jesús*
- 326 LEAL, Sayonara*
- 326 LEAL DE OLIVEIRA, Fabricio* and
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- 327 LEÃO, Luciana* and
DYSMAN, Maria Carolina
- 327 LEÃO, Luciana*
- 327 LECCARDI, Carmen*
- 327 LECHEVALIER HURARD, Lucie*
- 328 LEDERMAN, Florencia*
- 328 LEDERMAN, Jacob*
- 328 LEE, Chun-Yi*
- 328 LEE, Feng-Jihu*
- 329 LEE, Murray* and
CROFTS, Thomas
- 329 LEE, So-Young*
- 329 LEE, Young Hee*
- 329 LEEMAN, Yvonne*
- 329 LEHNERER, Melodye*
- 329 LEHNERER, Melodye*
- 330 LEI, Jin* and
CHANG, Kuang-chi*
- 330 LEIBING, Annette*
- 330 LEIPRECHT, Rudolf*,
- 330 LEITE, Elaine Silveira*
- 330 LEITE, Taylisi* and
BORGES, Paulo César
- 330 LELIS, Natália*
- 331 LEMBER, Uku*
- 331 LEMOS, Girleide Tórres* and
SILVA, Janssen Felipe DA

- 331 LENDARO, Annalisa*,
331 LENGUITA, Paula*,
SANTANA, Marco Aurélio
332 LENZI SILVA, Julia*,
NETTO, Juliana Presotto Pereira
332 LEON, Francisco* and
TENA, Jordi
332 LEON-MEDINA, Francisco José*,
332 LEOTE DE CARVALHO, Maria Joao*
332 LEOTE DE CARVALHO, Maria Joao*
333 LEPP, Annalee*,
LEE, Jo-Anne* and
PACINI-KETCHABAW, Veronica
333 LESSA DE BARROS, Flávia*
333 LESSENICH, Stephan*
333 LEVISTE, Enrique Niño*
334 LEVITA, Gabriel*
334 LEVY, Charmain*
334 LEWIN, Hugo*
334 LEWIN, Tessa* and
WHEELER, Joanna*
335 LI, Chunling*
335 LIBARDI, Suzana Santos* and
CASTRO, Lucia Rabello de
335 LIBOTTE, Jean-François* and
ANTOINE, Sébastien
335 LICEAGA, Gabriel*
335 LICHTENSTEIN, Bronwen*
336 LICHTENSTEIN, Bronwen*
336 LIDSKOG, Rolf* and
SUNDQVIST, Göran
336 LIDSKOG, Rolf*,
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336 LILJEHOLM HANSSON, Susanne*
337 LIMA, Adriana*
337 LIMA, Ana Maria Bourguignon de*
337 LIMA, João Miguel Diógenes de
Araújo*
337 LIMA, Maria Cristina*
337 LIMA, Maria Raquel*
338 LIMA FILHO, Irapuan Peixoto*
338 LIMA GUIMARÃES, Valeria* and
DIJANA, Roberta*
338 LIMONCELLI, Stephanie*
338 LIN, Chun Hung*
338 LIN, Chun Hung*
339 LIN, Mei-Ling*
339 LINCE BOHÓRQUEZ, Wilmar Dubián*
339 LINDIO-MCGOVERN, Ligaya*
339 LINK, Felipe*
339 LINK, Felipe*,
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340 LINN, James*
340 LINNE, Joaquín* and
BASILE, Diego*
340 LINS RIBEIRO, Gustavo*
340 LIRAN-ALPER, Dalia* and
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341 LISCHINSKY, Alon*
341 LISTA, Carlos*,
SORIA GARCIA, Emilse Romina*
and
MERA SALGUERO, Ana Laura*
341 LISTA, Carlos*
341 LISTERBORN, Carina*,
MULINARI, Diana
341 LITICHEVER, Cecilia*
342 LITICHEVER, Cecilia*
342 LITTIG, Beate*
342 LIU, Ya* and
LI, Changjiang
342 LIUKKO, Jyri*
343 LIVACIC, Carlos*
343 LLANO-ARIAS, Valeria*
343 LOBO, Francis*
343 LOCKIE, Stewart*
343 LOEW, Martina* and
STOLL, Florian*
344 LOGAN, John*
344 LOGIUDICE, Ana*
344 LOICK, Daniel*
344 LOLOUM, Tristan* and
CLIVAZ, Christophe
344 LONGO, Julieta*,
345 LONGO, Maria Eugenia*
345 LOPES, Andiará*
345 LOPES, Paul*
345 LOPES DA SILVA, Cinthia*
346 LOPES JR., Orivaldo* and
BARBOSA, Jéssica Cássia
346 LOPES JR., Orivaldo* and
BARBOSA, Jéssica Cássia
346 LOPEZ, Daniela Griselda*
346 LOPEZ, Ivan*
346 LOPEZ, Leandro Sebastian*
347 LOPEZ, Magdalena*
347 LÓPEZ, María Paz* and
TABORGA, Ana María
347 LOPEZ, Matias*,
NATALINO, Marco
347 LOPEZ, Matias*,
NATALINO, Marco
348 LOPEZ, Sebastián*
348 LOPEZ FIDANZA, Juan Martin* and
GALERA, María Cecilia*
348 LÓPEZ GALLEGOS, Alejandro*
348 LOPEZ SALA, Ana* and
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- 349 LOPEZ SALA, Ana* and
CEBOLLA BOADO, Héctor
349 LOPEZ VELASCO, Rocío*
349 LÓPEZ ZAVALA, Rodrigo* and
SOLÍS ARAGÓN, Martha Lorena
349 LOPEZ-CALVA, Juan Martin*
349 LOPREITE, Debora* and
MACDONALD, Laura*
350 LOREA LEITE, Maria Cecilia*
350 LORENC VALCARCE, Federico*
350 LORENC VALCARCE, Federico*
350 LORENZ, Mariana*
350 LOUÇã, Joana* and
SARMENTO, Manuel
351 LOVO, Ivana Cristina* and
GUIVANT, Júlia S.
351 LOW, Jacqueline*
351 LOW, Kelvin*
351 LOWRIE, Alexandra*
351 LOZA, Jorgelina*
352 LOZANO, Juan Ignacio*
352 LU, Peng*
352 LUCAS, Antonio* and
LLANO, Sergio
352 LUCENA, Daniela*
352 LÚCIO, José*,
COELHO, Thierry
353 LUIZ, Juliana*
353 LUKASIEWICZ, Karolina and
ANTOSZ, Patrycja*
353 LUKASIEWICZ, Karolina* and
SZCZUCKA, Anna
353 LUKE, Timothy W.*
353 LUKEN, Paul*
353 LUNA, Edna and
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354 LUNDQVIST, Åsa*
354 LUNGUINHO, Melise*
354 LUSTIGER THALER, Henri*
354 LUSTOSA DA COSTA, Elza*
354 LUTZ, Amy*
355 LUTZ, Helma*
355 LUZ, Nimrod*
355 LUZZI, Mariana*
355 LUZZI, Mariana*
355 LYCHKOVSKA, Oksana*
356 LYNCH, Gloria*
356 LYNCH, Gloria*
356 LYON, David*
356 LYTKINA, Ekaterina*

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- 356 LYTKINA, Ekaterina*
- 356 MAASS, Margarita*
- 357 MABTUM, Matheus Massaro*,
MARCHETTO, Patrícia Borba
- 357 MACA, Deidi*
- 357 MACEDO, Cibele* and
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- 357 MACHADO, Elisabeth Mazon*
- 357 MACHAT-FROM, Laura*
- 358 MACHAT-FROM, Laura*
- 358 MACHIMURA, Takashi*
- 358 MACHIN, Rosana* and
COUTO, Márcia Thereza
- 358 MACIEL, Cleiton*,
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- 358 MACLEAN, Mavis*
- 359 MACWILLIE, Elizabeth*
- 359 MADEIRA, Ligia* and
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- 359 MADUREIRA, Gabriel*,
- 359 MAGAIZA, Grey*
- 359 MAGALHÃES, Belmira*,
DA S. MENDONÇA RÊGO, Rafaela
- 360 MAGALLANES, Graciela*
- 360 MAGNO, Tânia* and
CALAZANS, Diego
- 360 MAHIEU, Christian*
- 360 MAICH, Katherine*
- 360 MAILLET, Antoine*
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- 361 MAIOLI, Esteban*
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- 362 MANCINI, Fiorella*
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- 363 MANEIRO, María*
- 363 MANEY, Gregory* and
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- 363 MANGAHAS, Mahar* and
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- 364 MANGANA, Susana*
- 364 MANGONNET, Jorge*
- 364 MANSUROV, Valeriy* and
YURCHENKO, Olesya
- 364 MANTOVANI, Rafael*
- 364 MANZO, Alejandro Gabriel*,
- 365 MANZO, Lidia K.C.*
- 365 MANZONI, Manuel* and
BÖCKER, Rafael*
- 365 MARCHANT, Alexandre*
- 365 MARCHIONI, Alessandra*
- 366 MARENGO, Leonardo*,
- 366 MARIN, Thais*
- 366 MARIN OLAN, Pablo* and
ARANDA ROCHE, Rossana
- 366 MARINES, Alejandra*
- 366 MARINS, Marins*
- 367 MARKHAM, William* and
FONJONG, Lotsmart
- 367 MARKIDES, Kyriakos*
- 367 MARONTATE, Jan*
- 367 MAROTIAS, Ana*
- 368 MARQUES, Ana*,
LESSA, Maria
- 368 MARQUES, Eduardo*
- 368 MARQUES, Joana S.*,
- 368 MARQUES, Juliana*
- 369 MARQUEZ MURRIETA, Alicia*
- 369 MARQUIS, Nicolas*
- 369 MARRERO, Adriana*
- 369 MARRERO, Adriana*,
PEREIRA DE LOS SANTOS, Lean-
dro
- 369 MARTET, Sylvain*
- 370 MARTIN, Jennifer*
- 370 MARTIN, Jordi*
- 370 MARTÍNEZ, Alexandra*
- 370 MARTÍNEZ, Miguel A.* and
GARCÍA, Angela
- 370 MARTÍNEZ ARIÑO, Julia*,
CLOT GARRELL, Anna
- 371 MARTÍNEZ GOYTRE, Elena* and
SORANDO ORTÍN, Daniel
- 371 MARTÍNEZ GUZMÁN, Antar*,
- 371 MARTÍNEZ GUZMÁN, Antar*,
MOLINA, Nancy
- 371 MARTINEZ GUZMÁN, Antar*
- 371 MARTINEZ MULLEN, Claudia*
- 372 MARTINEZ MULLEN, Claudia*
- 372 MARTÍNEZ NOVO, Rodrigo* and
OSCA LLUCH, Julia*
- 372 MARTÍNEZ NOVO, Rodrigo*
- 372 MARTINEZ-BRAWLEY, Emilia E.* and
ZORITA, Paz M-B
- 372 MARTÍNEZ-IGLESIAS, Maria* and
LORENZO-ROBLES, Anabel*
- 373 MARTINIELLO, Marco*
- 373 MARTINO-TAYLOR, Lisa*
- 373 MARTINOVSKI, Bilyana*
- 373 MARTINS, Isabel*
- 373 MARTINS, Maria Lucia Refinetti*
- 374 MARTINS, Paulo Roberto*
- 374 MARTINS, Thais*
- 374 MARTINS DE ALBUQUERQUE, Paulo
Henrique Martins*
- 374 MARUSHIAKOVA, Elena* and
POPOV, Veselin
- 375 MASKENS, Maité*
- 375 MASSHOLDER, Alexia*,
- 375 MATIJASCIC, Milko* and
KAY, Stephen
- 375 MATOS JÚNIOR, Clodomir*
- 375 MATSUE, Regina Yoshie*
- 376 MATSUTANI, Minori*
- 376 MATSUTANI, Minori*
- 376 MATTHEWS, Ralph* and
DIFRANCESCO, Darryn Anne
- 376 MATTOS, Amana*
- 376 MATTOS, Pedro Ivo*
- 377 MATTOS, Rossana*
- 377 MATURO, Antonio*
- 377 MATURO, Antonio*
- 377 MAZIVIERO, Maria Carolina*
- 378 MAZON, Marcia*
- 378 MCCALLUM, David*
- 378 MCCALLUM, Jamie*
- 378 MCCARTHY, Cameron*
- 378 MCCOY, H. Virginia*,
WILLIAMS, Mark L.
- 378 MCCOY, Liza*
- 379 MCDANIEL, Susan*,
GAZSO, Amber
- 379 MCDONALD, Ruth*
- 379 MCDONALD, Ruth*
- 379 MCDONALD, Zahraa*
- 379 MCFALL, Liz*
- 380 MCGHEE, Derek*
- 380 MCGHEE, Derek*
- 380 MCGUIRE, Meredith*
- 380 MCKIERNAN, Katherine*
- 381 MCLAUGHLIN, Neil* and
LESCHZINER, Vanina
- 381 MCMURTRY, J.J.*
- 381 MCTAGUE, Tricia*
- 381 MEDAN, Marina*
- 381 MEDEIROS, Rogerio*
- 382 MEDEIROS, Rogerio*
- 382 MEDRANO, Anahely*
- 382 MEHDI, Ali*
- 382 MEHLKOP, Guido*,
SATTLER, Sebastian* and
SAUER, Carsten*
- 382 MEIRELLES, Mauro*,
- 383 MEISSONNIER, Joel*

- 383 MEJÍA RAMÍREZ, Germán Mauricio* and LONGO, Bernadette
- 383 MELIK-TANGYAN, Andranik* and SEIFERT, Hartmut
- 383 MELIK-TANGYAN, Andranik*
- 384 MELINA, Lois Ruskai*
- 384 MELLADO, Virginia*
- 384 MELO, Marcus André* and PEREIRA, Carlos
- 384 MELZER, Silvia Maja*
- 384 MENCARONI, Arianna*
- 385 MENDONCA, Jupira*
- 385 MENEGAZZO, Elson*
- 385 MENEZES, Paulo*
- 385 MERA, Gabriela*
- 386 MERCER, Hugo*
- 386 MERCIER, Delphine*
- 386 MERKIER, Melina*, PALMISANO, Tomás* and VIVES, Rosario*
- 386 MESSINA, Luciana*
- 386 MEUCCI, Simone*
- 387 MEYER, Katherine*, RIZZO, Helen* and PRICE, Anne*
- 387 MEYER, Katherine* and PRICE, Anne
- 387 MEYER, Samantha* and BROWN, Patrick*
- 387 MEYER, Uli* and WINDELER, Arnold
- 387 MICHELINI, Juan José* and RELLI, Mariana*
- 388 MICHELSON, William*
- 388 MICHETTI, Miqueli*
- 388 MICHON, Piotr*
- 388 MIDAGLIA, Carmen*, ANTÍA, Florencia
- 388 MIERINA, Inta* and RUNGULE, Ritma
- 389 MIGUEL, Antonia Celene*
- 389 MIGUEL, Ruiz*
- 389 MILKMAN, Ruth*
- 389 MILLAN, Rodrigo*
- 390 MILLAN, Rodrigo*
- 390 MILLENAAR, Verónica*
- 390 MILLER, Elizabeth* and LUCHS, Michele
- 390 MILLER, Tina*
- 391 MILLS, Frank*
- 391 MILNE, E-J* and WILSON, Sarah
- 391 MINAVERRY, Cecilia*
- 391 MINCKE, Christophe*
- 391 MINUCHIN, Dr. Leandro*
- 392 MIOLA, Iagê*
- 392 MIRANDA, Erliane*
- 392 MIRI, seyed Javad*
- 392 MISHEVA, Vessela*
- 392 MISHRA, Arvind Narayan*
- 393 MISHRA, Shashi*
- 393 MISHRA, Shashi*
- 393 MISKOLCI, Richard*
- 393 MISOCZKY DE OLIVEIRA, Clarice* and FARIAS ROVATI, João
- 394 MISRA, Rajesh*
- 394 MIYAR BUSTO, María* and MATO DÍAZ, Fco. Javier*
- 394 MIZEN, Phillip*
- 394 MJELDE, Hilmar L.*
- 394 MODI, Ishwar*
- 395 MOERCH, Sven*, ANDERSEN, Helle
- 395 MOLINA, Mario*
- 395 MOLINA MATEO, Iliana Refugio*
- 395 MONGE, Noelia*
- 395 MONTANARI, Arianna*
- 396 MONTEIRO, Rodrigo*
- 396 MONTERA, Carolina*
- 396 MONTES, Veronica*
- 396 MONTES CATÓ, Juan* and VENTRICI, Patricia*
- 396 MONTES DE OCA, Verónica*
- 397 MONTES DE OCA, Verónica* and SÁENZ, Rogelio
- 397 MONTEVERDE, Malena* and PELAEZ, Enrique
- 397 MONTEVERDE, Malena*, ANGELACCIO, Carlos
- 397 MOOG, Sandra*, BOEHM, Steffen
- 397 MORA, Gloria*
- 398 MORA-SALAS, Minor*
- 398 MORALES, Laura* and GONZÁLEZ-FERRER, Amparo
- 398 MORALES, Laura*, PÉREZ-NIEVAS, Santiago
- 398 MOREAU, Marie-Pierre*
- 398 MOREAU, Marie-Pierre* and KERNER, Charlotte
- 399 MOREIRA, Glenda* and PASSOS, Rodrigo*
- 399 MOREIRA, Pedro*
- 399 MORELLO, Enzo Gustavo*
- 399 MOREM DA COSTA, Beatriz*
- 399 MORENO, Carolina*
- 400 MORENO HERNÁNDEZ, Hugo César*
- 400 MOREY, Eugenia*
- 400 MORGAN, Anne-Marie*
- 400 MORGAN, Myfanwy*, KENTEN, Charlotte
- 400 MORI, Chikako*
- 401 MORIARTY, Jo* and MANTHORPE, Jill
- 401 MORISON, Tracy*
- 401 MOROVICH, Barbara and ZABÉ, Grégoire*
- 401 MOROVICH, Barbara*
- 401 MORRIS, Alan*
- 402 MOSCHKOVICH, Marilia*
- 402 MOSQUEIRA, Mariela*
- 402 MOSQUEIRA, Mariela*
- 402 MOSSI, Thays*
- 402 MOTTA, Alda*
- 403 MOTTA, Jorge Martín*, CRIVOS, Bárbara* and ROMANO, Bárbara*
- 403 MOTTA, Renata*
- 403 MOTTA, Renata*
- 403 MOURAD, Laila Nazem* and BALTRUSIS, Nelson
- 404 MOURÃO, Maria Vitória, SERRA, Fernando* and ABREU, Catarina
- 404 MOURÃO, Maria Vitória* and COSTA, Jorge Lopes da
- 404 MUELLER, Georg*
- 404 MUELLER, Georg*
- 405 MUHIC DIZDAREVIC, Selma*
- 405 MULERAS, Edna*
- 405 MULINARI, Diana* and NEERGAARD, Anders*
- 405 MULINARI, Shai*
- 405 MULLER, Ricardo* and PEREIRA, Lawrence
- 406 MUNGARAY LAGARDA, Ana Marcela* and GARCIA CORTES, Alfonso*
- 406 MUNIZ, Jeronimo Oliveira*
- 406 MUNIZ, Jeronimo Oliveira* and ROSAS, Nina
- 406 MUÑIZ TERRA, Leticia*
- 406 MUÑOZ, David*, SIMÓ, Carles
- 406 MUÑOZ, Luisa Patricia* and ACUÑA COLLADO, Violeta*
- 407 MUÑOZ, Solange*
- 407 MUÑOZ COMET, Jacobo*, CEBOLLA BOADO, Héctor
- 407 MUÑOZ TAMAYO, Victor Daniel*
- 407 MURAKAMI WOOD, David*
- 407 MURINO RAFACHO, Amanda*
- 408 MURJI, Karim*

- 408 MURPHY, Dean*
- 408 MURPHY, Raymond*
- 408 MUSANTE, Bianca* and VENTURA, María Victoria*
- 408 MUSANTE, Bianca* and ADASZKO, Dan*
- 409 MUTCHLER, Matt*, PHILLIPS, Robert
- 409 MÜLLER, Bruno*
- 409 MÜLLER, Fernanda*,
- 409 MYTHEN, Gabe*
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- 410 NAGELS, Nora*
- 410 NAJMIAS, Carolina*
- 410 NAKADA, Shuko*
- 410 NAKANO, Marilena*, VILLAR E VILLAR, Maria Elena
- 410 NAOTO, Higuchi* and INABA, Nanako*
- 411 NASCIMENTO, Maria Leticia* and KLEIN, Sylvie Bonifacio
- 411 NASSER, Riad*
- 411 NAST, Julia*
- 411 NASU, Hisashi*
- 411 NASWEM, Adolphus* and EJEMBI, Egri*
- 411 NATALI, Lorenzo*
- 412 NATALUCCI, Ana* and PAGLIARONE, María Florencia
- 412 NATHANSOHN, Regev*
- 412 NAVA, Leonor*
- 412 NAVEDA, Alicia*, JOFRÉ, Leis
- 413 NAZARETH, Juliana*
- 413 NAZARETH, Juliana* and D'AVILA NETO, Maria Inacia*
- 413 NEGRELLI, Serafino*
- 413 NEGROVA, Marina*
- 413 NEJAMKIS, Lucila*
- 414 NELKEN, David*
- 414 NELMS, Taylor*
- 414 NELMS, Taylor*
- 414 NELSON, Kenneth* and MONTANARI, Ingalill*
- 414 NELSON, Kenneth*, FERRARINI, Tommy* and ROVIRA TORRES, Florencia*
- 415 NEMATINIYA, Abdolghayoum*
- 415 NENKO, Alexandra*
- 415 NERI, Lourdes* and TRUJILLO, Alma Isela
- 415 NEUBERGER, Franz* and HABERKERN, Klaus
- 416 NEUMANN, Pamela*
- 416 NEVES, Bruno Miranda* and SOUZA, José dos Santos
- 416 NEVES, Raphael*
- 416 NGAI, Steven Sek-yum*, CHEUNG, Chau-kiu
- 416 NICHE TEIXEIRA, Alex*, PIMENTA, Melissa
- 417 NICKLETT, Emily*
- 417 NICOLAS, María Alejandra*, BRAGATTO, Rachel
- 417 NIEDZWIECKI, Sara*
- 417 NIELSEN, Greg*
- 417 NIKOLAEVA, Uliana*,
- 418 NILAN, Pam*
- 418 NILSSON, Kjell*, SANDBERG, Johan* and TRAN, Hoai Anh*
- 418 NINALOWO, Adebayo*
- 418 NOBOA, Alejandro*
- 418 NOEL, Sophie*
- 419 NOGUEIRA, Makeliny*
- 419 NOISEUX, Yanick*
- 419 NOLL, Heinz-Herbert* and WEICK, Stefan
- 419 NOMIYA, Daishiro*
- 420 NORONHA, Vania*
- 420 NOVELLI, Jose Marcos*,
- 420 NOVELLINO, Maria Salet*
- 420 NOVY, Johannes*
- 420 NOY, Shiri*
- 421 NOZAWA, Atsushi*
- 421 NTOIMO, Favour*
- 421 NUNES, Jordao*
- 421 NUNEZ, Pedro*
- 422 NUR, Nadia*
- 422 NUR, Nadia*
- 422 NUSSBAUM-BARBERENA, Laura*
- 422 NUSSBAUMER, Beatriz*
- 423 NUSSBAUMER, Beatriz*
- O**
- 423 O'LOUGHLIN, Kate*, HEESE, Karla
- 423 ÖBERG, Peter*
- 423 OBERTI, Marco*
- 423 OCHOA AGUDELO, Maria Daniela*, BARRENECHE GIRALDO, Isabel
- 424 OCKÉ-REIS, Carlos*, BROWN, Lawrence
- 424 ODASSO, Laura*
- 424 ODASSO, Laura*
- 424 ODDONE, María Julieta*
- 424 OGAWA, Shinichi*
- 424 OHARA-HIRANO, Yuko*
- 425 OKAMURA, Kayko*,
- 425 OLESEN, Thomas*
- 425 OLIVEIRA, Gerson*
- 425 OLIVEIRA, Hebe*
- 426 OLIVEIRA, Rafael*
- 426 OLIVEIRA, Raissa*
- 426 OLIVEIRA, Raissa*
- 426 OLIVEIRA, Ricardo Costa de*
- 426 OLIVEIRA, Rita Alves*
- 426 OLIVEIRA, Sandro*
- 427 OLIVEIRA, Sueli Machado Pereira de* and REIS, Magali
- 427 OLIVEIRA DE ALMEIDA, Mariana*
- 427 OLIVEIRA E OLIVEIRA, Ana Luiza* and DUARTE NUNES, Everardo
- 427 OLIVERA, Mauricio Nihil*
- 428 OLIVIER, Guadalupe*
- 428 OLMOS ALVAREZ, Ana Lucía*
- 428 ONDA, Morio*
- 428 ONER, Ilknur*
- 428 OOSTERLYNCK, Stijn*
- 429 OOSTERVEER, Peter*
- 429 ORDÓÑEZ VALVERDE,, Jorge*
- 429 ORLANSKY, Dora* and CUNIAL, Santiago
- 429 ORNAGHI, Annalisa and TOGNETTI BORDOGNA, Mara*
- 430 ORTEGA, Araceli*
- 430 ORTIZ DE ROZAS, Victoria*
- 430 ORTIZ-NEGRON, Laura L*
- 430 ORTON, Andrew*
- 430 ORTON, Andrew*
- 431 OSORIO, Abraham*
- 431 OSORIO, Paulina*
- 431 OSSANDON, Jose* and URETA, Sebastian*
- 431 OSSANDON, Jose*
- 431 OSSIPOW WUEST, Laurence*
- 432 OSTUNI, Fernando* and VAN GELDER, Jean-Louis
- 432 OTAMENDI, Maria Alejandra*
- 432 OTERO, Analia*
- 432 OVER, Defne*
- 432 OVERBYE, Einar*
- 433 OZAKI, Ritsuko* and SHAW, Isabel
- 433 OZYEGIN, Gul*
- P**
- 433 PACEY, Fiona*, VEITCH, Craig

- 433 PACHECO, Celia*
- 433 PACHECO, Leonardo*
- 434 PACHECO JUNIOR, Natália*,
- 434 PAGE, Justin*
- 434 PAGE POMA, Fernanda*
- 434 PAGE POMA, Fernanda*
- 434 PAIM, Elisângela Soldateli*
- 435 PAIS ANDRADE, Marcela Alejandra*
- 435 PALACIOS, Rafael*
- 435 PALERM, Jacinta*
- 435 PALMA, Daniela*,
- 435 PALMEIRA, Lara Virgínia Saraiva*
- 436 PANAIA, Marta*
- 436 PANDEY, U.S.*
- 436 PANDEY, U.S.*
- 436 PANSHIKAR, Prajakta*
- 436 PAPALINI, Vanina*,
- 437 PARANHOS, Mônica*
- 437 PARDO ABRIL, Neyla Graciela*
- 437 PAREDES, Diego* and BONIOLO, Paula
- 437 PARET, Marcel*
- 437 PARET, Marcel*
- 438 PARK, Sara*
- 438 PARK, Sara*
- 438 PARKER, Peter*, DELSHAMMAR, Tim
- 438 PARKER, Robert Nash*
- 438 PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, Sabrina*
- 439 PARREIRA PERIN, Vanessa*
- 439 PASCALE, Celine-Marie*
- 439 PASCHALI, Elektra*
- 439 PASCUCHELLI, Maria Natalia*
- 439 PASIN, Julia*
- 440 PASOS, Lukas*
- 440 PASSOS, Elaine* and CAULA, Pamela
- 440 PASSOS, Elaine*
- 440 PATEL, Sujata*
- 440 PATIL, Rajendra*
- 441 PATIL, Rajendra*
- 441 PATRICIA AMARO GONZALEZ, Patricia* and ESPINOZA BACA, Pedro
- 441 PATROCINO, Laís*
- 441 PATRONI, Viviana* and FELDER, Ruth*
- 441 PATSIAS, Caroline* and PATSIAS, Sylvie
- 442 PATSIAS, Caroline* and PATSIAS, Sylvie
- 442 PATTNAIK, Binay Kumar*
- 442 PATTNAIK, Binay Kumar* and SAHOO, Subhasis
- 442 PAULLE, Bowen*
- 442 PAVLOU, Victoria*
- 443 PAZ RAMIREZ, Adriana*
- 443 PE&NTILDE;ALVA, Susana*,
- 443 PE&NTILDE;ALVA, Susana*,
- 443 PEDRO, Rosa* and SZAPIRO, Ana*
- 444 PELFINI, Alejandro*
- 444 PELLEGRINI, Pablo*
- 444 PELLEGRINO, Giuseppina*
- 444 PELLEGRINO, Giuseppina*
- 444 PELLIZZONI, Luigi*
- 445 PELUCIO, Larissa*, CERVI, Mariana
- 445 PENNA, Camila*
- 445 PENNA, Camila*
- 445 PEPPEL, Megan*
- 446 PEPPEL, Megan*
- 446 PERA, Géssica Trevisan*
- 446 PEREIRA, Helayne*
- 446 PEREIRA, Ines* and SHINODA, Luciana
- 446 PEREIRA, Jaiane*, SOUZA, Márcia Cristina David de
- 447 PEREIRA, Luiza Helena*
- 447 PEREIRA, Margaret*
- 447 PEREIRA, Ronan*
- 447 PEREIRA, Rosa* and MAIA, Rosane
- 447 PEREIRA, Vilma*
- 448 PEREIRA ANDRADE, Daniel*
- 448 PEREIRA ANDRADE, Daniel*
- 448 PERERA, Veronica*
- 448 PERES, Hagit*
- 449 PERESON, Claudiana*
- 449 PERETTE, Carlos José*
- 449 PEREYRA, Brenda*
- 449 PEREYRA, Diego Ezequiel* and PONTREMOLI, Claudia
- 449 PEREYRA, Diego Ezequiel*
- 449 PEREYRA, Sebastian*
- 450 PEREZ, Federico*
- 450 PEREZ, Federico*
- 450 PÉREZ, Fernando*
- 450 PEREZ, German*
- 450 PÉREZ, Pablo Ernesto* and BUSSO, Mariana*
- 451 PÉREZ, Soledad*
- 451 PÉREZ, Stella*
- 451 PEREZ DURAN, Juan Carlos*
- 451 PÉREZ RUBIO, Ana María* and BUTTI, Federico
- 452 PÉREZ-CASTRO, Judith*
- 452 PÉREZ-NIEVAS, Santiago* and VINTILA, Daniela
- 452 PERLSTADT, Harry*
- 452 PERLSTADT, Harry*
- 452 PERSSON, Magnus X*
- 453 PERUFO, Katusce*
- 453 PERUGORRIA, Ignacia*
- 453 PERUGORRIA, Ignacia*
- 453 PESSANHA, Lavínia*
- 454 PETER, Nina*
- 454 PETERMANN, Sören*
- 454 PETERMANN, Sören*, SCHMITT, Thomas
- 454 PETERS, Gabriela*
- 454 PETERSSON, Frida*
- 455 PETRJANOSOVA, Magda*, LUKSIK, Ivan
- 455 PETROVIC, Miodrag*
- 455 PETROVIC, Miodrag*
- 455 PFLÜCKE, Virginia Quimey*
- 456 PHILLIPS, Andrea* and ERDEMCI, Fulya*
- 456 PICANÇO, Felícia*
- 456 PICANÇO, Monise*
- 456 PICHÉ, Denise*
- 457 PICKARD, Sarah*
- 457 PICKARD, Sarah*
- 457 PIERBATTISTI, Damián*
- 457 PIETERSE, Marius*
- 457 PIGNUOLI OCAMPO, Sergio*
- 457 PILCH ORTEGA, Angela*
- 458 PIMENTA, Melissa*
- 458 PIÑEIRO CARERAS, Julia* and GAZTAÑAGA, Julieta*
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- 458 PINHEIRO, Aracélia Azevedo *, OLIVEIRA, João Paulo de Oliveira
- 459 PINHEIRO, Henry*
- 459 PINI, Mónica*
- 459 PINI, Mónica*
- 459 PINTO, Raquel*
- 459 PINZON, Jhon*, PASOS, Lukas
- 460 PIOTROWSKA, Maria*
- 460 PIOVANI, Juan Ignacio* and DEL CUETO, Carla
- 460 PIRANI, Bianca Maria*
- 460 PIRZADA, Amin*

- 460 PISCITELLI, Adriana*
- 461 PIZZI, Alejandro*
- 461 PLA, Jesica*
- 461 PLEYERS, Geoffrey*
- 461 PLEYERS, Geoffrey*
- 461 PLOTNO, Gabriela*
- 462 PLUSS, Caroline*
- 462 POBLETE, Lorena*
- 462 POKROVSKY, Nikita*
- 462 POMA, Alice*
- 462 POMA, Alice* and GRAVANTE, Tommaso*
- 463 POMAR, Tomás*
- 463 PONCE DE LEÓN, Jimena*
- 463 PONTES, Felipe Simão*
- 463 POONACHA, Veena*
- 463 POONACHA, Veena*
- 464 PORIO, Emma*
- 464 PORTO PEDROSA, Leticia*
- 464 POSADO, Thomas*
- 464 POSSAMAI, Adam*, RICHARDSON, James
- 464 POSSAS, Mariana*
- 464 POSTON, Dudley* and CHANG, Yuting
- 465 POWELL, Bradley*
- 465 POYRAZ, Bedriye*
- 465 POZO GORDALIZA, Rosario*
- 465 PRADEL, Marc*
- 465 PRADILLA, Emilio* and MORENO, Felipe de Jesús
- 466 PRADO, Maria Renata*
- 466 PRADO, Rebeca Makowski de Oliveira* and ARAÚJO, Vinicius
- 466 PRADO, Rebeca Makowski de Oliveira* and SOUZA, Carla Arantes de*
- 466 PRADO, Renata Lopes Costa*
- 467 PRATES, Antonio*, FALEIRO, Matheus
- 467 PRATES, Ian*
- 467 PREDA, Marian*
- 467 PRETECEILLE, Edmond* and OBERTI, Marco
- 467 PRIBBLE, Jennifer*
- 467 PRIES, Ludger*
- 468 PRIETO-FLORES, Òscar*
- 468 PRIOR, Lindsay*
- 468 PROHASKA, Ariane*
- 468 PROSONO, Marvin*
- 468 PUGA, Cristina* and LUNA, Matilde
- 469 PULHEZ, Mariana*
- 469 PULIDO, David*
- 469 PUN, Ngai* and FAN, Lulu
- 469 PURKAYASTHA, Bandana and ADUR, Shweta Majumdar*
- 469 PUYOL, María Victoria*
- 470 PYLE, Nathaniel*
- Q**
- 470 QUARETTI, Lucía*
- 470 QUEIROLO, Rosario* and BOIDI, María Fernanda*
- 470 QUESNEL-VALL&EACUTE;E, Amélie*, JENKINS, Tania
- 470 QUIROGA, Maria Virginia* and BARROS, Sebastián*
- 471 QUIROZ, Pamela* and MILAM-BROOKS, Kisha
- 471 QUIROZ-CARRANZA, Roxana*
- R**
- 471 RADAKOVICH, Rosario*
- 471 RADENBACH, Niklas*
- 471 RAFAEL, Erwin*
- 472 RAFFAETA, Roberta*
- 472 RAHIMI, Babak*
- 472 RAIJMAN, Rebeca* and KEMP, Adriana
- 472 RAISH, Mike*
- 472 RAIZER, Leandro*
- 472 RAJAGOPAL, Indhu*
- 473 RALPHS, Robert*
- 473 RAMALHO, Ângela Maria Cavalcanti Ramalho*, GUIMARÃES, Jaqueline Guimarães Santos
- 473 RAMATHIRTHAM, Gopalsamy*
- 473 RAMÍREZ, Hernán*
- 473 RAMIREZ, Liliana*
- 474 RAMIREZ, Liliana*
- 474 RAMÍREZ MORALES, María Del Rosario*
- 474 RAMIRO, Luis*
- 474 RAMOS, Queise*
- 474 RAMOS ZINCKE, Claudio*
- 475 RAMPERSAD, Ravi*
- 475 RANDOLPHO PAIVA,, Angela*
- 475 RANGEL, Henrique*, BOLONHA, Carlos
- 475 RANSAN-ELLIOTT, Hedda*
- 475 RANSIEK, Anna*
- 476 RANSIEK, Anna*
- 476 RAO, Raja Mohan*
- 476 RAPOSO, Isabel*
- 476 RAPOSO, Otavio*
- 476 RASCOVAN, Alejandro*
- 477 RATHZEL, Nora* and UZZELL, David
- 477 RAUSKY, Maria Eugenia*
- 477 RECAMAN, Ana Lucia*
- 477 RECAMAN, Ana Lucia*
- 478 RECCHI, Ettore* and RAFFINI, Luca
- 478 RECCHI, Ettore*
- 478 REGUEIRO, Sabina*
- 478 REICHER, Rosa*
- 478 REIGADAS, Cristina*
- 479 REINHEIMER, Patricia*
- 479 REINHEIMER, Patricia*
- 479 REINISCH PICOLOTTO, Mariana* and MEIRELLES, Mauro
- 479 REIRO, Anabel*
- 480 REIS, Bruno Pinheiro Wanderley*, MORÁVIA, Matheus de Sá* and FERREIRA, Lara Marina*
- 480 REIS, Magali*
- 480 REIS MOTA, Fabio*
- 480 REISING, Ailin*
- 480 RELI, Mariana*,
- 481 RESENDE, Cláudia*
- 481 RESENDE, José Manuel*
- 481 RESH, Nura* and SABBAGH, Clara
- 482 RESTREPO RUIZ, Diana*
- 482 REYES SUÁREZ, Azucena* and POTASCHNER, Leandro Ezequiel*
- 482 REYES-RIVAS, Roxana*
- 482 REYNALS, Cristina*, SURIAN, Alessio
- 483 REYNOLDS, Jill*
- 483 RIBEIRO, Ludmila*
- 483 RIBEIRO, Maria Thereza*
- 483 RIBEIRO, Natalina*
- 483 RIBEIRO, Thuanny* and LIMA, Niedja*
- 484 RICCIONI, Ilaria*
- 484 RICCIONI, Ilaria*
- 484 RICE, Carla* and RICE, Carla*
- 484 RICE, Carla* and RICE, Carla*
- 484 RICHARDS, Patricia*
- 485 RIDGEWAY, Cecilia*
- 485 RIEGEL, Viviane*
- 485 RIESCO, Manuel* and DURÁN, Francisco
- 485 RIFOTIS, Theophilos*

- 485 RIGAS, Anastasia- Valentine* and PAPA, Emmanouela*
- 486 RIGON, Andrea*
- 486 RIGON, Andrea*
- 486 RIJAL, Chiranjibi* and GARTAULA, Hom Nath
- 486 RINCON AFONSO COSTA, Paula*
- 486 RINKEVICIUS, Leonardas*
- 487 RINKEVICIUS, Leonardas*
- 487 RIOS ROZO, Camilo Enrique*
- 487 RIVAS SANCHEZ, Hector Eloy*
- 487 RIVERA, Michelle*
- 488 RIVIERE, Clément*
- 488 RIVOIR, Ana*
- 488 ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn* and MACK, Kathy
- 488 ROBERTS, Bryan*
- 488 ROBERTS, Ken*
- 489 ROBERTS, Kenneth*
- 489 ROBERTSON, Douglas*
- 489 ROBINSON, Laura*
- 489 ROBINSON, Pamela* and RAINBIRD, Helen
- 489 ROCA SERVAT, Denisse*
- 490 ROCA-SERVAT, Denisse*
- 490 ROCCA RIVAROLA, María Dolores*
- 490 ROCHA, Lia*
- 490 ROCHA, Luciane*
- 490 ROCHA, Maria Eduarda Mota*, LEAL, Wellthon Rafael Aguiar
- 491 ROCHA, Rafael*
- 491 ROCHA, Vanessa*
- 491 ROCHA AMORIM, Francisco*
- 491 ROCHE, Nicolás*
- 491 RODRIGO, Cintia* and SOSA, Pamela
- 492 RODRIGUES, Luciene* and GONÇALVES, Maria Elizete
- 492 RODRIGUES, Tatiane*
- 492 RODRIGUEZ, Cesar*
- 492 RODRIGUEZ, Evelyn*
- 492 RODRÍGUEZ, Katya*
- 493 RODRIGUEZ, Manuel Ángel* and LOPEZ VELASCO, Rocío
- 493 RODRIGUEZ, Manuel Ángel*
- 493 RODRIGUEZ, Sandra*
- 493 RODRIGUEZ, Sandra*
- 493 RODRÍGUEZ, Zeyda*
- 494 RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ, Miguel*
- 494 RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ, Miguel*, ENGELS, Anita
- 494 RODRIGUEZ MORATO, Arturo* and ZARLENGA, Martias
- 494 RODRIGUEZ-ESPINOLA, Solange*
- 495 ROGERS, Matthew*
- 495 ROGERS, Peter*
- 495 ROGERS-BROWN, Jennifer*, SHEARER, Christine
- 495 ROHDE, Caterina*
- 495 ROHDE, Caterina*
- 496 ROJAS, Flavio*
- 496 ROJAS, Flavio* and VOSS, Paul*
- 496 ROJAS, Mariano*
- 496 ROJAS, Patria*, DE LA ROSA, Mario
- 496 ROJO, Raul-Enrique*
- 497 ROLDAN, Alejandro
- 497 ROLDAN, Veronica*
- 497 ROLLWAGEN, Heather* and GIBBS VAN BRUNSCHOT, Erin
- 497 ROLNIK, Raquel and RODRIGUES, Evaniza*
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- 498 ROMERO, María Aurora* and GONNET, Juan Pablo
- 498 ROMERO CUEVAS, José Manuel*
- 498 ROMO BELTRAN, Rosa*
- 498 RONALD, Richard* and KADI, Justin*
- 498 RONCEVIC, Borut* and DAMIJ, Nadja*
- 499 ROSA, Hartmut*
- 499 ROSA, Marcelo*
- 499 ROSA, Paula Cecilia* and GARCÍA, Ariel Oscar
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- 499 ROSALDO, Manuel*
- 500 ROSENFELD, Martin*
- 500 ROSENFELD, Cinara*
- 500 ROSENFELD, Cinara*
- 500 ROSENHEK, Zeev* and SHALEV, Michael*
- 501 ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, Kerstin*
- 501 ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, Kerstin* and KORTMANN, Matthias
- 501 ROSENTHAL, Gabriele* and RADENBACH, Niklas
- 501 ROSENTHAL, Gabriele*
- 501 ROSINAITE, Vikinta*
- 502 ROSINAITE, Vikinta*
- 502 ROSOCHACKI, Sophia* and COSTANDIUS, Elmarie
- 502 ROSTGAARD, Tine*
- 502 ROTH, Steffen*
- 503 ROULIER, Scott*
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- 503 ROZANOVA, Julia*
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- 504 RUBIALES, Miguel*, PUJADAS, Isabel
- 504 RUBIO, Ignacio*
- 504 RUDOLF, Florence* and AMAT, Amandine
- 505 RUDOLF, Florence*
- 505 RUELLAND, Isabelle*
- 505 RUGGUNAN, Shaun*
- 505 RUGGUNAN, Shaun*
- 505 RUIZ BRY, Eugenia María*
- 506 RUIZ SAN ROMAN, José A.*, CACERES ZAPATERO, Dolores
- 506 RUIZ SAN ROMAN, José A.*
- 506 RUIZ URIBE, Martha Nelida*
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- 506 RUOKONEN-ENGLER, Minna*
- 506 RYAZANTSEV, Sergey* and PISMENNAYA, Elena
- 507 RÄSÄNEN, Pekka* and SARPILA, Outi
- S**
- 507 Sá, Leonardo* and BARREIRA, César
- 507 SA'AD, Abdul-Mumin*
- 507 SA'AD, Abdul-Mumin*
- 507 SABATINI, Francisco*
- 507 SABBATELLA, Ignacio*
- 508 SABOUR, M'hammed*
- 508 SACCÀ, Flaminia*
- 508 SACCÀ, Flaminia*
- 508 SACCO, Nicolás*
- 509 SACHMERDA, Nicole*
- 509 SADGROVE, Joanna* and VALENTINE, Gill
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- 511 SAGIEVA, Galina*

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- 511 SAHIN, Nevin*
- 511 SAID-HUNG, Elias*
- 511 SAID-HUNG, Elias* and
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- 511 SAIZAR, Maria Mercedes*
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- 512 SAKS, Mike*
- 512 SAKSELA-BERGHOLM, Sanna*,
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- 512 SAKTANBER, Ayse*
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- 513 SALCEDO, Rodrigo* and
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- 513 SALDAÑA, Alejandro*
- 513 SALDAÑA ROSAS, Alejandro*
- 514 SALES, Arnaud*
- 514 SALES, Helena*,
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- 514 SALES, Larissa*
- 514 SALGADO, Rodrigo*
- 515 SALIBEKYAN, Zinaida*,
- 515 SALIZE, Hans Joachim* and
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- 515 SALLING OLESEN, Henning*
- 515 SALLING OLESEN, Henning* and
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reto*
- 515 SALMAN, Lana*
- 516 SALOMA-AKPEDONU, Czarina*
- 516 SALVI, Valentina*
- 516 SALVIA, Agustin* and
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- 516 SALVIA, Agustin*
- 516 SALZINGER, Leslie*
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- 517 SAMAMÉ, Soledad*
- 517 SAMANES, Graciela Cecilia*
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- 518 SANBRN, Beverly*
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ARCOS, Estela
- 519 SANCHEZ AGUIRRE, Rafael*
- 519 SANCHEZ CASTILLO, Rocio Elena*
and
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- 520 SANDOVAL VARGAS, Gisella*,
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- 520 SANDRONI, Laila*,
- 520 SANFELICI, Daniel*
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- 521 SANHUEZA, Javiera*
- 521 SANHUEZA, Javiera*
- 521 SANNAZZARO, Jorgelina*
- 521 SANT ANNA, Fernanda* and
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- 522 SANT'ANA, Daniela*,
SOUZA-LIMA, José Edmilson
- 522 SANTAMARIA, Carlos*,
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- 522 SANTANA, Fernando*
- 522 SANTHIS, Angammal*
- 522 SANTIAGO, Elvira*
- 523 SANTIAGO MARTINS BERNARDINI,
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- 523 SANTOS, Andreia*
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- 523 SANTOS, Charles dos*
- 524 SANTOS, Deborah* and
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- 524 SANTOS, João Bosco* and
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- 524 SANTOS, Liliane*
- 524 SANTOS, Miriam* and
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- 525 SANTOS, Mónica*
- 525 SANTOS, Mônica*
- 525 SANTOS, Mônica*
- 525 SANTOS, Myrian*
- 525 SANTOS, Myrian*
- 525 SANTOS, Reinaldo* and
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- 526 SANTOS, Roseniura*
- 526 SANTOS, Vinicius Wagner Oliveira*,
- 526 SANTOS, Yumi Garcia dos*
- 526 SANTOS, Yumi Garcia dos*
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- 527 SANTOS LENOIR, Luciana*
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and
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- 528 SARAIVA, Camila* and
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- 528 SARTHOU, Nerina*
- 528 SASAJIMA, Hideaki*
- 528 SASAKI, Tasuku*
- 528 SASIN, Mariano*
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- 529 SATOH, Keiichi*,
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- 529 SATTLER, Sebastian*,
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- 530 SAWAN, Joseph E.*
- 530 SAWAYA, sandra Maria*
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- 531 SCANU, Emiliano* and
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- 532 SCHLOTE, Christiane*
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- 532 SCHMEETS, Hans* and
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- 533 SCHMIDT, Luísa*,
GUERREIRO, Susana
- 533 SCHMIDT, Robert J.*
- 533 SCHMIDT, Robert J.*
- 533 SCHMIDT, Volker H.*
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- 534 SCHMITZ, Eva*
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- 534 SCHNEIDER, Simone M.*
- 535 SCHNELL, Christiane*
- 535 SCHOLTZ, Hanno*
- 535 SCHOLTZ, Hanno*
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- 536 SCHRAMM, Christina*
- 536 SCHRAMM, Christina*
- 536 SCHREYER, Dr. Franziska*
- 536 SCHUERKENS, Ulrike*

- 536 SCHUERKENS, Ulrike M.M.*
536 SCHULZ, Benjamin*
537 SCHULZ, Markus S.*
537 SCHUSTER, Federico*,
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537 SCHWITTEK, Jessica*
538 SCIORTINO, Raffaele* and
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538 SCOTT, Jacqueline*
538 SEEBACH, Swen* and
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538 SEEBACH, Swen*
538 SEEKINGS, Jeremy*
539 SEEKINGS, Jeremy*
539 SEGHEZZO, Gabriela*
539 SEGURA, Ramiro*,
539 SEID, Gonzalo*
539 SEID, Gonzalo*
540 SEIM, Sissel*,
540 SELLAMUTHU, S.Gurusamy*
540 SENEKAL, Anton*
540 SENMARTIN, Natalia Denise*
540 SEOANE, José*,
TADDEI, Emilio* and
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540 SEQUERA, Jorge*
541 SERDAR, Ayse*
541 SERGEYEVA, Olga*
541 SERNA, Claudia A* and
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541 SERNA, Miguel*,
BARBERO PORTELA, Marcia* and
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542 SERRA, Helena*
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542 SEVILLA, Ariel*
543 SEYFERTH, Giralda*
543 SEZGIN, Zeynep*
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543 SHARMA, Divya*
543 SHARMA, Veena*
544 SHASHI ARUNKUMAR, Mishra*
544 SHEARER, Christine*
544 SHEIKHZADEGAN, Amir*
544 SHIBA, Mari*
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545 SHIRAISHI, Soichiro*
545 SHMATKO, Natalia*
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545 SHORT, Stephanie* and
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546 ŠIAMBUK, Vladimir*
546 SIATITSA, Dimitra*
546 SIEGEL, Pamela* and
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547 SIEGEL, Pamela*,
FILICE DE BARROS, Nelson
547 SIEGLIN, Veronika*
547 SIELEMANN, Washington Luiz* and
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547 SIGL, Johanna*
547 SÍGOLO, Letícia Moreira*
548 SÍGOLO, Vanessa Moreira*
548 SIKORA, Joanna* and
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548 SILVA, Andreia de Lima*
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549 SILVA, Geélison F.* and
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549 SILVA, Gislania*
549 SILVA, Josué*
549 SILVA, Luisa*
549 SILVA, Nara Roberta*
549 SILVA, Priscila Elisabete da* and
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550 SILVA, Rosimeire*
550 SILVA, Rosimeire*
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550 SILVA REINOSO, Verónica* and
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550 SILVA TELLES, Sarah*
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551 SILVEIRA, Debora*,
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551 SILVER, Hilary* and
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551 SIMA LOZANO, Eyder Gabriel*
552 SIMAI, Szilvia* and
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552 SIMBUERGER, Elisabeth*
552 SIMOES, Solange*
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552 SIMON, Jeanne W.* and
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553 SIMONS, Ronald* and
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554 SINGELMANN, Joachim* and
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554 SINGH, Namita*
554 SINHORETTO, Jacqueline*,
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555 SIQUEIRA, Danieli*
555 SIRE, Pierre-Olivier*
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555 SLITINE, Marion*
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556 SMEBY, Jens-Christian* and
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556 SMETS, Peer*
556 SMIDOVA, Iva*
557 SMIT, Ria*
557 SMIT, Ria* and
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557 SMITH, Adrian*
557 SNIKERE, Sigita* and
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557 SOARES, Alisson*
558 SOARES DE FREITAS, Christiana*
558 SOBOTTKA, Emil Albert*,
OTA, Maria Eduarda
558 SOBOTTKA, Emil Albert*,
OTA, Maria Eduarda
558 SOFIATI, Flávio Munhoz*
558 SOIFER, Raphael*
559 SOLER, Lorena*,
ROSTICA, Julieta* and
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559 SOLER, Marta* and
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559 SOLÍS GADEA, Héctor Raúl*
559 SOMMER, Vivien*
559 SONG, Shaopeng*
560 SONNENFELD, David*
560 SOSA, Joseph Jay*
560 SOSA, Raquel*
560 SOSA VARROTTI, Andrea P.*
560 SOTO, Willy*
561 SOTO ACOSTA, Willy*
561 SOTO ROY, Alvaro*
561 SOUSA RIBEIRO JUNIOR, José Rai-
mundo*
561 SOUTO, Aline* and
SOARES, Danielle
561 SOUTO SALOM, Julio*

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- 562 SOUZA, Carla Arantes de*
- 562 SOUZA, Carmen Gonçalves de* and LIMA, Cezar Bueno de
- 562 SOUZA, Maria Antônia de*
- 562 SOUZA, Rafaelle Lopes*
- 563 SOUZA, Raquel*
- 563 SOUZA RODRIGUES, Emmanuel Henrique*
- 563 SOZZO, Maximo*
- 563 SOZZO, Maximo* and CLAUS, Waldemar*
- 563 SPADACIO, Cristiane* and BARROS, Nelson
- 564 SPADONI, Eliana*
- 564 SPECTOR, Alan*
- 564 SPECTOR, Johnny*
- 564 SPERANZA, Lorenzo*
- 565 SPEZIALE, Anabella*
- 565 SPEZIALE, Anabella*
- 565 SPICKARD, James*
- 565 SPILKOVA, Jana*
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- 566 STAMFORD DA SILVA, Artur*, CATANHO, Maria Clara
- 567 STANEK, Mikolaj* and REQUENA, Miguel
- 567 STAROSTA, Pawel*
- 567 STECHER, Antonio*
- 567 STECHER, Antonio*, GODOY, Lorena
- 567 STEFANELLI, Laura*
- 568 STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, Jelica*
- 568 STEHLI, Melania*
- 568 STELLO LEITE, Maria Cristina* and RODRIGUES PIMENTEL, Jonas
- 568 STEPANTSOV, Pavel*
- 569 STEPHENS, Bryan*
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- 569 STONE, Emma*
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- 570 STRECKER, David*
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- 571 SULKUNEN, Pekka*
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- 572 SUN, Shirley Hsiao-Li*
- 572 SUNA, Birendra*
- 572 SUNA, Birendra*
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- 573 SYMMES, Constanza*
- 573 SYNNOTT, Anthony*
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- 574 SÜNTER, Emre*
- 574 SZTOMPKA, Piotr*
- 574 SZYDLIK, Marc*, KÖNIG, Ronny
- 575 SÖDERBERG, Linda*
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- 575 TAFNER, Paulo* and BOTELHO, Carolina
- 575 TAGLIAVINI, Damiano* and HANELA, Sergio
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- 576 TAKALA, Mervi* and KAHMA, Nina
- 576 TAKENOSHITA, Hirohisa*
- 576 TAKENOSHITA, Hirohisa*
- 577 TAKEOKA, Toru*
- 577 TAKEUTI, Norma*
- 577 TAKEUTI, Norma* and BEZERRA, Marlos Alves
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- 578 TANG, Siufu*
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- 579 TANGIAN, Andranik*
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- 583 TEIXEIRA, Clotildes* and REIS, Alcenir
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- 583 TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES, Marlene* and FIGUEIRA DA SILVA, Kamila*
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- 584 TERRA, Livia Maria* and FONSECA, Alan Eric
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- 585 TERRAL, Philippe* and MERLAUD, Fabien
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- 585 TEWARI, Sanjay*
- 586 TEWARI, Sanjay*
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- 587 THOMAS, Mark*
- 587 THOMAZOTTI CLARO, Adriana*
- 587 THOMPSON, Lee*

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- 592 TOMESCU-DUBROW, Irina*
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- 593 TOMITA, Andrea*
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321	RC20-542.1	423	RC21-228.4	621	RC21-514.5			558	RC22-429.4
410	RC20-542.2	91	RC21-228.5	128	RC21-514.6			269	RC22-429.5
		551	RC21-228.6	169	RC21-514.7	RC22		122	RC22-429.6
		504	RC21-228.7	226	RC21-514.8	213	RC22-35.1	567	RC22-495.1
		215	RC21-228.8	227	RC21-514.9	319	RC22-35.2	97	RC22-495.2
		620	RC21-228.9	64	RC21-514.10	12	RC22-35.3	77	RC22-495.3
		135	RC21-228.10	102	RC21-554.1	474	RC22-35.4	44	RC22-495.4
		257	RC21-228.11	118	RC21-554.2	569	RC22-35.5	283	RC22-495.5
		14	RC21-255.1	490	RC21-554.3	97	RC22-35.6	593	RC22-495.5
		465	RC21-255.2	417	RC21-554.4	279	RC22-35.7	375	RC22-682.1
		603	RC21-255.3	280	RC21-554.5	597	RC22-80.1	497	RC22-682.2
		19	RC21-255.4	267	RC21-554.6	361	RC22-80.2	362	RC22-682.3
		51	RC21-255.5	79	RC21-554.7	563	RC22-80.3	585	RC22-682.4
		12	RC21-299.1	103	RC21-554.8	52	RC22-80.4	464	RC22-682.5
						287	RC22-80.5	158	RC22-682.6

479	RC22-682.7	213	RC23-511.1	196	RC24-117.3	144	RC24-531.5	504	RC24-773.4
139	RC22-682.8	360	RC23-511.2	150	RC24-117.4	221	RC24-531.6	204	RC24-773.5
RC23									
356	RC23-12.1	179	RC23-511.3	174	RC24-117.5	329	RC24-591.1	RC25	
312	RC23-12.2	472	RC23-511.4	76	RC24-161.1	522	RC24-591.2	374	RC25-5.1
407	RC23-12.3	292	RC23-536.1	573	RC24-161.2	634	RC24-591.3	439	RC25-5.2
98	RC23-12.5	55	RC23-536.2	149	RC24-161.3	368	RC24-591.4	225	RC25-5.3
33	RC23-12.7	474	RC23-536.3	196	RC24-161.4	343	RC24-591.5	161	RC25-5.4
136	RC23-69.1	206	RC23-536.4	444	RC24-161.5	524	RC24-592.1	306	RC25-59.1
614	RC23-69.2	11	RC23-536.5	248	RC24-161.6	184	RC24-592.2	348	RC25-59.2
474	RC23-69.3	581	RC23-598.1	75	RC24-211.1	85	RC24-592.3	554	RC25-59.3
142	RC23-69.4	93	RC23-598.2	73	RC24-211.2	106	RC24-592.4	21	RC25-59.4
404	RC23-105.1	329	RC23-598.3	429	RC24-211.3	109	RC24-592.5	454	RC25-59.5
85	RC23-105.2	442	RC23-688.1	565	RC24-211.4	91	RC24-593.1	437	RC25-115.1
223	RC23-105.3	595	RC23-688.2	378	RC24-211.5	462	RC24-593.2	466	RC25-115.2
387	RC23-105.4	605	RC23-688.3	202	RC24-243.1	590	RC24-593.3	23	RC25-115.3
61	RC23-105.5	57	RC23-688.4	314	RC24-243.2	92	RC24-593.4	195	RC25-115.4
237	RC23-182.1	173	RC23-688.5	63	RC24-243.3	338	RC24-594.1	566	RC25-115.5
480	RC23-182.2	589	RC23-688.6	77	RC24-243.4	245	RC24-594.2	394	RC25-165.1
234	RC23-182.3	541	RC23-688.7	155	RC24-243.5	529	RC24-594.3	10	RC25-165.2
618	RC23-182.4	488	RC23-688.8	275	RC24-243.6	475	RC24-594.4	302	RC25-165.3
52	RC23-182.5	8	RC23-703.1	148	RC24-363.1	645	RC24-636.1	284	RC25-165.4
139	RC23-199.1	145	RC23-703.2	433	RC24-363.2	601	RC24-636.2	323	RC25-165.5
47	RC23-199.2	442	RC23-703.3	602	RC24-363.3	252	RC24-636.3	574	RC25-208.1
542	RC23-199.3	5	RC23-703.4	244	RC24-363.4	76	RC24-636.4	435	RC25-208.3
444	RC23-199.4	4	RC23-703.5	308	RC24-363.5	367	RC24-636.5	101	RC25-208.4
528	RC23-199.5	326	RC23-703.6	25	RC24-363.6	90	RC24-711.1	531	RC25-208.5
376	RC23-249.1	157	RC23-703.7	575	RC24-407.1	202	RC24-711.2	493	RC25-208.6
294	RC23-249.2	648	RC23-703.8	55	RC24-407.2	505	RC24-711.3	584	RC25-254.1
259	RC23-249.3	395	RC23-733.1	609	RC24-407.3	560	RC24-711.4	415	RC25-254.2
591	RC23-249.4	93	RC23-733.2	428	RC24-407.4	247	RC24-711.5	321	RC25-254.3
347	RC23-249.5	93	RC23-733.2	144	RC24-407.5	570	RC24-711.6	372	RC25-254.4
173	RC23-249.6	606	RC23-733.3	113	RC24-425.1	198	RC24-739.1	450	RC25-305.1
585	RC23-301.1	229	RC23-733.4	160	RC24-425.2	253	RC24-739.2	38	RC25-305.2
571	RC23-301.2	166	RC23-733.5	544	RC24-425.3	383	RC24-739.3	606	RC25-305.3
34	RC23-301.3	RC24		421	RC24-425.4	641	RC24-739.4	165	RC25-305.4
307	RC23-301.4	204	RC24-	533	RC24-425.5	202	RC24-740.1	274	RC25-305.5
443	RC23-301.5	343	RC24-38.1	434	RC24-492.1	520	RC24-740.2	16	RC25-440.1
381	RC23-337.1	444	RC24-38.2	441	RC24-492.2	289	RC24-740.3	102	RC25-440.2
275	RC23-337.2	448	RC24-38.3	179	RC24-492.3	359	RC24-740.4	122	RC25-440.3
203	RC23-337.3	336	RC24-38.4	634	RC24-492.4	611	RC24-741.1	472	RC25-440.4
516	RC23-337.4	336	RC24-38.4	396	RC24-492.5	397	RC24-741.2	651	RC25-440.5
521	RC23-337.5	346	RC24-38.5	521	RC24-492.6	458	RC24-741.3	469	RC25-510.1
219	RC23-337.6	486	RC24-70.1	336	RC24-492.7	473	RC24-741.4	141	RC25-510.2
76	RC23-426.1	259	RC24-70.2	75	RC24-492.8	458	RC24-741.5	559	RC25-510.3
589	RC23-426.2	635	RC24-70.3	122	RC24-492.9	67	RC24-742.1	597	RC25-510.4
26	RC23-426.3	25	RC24-70.4	82	RC24-492.10	507	RC24-742.2	189	RC25-510.5
99	RC23-426.4	626	RC24-70.5	67	RC24-531.1	223	RC24-742.3	300	RC25-528.1
112	RC23-426.5	641	RC24-70.6	77	RC24-531.2	374	RC24-773.1	551	RC25-528.2
		408	RC24-117.1	610	RC24-531.3	85	RC24-773.2	563	RC25-528.3
		261	RC24-117.2	569	RC24-531.4	89	RC24-773.3		

258	RC34-264.4	588	RC34-605.3	196	RC35-477.2	393	RC36-558.3	511	RC38-106.6
163	RC34-265.1	597	RC34-605.4	84	RC35-477.3			554	RC38-170.1
79	RC34-265.2	583	RC34-605.5	327	RC35-561.1	RC37		302	RC38-170.2
15	RC34-265.3	12	RC34-605.6	404	RC35-561.2	52	RC37-50.1	503	RC38-170.3
426	RC34-265.4	488	RC34-605.7	233	RC35-561.3	385	RC37-50.2	506	RC38-170.4
312	RC34-265.5	605	RC34-605.8	499	RC35-561.4	641	RC37-50.3	181	RC38-198.1
99	RC34-266.1	256	RC34-605.9	82	RC35-621.1	503	RC37-50.4	260	RC38-198.2
402	RC34-266.2	394	RC34-673.1	522	RC35-621.2	548	RC37-50.5	148	RC38-198.3
476	RC34-266.3	244	RC34-673.2	207	RC35-621.3	279	RC37-104.1	342	RC38-198.4
338	RC34-266.4	242	RC34-673.3	217	RC35-621.4	561	RC37-104.2	506	RC38-198.5
271	RC34-267.1	335	RC34-673.4	313	RC35-658.1	345	RC37-104.3	80	RC38-260.1
369	RC34-267.2	175	RC34-673.5	559	RC35-658.2	590	RC37-104.4	56	RC38-260.2
34	RC34-267.3	376	RC34-712.1	498	RC35-658.3	316	RC37-104.5	235	RC38-260.3
215	RC34-268.1	251	RC34-712.2	217	RC35-658.4	110	RC37-151.1	603	RC38-260.4
166	RC34-268.2	140	RC34-712.3			484	RC37-151.2	159	RC38-260.5
251	RC34-268.3	630	RC34-712.4	RC36		442	RC37-151.3	56	RC38-294.1
290	RC34-268.4	136	RC34-746.1	218	RC36-4.1	257	RC37-151.4	271	RC38-294.2
80	RC34-268.5	580	RC34-746.2	284	RC36-4.2	128	RC37-151.5	255	RC38-294.3
595	RC34-321.1			604	RC36-4.3	258	RC37-235.1	355	RC38-294.4
400	RC34-321.2	RC35		157	RC36-4.4	268	RC37-235.2	640	RC38-294.5
241	RC34-321.3	15	RC35-9.1	323	RC36-49.1	198	RC37-235.3	308	RC38-366.1
162	RC34-321.4	32	RC35-9.2	549	RC36-49.2	494	RC37-235.4	495	RC38-366.2
263	RC34-321.5	152	RC35-9.3	564	RC36-49.3	484	RC37-313.1	331	RC38-366.3
99	RC34-321.6	335	RC35-9.4	392	RC36-101.1	228	RC37-313.2	255	RC38-366.4
12	RC34-321.7	528	RC35-9.5	51	RC36-101.2	438	RC37-313.3	159	RC38-366.5
100	RC34-331.1	549	RC35-61.1	322	RC36-158.1	145	RC37-313.4	78	RC38-366.6
435	RC34-331.2	558	RC35-61.2	160	RC36-158.2	110	RC37-313.5	55	RC38-422.1
183	RC34-331.3	203	RC35-61.3	530	RC36-158.3	166	RC37-370.1	341	RC38-422.2
316	RC34-331.4	522	RC35-61.4	16	RC36-158.4	308	RC37-370.2	405	RC38-422.3
418	RC34-387.1	175	RC35-136.1	63	RC36-158.5	298	RC37-370.3	547	RC38-422.4
3	RC34-387.2	411	RC35-136.2	187	RC36-158.6	579	RC37-455.1	21	RC38-422.5
226	RC34-387.3	303	RC35-136.3	80	RC36-221.1	582	RC37-455.2	499	RC38-422.6
301	RC34-387.4	171	RC35-136.4	293	RC36-221.2	578	RC37-455.3	384	RC38-474.1
635	RC34-387.5	371	RC35-262.1	179	RC36-221.3	367	RC37-472.1	229	RC38-474.2
212	RC34-387.6	570	RC35-262.2	59	RC36-236.1	645	RC37-472.2	29	RC38-474.3
410	RC34-387.7	172	RC35-262.3	197	RC36-236.2	233	RC37-472.3	457	RC38-474.4
624	RC34-517.1	533	RC35-293.1	164	RC36-311.1	270	RC37-563.1	32	RC38-474.5
388	RC34-517.2	130	RC35-293.2	356	RC36-311.2	179	RC37-563.2	28	RC38-474.6
359	RC34-517.3	136	RC35-293.3	87	RC36-311.3	257	RC37-563.3	260	RC38-564.1
86	RC34-517.4	136	RC35-293.4	436	RC36-311.4	258	RC37-601.1	501	RC38-564.2
603	RC34-517.5	62	RC35-352.1	282	RC36-338.1	525	RC37-601.2	166	RC38-564.3
199	RC34-517.6	440	RC35-352.2	317	RC36-338.2	459	RC37-601.3	167	RC38-564.4
493	RC34-565.1	172	RC35-352.3	440	RC36-338.3	86	RC37-601.4	295	RC38-564.5
588	RC34-565.2	68	RC35-352.4	256	RC36-475.1			623	RC38-564.6
241	RC34-565.3	44	RC35-352.5	40	RC36-475.2	RC38		101	RC38-564.7
340	RC34-565.4	273	RC35-432.1	445	RC36-475.3	117	RC38-	331	RC38-564.8
222	RC34-565.5	581	RC35-432.2	468	RC36-475.4	424	RC38-106.1	471	RC38-646.1
309	RC34-565.6	478	RC35-432.3	203	RC36-475.5	37	RC38-106.2	298	RC38-646.2
186	RC34-605.1	498	RC35-432.4	630	RC36-558.1	426	RC38-106.3	438	RC38-646.3
216	RC34-605.2	618	RC35-477.1	168	RC36-558.2	401	RC38-106.4	636	RC38-646.4
						348	RC38-106.5		

577	RC46-692.3	426	RC47-410.4	626	RC48-318.7	125	RC49-60.1	553	RC51-555.1		
113	RC46-692.4	461	RC47-448.1	552	RC48-318.8	82	RC49-60.2	471	RC51-555.2		
RC47											
170	RC47-52.1	231	RC47-448.2	300	RC48-318.9	206	RC49-60.3	RC52			
140	RC47-52.2	354	RC47-448.3	217	RC48-318.10	409	RC49-60.4	372	RC52-26.1		
565	RC47-52.3	493	RC47-448.4	202	RC48-383.1	115	RC49-210.1	261	RC52-26.2		
642	RC47-52.4	77	RC47-473.1	449	RC48-383.2	582	RC49-210.2	117	RC52-26.3		
425	RC47-52.5	11	RC47-473.2	10	RC48-383.3	468	RC49-210.3	350	RC52-74.1		
640	RC47-103.1	456	RC47-473.3	323	RC48-491.1	33	RC49-241.1	556	RC52-74.2		
419	RC47-103.2	487	RC47-473.4	20	RC48-491.2	424	RC49-241.2	264	RC52-74.3		
269	RC47-103.3	610	RC47-473.5	490	RC48-491.3	637	RC49-241.3	367	RC52-74.4		
259	RC47-103.4	252	RC47-543.1	449	RC48-491.4	336	RC49-241.4	374	RC52-74.5		
364	RC47-155.1	538	RC47-543.2	497	RC48-491.5	340	RC49-298.1	542	RC52-183.1		
434	RC47-155.2	35	RC47-543.3	450	RC48-491.6	335	RC49-298.2	587	RC52-183.2		
296	RC47-155.3	69	RC47-577.1	175	RC48-539.1	188	RC49-298.3	427	RC52-183.3		
373	RC47-155.4	550	RC47-577.2	483	RC48-539.2	272	RC49-438.1	643	RC52-183.4		
548	RC47-155.5	555	RC47-577.3	153	RC48-539.3	519	RC49-438.2	270	RC52-183.5		
374	RC47-215.1	183	RC47-577.4	552	RC48-539.4	16	RC49-438.3	449	RC52-220.1		
234	RC47-215.2	148	RC47-657.1	11	RC48-539.5	575	RC49-438.4	27	RC52-220.2		
244	RC47-215.4	540	RC47-657.2	16	RC48-539.6	514	RC49-438.5	42	RC52-220.3		
289	RC47-215.5	81	RC47-657.3	49	RC48-539.7	392	RC49-490.1	643	RC52-263.1		
333	RC47-215.6	142	RC47-657.4	537	RC48-635.1	24	RC49-490.2	75	RC52-263.2		
105	RC47-278.1	RC48		625	RC48-635.2	228	RC49-490.3	505	RC52-263.3		
91	RC47-278.2	187	RC48-23.1	334	RC48-635.3	304	RC49-490.4	368	RC52-263.4		
562	RC47-278.3	500	RC48-23.2	470	RC48-635.4	189	RC49-490.5	379	RC52-300.1		
247	RC47-278.4	189	RC48-23.3	638	RC48-635.5	RC51					
593	RC47-278.5	461	RC48-23.4	352	RC48-635.6	356	RC51-85.1	13	RC52-300.2		
292	RC47-278.6	282	RC48-23.5	253	RC48-635.7	300	RC51-85.2	71	RC52-300.3		
363	RC47-278.7	28	RC48-23.6	294	RC48-655.1	343	RC51-85.3	627	RC52-300.4		
305	RC47-295.1	164	RC48-23.7	578	RC48-655.2	343	RC51-85.3	106	RC52-300.5		
528	RC47-295.2	534	RC48-56.1	395	RC48-655.3	238	RC51-137.1	564	RC52-342.1		
310	RC47-295.3	469	RC48-56.2	469	RC48-655.4	477	RC51-137.3	108	RC52-342.2		
313	RC47-295.4	157	RC48-56.3	157	RC48-655.5	217	RC51-137.4	230	RC52-342.3		
593	RC47-295.5	34	RC48-56.4	34	RC48-655.6	473	RC51-173.1	535	RC52-342.4		
391	RC47-368.1	384	RC48-56.5	384	RC48-720.1	237	RC51-173.2	73	RC52-456.1		
120	RC47-368.2	318	RC48-110.1	318	RC48-720.2	614	RC51-173.3	525	RC52-456.2		
370	RC47-368.3	180	RC48-110.2	180	RC48-720.3	319	RC51-173.4	512	RC52-456.3		
420	RC47-368.4	470	RC48-110.3	470	RC48-720.4	281	RC51-256.1	364	RC52-456.4		
616	RC47-368.5	69	RC48-110.4	69	RC48-747.1	417	RC51-256.2	386	RC52-641.1		
615	RC47-368.6	153	RC48-110.5	153	RC48-747.2	502	RC51-256.3	447	RC52-641.2		
175	RC47-368.7	326	RC48-110.6	326	RC48-747.3	647	RC51-316.1	449	RC52-641.3		
442	RC47-368.8	146	RC48-204.1	146	RC48-747.4	255	RC51-316.2	631	RC52-641.4		
180	RC47-368.9	142	RC48-204.2	142	RC48-764.1	207	RC51-348.1	223	RC52-662.1		
482	RC47-368.10	96	RC48-204.3	96	RC48-764.2	285	RC51-348.2	436	RC52-662.2		
528	RC47-368.11	127	RC48-318.1	127	RC48-764.3	9	RC51-348.3	RC53			
192	RC47-368.12	49	RC48-318.2	49	RC48-764.4	557	RC51-348.4	111	RC53-7.1		
648	RC47-410.1	594	RC48-318.3	594	RC48-764.5	239	RC51-450.1	505	RC53-7.2		
180	RC47-410.2	RC49									
259	RC47-410.3	304	RC48-318.4	304	RC49-17.1	239	RC51-450.2	322	RC53-7.3		
		517	RC48-318.5	517	RC49-17.2	111	RC51-450.3	394	RC53-7.5		
			RC48-318.6			451	RC51-506.2	81	RC53-53.1		
						220	RC51-506.3	595	RC53-53.2		

332	RC53-53.3	509	RC54-162.2	286	RC55-516.5	249	TG03-323.5	448	TG04-92.4
409	RC53-53.4	214	RC54-162.3	399	RC55-516.6	437	TG03-323.6	631	TG04-144.1
53	RC53-53.5	519	RC54-162.4	576	RC55-562.1	465	TG03-412.1	97	TG04-144.2
553	RC53-109.1	573	RC54-272.1	36	RC55-562.2	177	TG03-412.2	462	TG04-144.3
277	RC53-109.2	160	RC54-272.2	316	RC55-562.3	526	TG03-412.3	271	TG04-188.1
597	RC53-109.3	274	RC54-272.3	209	RC55-562.4	202	TG03-412.4	461	TG04-188.2
471	RC53-109.4	282	RC54-292.1	588	RC55-562.5	182	TG03-413.1	280	TG04-188.3
510	RC53-109.5	199	RC54-292.2	321	RC55-586.1	549	TG03-413.2	317	TG04-188.4
312	RC53-109.6	460	RC54-292.3	417	RC55-586.2	476	TG03-413.3	650	TG04-232.1
537	RC53-237.1	262	RC54-292.4	629	RC55-586.3	150	TG03-413.4	291	TG04-232.2
103	RC53-237.2	111	RC54-507.1	253	RC55-586.4	96	TG03-414.1	402	TG04-232.3
97	RC53-237.3	467	RC54-507.2	534	RC55-627.1	373	TG03-414.2	187	TG04-232.4
466	RC53-237.4	70	RC54-557.1	197	RC55-627.2	446	TG03-414.3	288	TG04-325.1
411	RC53-237.5	280	RC54-557.2	158	RC55-627.3	561	TG03-414.4	495	TG04-325.2
370	RC53-288.1	287	RC54-628.1	42	RC55-627.4	244	TG03-414.5	8	TG04-325.3
551	RC53-288.2	513	RC54-628.2	635	RC55-670.1	16	TG03-460.1	560	TG04-325.4
100	RC53-288.3	65	RC55-20.1	294	RC55-670.2	357	TG03-460.2	369	TG04-374.1
350	RC53-288.4	42	RC55-20.2	380	RC55-670.3	606	TG03-460.3	154	TG04-374.2
224	RC53-423.1	516	RC55-20.3	557	RC55-670.4	474	TG03-460.4	60	TG04-374.3
510	RC53-423.2	18	RC55-20.4	29	RC55-670.5	366	TG03-461.1	522	TG04-459.1
482	RC53-423.3	607	RC55-67.1	178	RC55-670.6	20	TG03-461.2	163	TG04-459.2
477	RC53-423.4	538	RC55-67.2	89	RC55-670.7	570	TG03-461.3	486	TG04-459.3
123	RC53-423.6	320	RC55-67.3	396	RC55-670.8	26	TG03-462.1	459	TG04-459.4
200	RC53-423.8	382	RC55-67.4			647	TG03-462.2	108	TG04-518.1
342	RC53-423.9	576	RC55-133.1	TG		98	TG03-462.3	88	TG04-518.2
8	RC53-423.10	43	RC55-133.2	207	TG03-91.1	248	TG03-462.4	595	TG04-518.3
601	RC53-476.1	598	RC55-133.3	38	TG03-91.2	491	TG03-462.5	265	TG04-518.4
284	RC53-476.2	383	RC55-133.4	440	TG03-91.3	471	TG03-519.1	403	TG04-566.1
381	RC53-476.3	50	RC55-171.1	61	TG03-91.4	426	TG03-519.2	487	TG04-566.2
174	RC53-476.4	190	RC55-171.2	54	TG03-91.5	45	TG03-519.3	93	TG04-566.3
121	RC53-476.5	186	RC55-171.3	46	TG03-146.1	525	TG03-519.4	162	TG04-606.1
189	RC53-630.1	579	RC55-171.4	610	TG03-146.2	244	TG03-519.5	87	TG04-606.2
431	RC53-630.2	430	RC55-197.1	434	TG03-146.3	466	TG03-519.6	274	TG04-606.3
62	RC53-663.1	398	RC55-197.2	526	TG03-146.4	465	TG03-519.7	5	TG04-650.1
466	RC53-663.2	81	RC55-197.3	211	TG03-146.5	11	TG03-519.8	362	TG04-650.2
4	RC53-663.3	494	RC55-197.4	277	TG03-146.6	275	TG03-519.9	354	TG04-650.3
617	RC53-663.4	112	RC55-246.1	607	TG03-187.1	183	TG03-567.1	650	TG04-650.4
		61	RC55-246.2	416	TG03-187.2	365	TG03-567.2	409	TG04-694.1
RC55		532	RC55-246.3	337	TG03-187.3	210	TG03-567.3	650	TG04-694.2
290	RC54-6.1	496	RC55-246.4	95	TG03-187.4	239	TG03-567.4	329	TG04-694.3
7	RC54-6.2	68	RC55-346.1	82	TG03-281.1	486	TG03-567.5	497	TG04-694.4
362	RC54-6.3	384	RC55-346.2	136	TG03-281.2	213	TG03-567.6	473	TG04-694.5
199	RC54-6.4	176	RC55-346.3	409	TG03-281.3	48	TG03-567.7	334	TG04-727.1
538	RC54-86.2	290	RC55-346.4	483	TG03-281.4	167	TG04-42.1	260	TG04-727.2
142	RC54-86.3	419	RC55-346.5	475	TG03-281.5	150	TG04-42.2	81	TG04-727.3
180	RC54-86.4	612	RC55-389.1	251	TG03-281.6	218	TG04-42.3	587	TG04-727.4
453	RC54-98.1	174	RC55-516.1	571	TG03-323.1	401	TG04-42.4	290	TG04-727.5
533	RC54-98.2	363	RC55-516.2	138	TG03-323.2	404	TG04-92.1	465	TG04-754.1
70	RC54-98.3	388	RC55-516.3	330	TG03-323.3	87	TG04-92.2	440	TG04-754.2
360	RC54-162.1	489	RC55-516.4	282	TG03-323.4	451	TG04-92.3	447	TG04-754.3

